THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,5[illegible]. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—GUSSY LIVINGSTON—SHALL SEE YOU AT THE masquerade at the Grand Duchess in Thirteenth street to-night. CHARLIE.

BELT CAR, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—WILL THE young lady dressed in black, who got out at Seventeenth street and avenue A permit an acquaintance with the young gentleman who sat opposite? Address CHARLES G., Herald office.

FLEETWOOD PARK, THANKSGIVING DAY.—WILL the fleshy lady sitting on window in Club house about 2 o'clock on above day grant an interview to gentleman on piazza, admiring her? Address CONFIDENCE, box 149 Herald office.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BROADWAY STAGE—YOUNG lady accompanied by elderly lady; got out at Wallack's theatre; recognized two gentlemen in stage by wave of left hand after having got on sidewalk. Please meet gent at Wood's Museum matinee this afternoon, Saturday.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—MARTHA IS DYING TO see you. MARTHA.

INFORMATION WANTED.—EMMA HELEN HORNBY, late of Liverpool, spinster, died on the 18th day of May, 1867, intestate, and her mother, Jane Hornby, if living, is the sole next of kin and the only person entitled to the personal estate of the said Emma Helen Hornby. The said Jane Hornby was formerly the wife of Gerard Hornby, of Liverpool, painter and glazier, and left Liverpool, as is believed, in a ship called the New World, for New York in the month of December, 1848, in company with one John Angus, and has not since been heard of. The said Jane Hornby is requested to communicate with Messrs. FRODSHAM & NICHOLSON, solicitors, 11 Harrington street, Liverpool, and any person giving information of the present place of abode of the said Jane Hornby, if living, or of the time and place of her death, if dead, shall receive £20 reward.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK, JOHN, MARTIN and Margaret Kemple, brothers and sister to Mary Kemple. When last heard from, Margaret was living with a family in the State of New Jersey; Martin, when last heard from, was going to school in New York; have no knowledge of the others; they are the children of Thomas and Winifred Kemple. Any information regarding them will be gratefully received by their sister, Mary Kemple, Bridgeport, Conn.

I HAVE A LETTER FOR MISS MORGAN, LATELY OF Baltimore. Please send address to HENRY HOWARD, Hoffman House.

IF THE PARTY WHO HAS A SOLE LEATHER VALISE, containing clothing and papers, lost three weeks ago, will return the same, he will receive $150 and no questions asked. Address C. G. C., box 817 Post office.

JONES—WILL MEET YOU AT THE SAME PLACE TO-day, 4 o'clock. Don't fail. JAYCKSON.

JAMES MACLEAR, LATE OF NEWTOWN STEWART, wishes to be recognized by a friend of his. Address 118 Seventh avenue.

LADY WHO HANDED PERSONAL TO GENT IN PARlor—Can a flirtation be gotten up? Confidence not betrayed. Address H, St. Nicholas.

MR. KAZARINOFF—TELEGRAMS FOR YOU AT CONsulate.

NEW HAVEN TRAIN.—MUST BE EXPECTING THIS. Address GOOD FAITH, Herald office. Particulars to follow.

S. & M. R.—LETTER RECEIVED TOO LATE. SEND address to full name, 6.8 Broadway. F. E. P.

TO T. B. PERCY, LATE OF LIVERPOOL.—NO NOTICE having been taken of a letter posted to you, announcing the death of a relative, and the news very important to you, you are requested to communicate with your friends in England.

TRUCKMEN, ATTENTION.—IF THE TEAMSTER WHO moved six or eight dry goods cases from the carpenter shop, 13 North street, between the hours of 3 and 4 on the afternoon of election day, will call at FLEMING, BROS. & CO'S., 59 Murray street, he will be liberally rewarded.

THE HACK DRIVER WHO LEFT A PARTY IN Twenty-fifth street near Broadway, early Wednesday morning, will receive $15 for the return of a Canvas Travelling Bag left in the hack. Return to 31 West Twenty fifth street.

THANKSGIVING, 5 O'CLOCK P. M.—LADY IN BLACK, Forty second street cars, noticed gent who got off at Twenty-eighth street and Broadway; dark eyes, dark hair; had leather satchel. Address in confidence J. C. WILLIAMS, Coleman House, if agreeable.

W. B.—I WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU TO-DAY AT 1 o'clock, on Broadway and the street where you keep your office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 530 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 685—NOVEMBER 25, 1870.
64, 15, 27, 64, 46, 68, 58, 7, 73, 72, 34, 56.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 684—NOVEMBER 25, 1870.
2, 45, 6, 14, 41, 22, 50, 73, 9, 74, 20, 67.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 657—NOVEMBER 25, 1870.
8, 27, 14, 2, 11, 31, 43, 8, 68, 60, 46, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 656—NOVEMBER 25, 1870.
36, 6, 21, 41, 4, 34, 65, 2, 71, 51, 67, 2.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 166 Broadway, 155 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

BALLOON PACKAGE.
We have just received indirectly a sample package of French Jewelry, via balloon; choice novelties. Call and see. JACOBS & SANDIFER, 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS STREET, Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HEADQUARTERS "CITY GUARD," "SHANDLEY Legion," November 25, 1870.—The members of the above Company are hereby notified that they can obtain their tickets for the Prize Drawing by applying at the City Club House, 241 Bowery, after 9 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, November 26, or during Sunday afternoon and evening. By order. Captain EUGENE DURNIN.

NOTICE.
We have received per steamer Algeria
An elegant selection of
London, West End Overcoatings and Trouserings.
Also Silk Umbrellas of finest quality.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Merchant Tailors and Importers,
No. 3 Clinton place, Eighth street),
New York.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER,
55 Chatham street, New York,
the well known importers of birds and animals, are receiving, every week, per ocean steamers, fresh supplies of German Canaries and other European Singing Birds, and are enabled to sell them at lower retail prices than any other house in the city.

THE TELEGRAM.
ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.
SEE THE
PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE TELEGRAM,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—TROTTING, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1870. Purse and stake of $500, mile heats, 3 in 5. Daniel Mace names brown gelding Brown Dick, to harness. M. Whipple names chestnut mare Angeline, to harness. John Lovett names bay mare Lady Ross, to wagon.
At 2 P. M. By order of HENRY DATER.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING—SATURDAY, NOvember 26, 1870.
Purse and stake $300; mile heats; three in five, to harness; 2 P. M.
C. Latham enters brown gelding Sligo.
B. Wilson enters brown horse John.
E. G. Dobson enters bay horse Matt.
By order of H. DATER, President.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, and everything in the horse line, to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on any thing in the horse line.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS allowed for trial ON EVERY HORSE sold under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING IN THE MART.
THE ONLY ONE in the city for showing
THE STYLE AND ACTION OF HORSES ON SALE.
CARRIAGES TAKEN on storage.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands; 9 years old; warranted kind in all harness; good free driver; has been used as a coach horse the past two years.
ONE COUPE Rockaway, built by Lawrence & Co.
ONE SINGLE HARNESS, made by DUNSCOMB.
BLACK GELDING, about 15½ hands, 9 years old; a fine and stylish driver, good worker, WARRANTED kind in all harness, believed to be sound, together with light Express Wagon and Harness, all in good order.
ONE TOP EXPRESS WAGON, to pay advances.
ONE TOP BUGGY, built by Godwin.
ONE SECOND HAND square box Business Wagon.
DAPPLE BAY HORSE, 15.1 high, 6 years old, WARRANTED SOUND AND KIND in all harness, elegant driver, can trot close to 3 minutes, afraid of nothing, gentle for any one to drive.
EXTRA STYLISH BLOOD BAY GELDING, about 15.3 hands, 8 years old, warranted kind in all harness; a very superior saddle horse; has all gaits, NOT AFRAID OF MUSIC, very free spirited driver, great roadster; can trot close to 3 minutes, and that to the end of the road; believed to be sound.
PAIR BROWN PONIES, 14 hands, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; free and pleasant drivers; can trot together in 3:10; afraid of nothing; sold for want of use.
GRAY HORSE, 16 hands, 8 years old, sound and kind.
Several cheap work Horses, full description time of sale.
LARGE assortment of Wolf, Buffalo and Woollen Robes.
HARNESS, SADDLES, Halters, Circingles, Whips, Blankets, &c.
SALES NEVER POSTPONED on account of weather.

AT AUCTION,
AT THE PRIVATE CLUB STABLES,
210 AND 212 EAST FIFTIETH STREET,
On Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock sharp, 5 fast and handsome gentleman's Road Horses, 1 Park Phaeton, 1 Cabriolet, 1 Westchester Rockaway, 3 Top Wagons, 2 open Road Wagons, 6 sets Double and Single Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, 4 Portland Sleighs, &c. FULL DESCRIPTION IN TUESDAY'S HERALD AND AT SALE.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL at public auction this day, at 11 o'clock, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, Coaches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Top and Open Wagons, Gigs, Express, Business, Grocers', Depot, Feed, Lumber and Kindling Wood Wagons, Single and Double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, 100 Portland Sleighs, &c.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A. Near Third avenue,
would call attention to the fact that, though they cannot compete in price with dealers of cheap carriages, they have unusual facilities for the production of first class work at the lowest price at which such work can be manufactured. The advantage of having warerooms and factory adjoining, under one head and under one series of expenses, thus lowering the cost of manufacturing and consequently the cost to the purchaser, must be evident to all. All work sold by them is made on the premises and is
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

A NEW EXPRESS WAGON, SET SILVER MOUNTED Harness and good work Horse for sale low, at WOODS & RUE'S, 397 Pearl street, near New Bowery, cigar store.

A.—FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH DARK BROWN coupe Horse, 16½ hands high, long tail and mane; perfectly sound and kind, without a blemish.
J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

A.—BLANKETS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C.; $20,000 worth of Kersey Blankets. Bankrupt stock. Elegant dress, real English Kerseys; wholesale and retail. All offered below cost of manufacture to close up a concern.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—FIVE TOP BUGGIES AND three light Rockaways, offered away below cost to pay advances and storage; also other Carriages, Harness, Robes and Afghans, with over $20,000 worth of Horse Blankets, all very low to close out.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, TOP AND open Wagons, Rockaways, &c.; 50 Sleighs; Harness of all grades; Robes, Lap Robes, Blankets, Bells, Whips, Halters, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT GRAY MARE, FOR family or lady's saddle use, 7 years old, perfectly sound, warranted; price $250. Apply at stable, 140 West Twenty-eighth street.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, ROBES, Bells, Blankets. Sleighs, all kinds and styles, from $25 up; new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Coupes, Phaetons; Top, Road and Express Wagons; Robes from $3 up; Blankets, Bells, &c.
WILLIAM H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A GOOD COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—WILL BE sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for him. 62 West Fifteenth street.

AT A BARGAIN—FINE TEAM ROAD HORSES, SOUND and kind; lady or boy can drive them. Sold for want of use. Apply at store 841 Broadway.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHT COUPE ROCKAways in the city; also assortment new and second hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., at unusually low prices. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

COUPE WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A very light Coupe, of good maker, for sale cheap, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a note to DAVIDSON, Herald office.

FOR SALE ONE SECOND HAND NO TOP JAGGER, one square box no top, one new top Wagon, square box, and some second hand Carriages, at 225 West Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CHESTNUT HORSE, 15¾ hands, fine style and action; can trot very fast; perfectly sound and kind; fine under saddle; a bargain. Private stable, 159 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high, sound and kind, suitable for coupe, express or milkman. Call at 449 West Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES HARNESS AND Rockaway, the property of a gentleman leaving town. Apply at Norris' stables, Clinton place, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY CANADIAN PONY, 14 hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and trots sure in 3¼; suitable for a lady or boy; is a first class saddle pony; for some light business; must be sold. Inquire at 59 King street.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER, NEWLY done up. Can be seen at J. S. SMITH'S carriage factory, 28 East Twenty-ninth street.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—HARness, Saddles, Blankets, Tents, Clothing, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., 116 Chambers street, New York; 71 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSE FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DARK BAY MARE, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind and a good traveller; all right in every way. Also a Top Buggy and Harness. Will be sold separately or together. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, Executor, 82 Broad street.

HORSES WANTED.—A STYLISH TEAM OF BAYS, about 15¾ hands, young and sound, speed about 3:15; also a Trotter, in exchange for a splendid coupe Horse and cash. Address A. T. W., box 1,150 Post office.

HORSE BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $50 EACH; HARness, $8 to $500 per set; the largest variety in New York; no exception. At MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

OPPORTUNITY.—HANDSOME BAY MARE, 14¾ hands high, fine, free, all day traveller, without urging; warranted sound and kind in every particular; will be sold at a sacrifice, together with light road Wagon and Harness. Address C. E. G., box 11 Post office.

PORTLAND SLEIGH, SINGLE, WELL MADE AND but little used; also set of Bells, for one horse, for sale at low figures. Apply to SIMMONS BROTHERS, 137 Bleecker street.

TROTTERS.—FINEST AND FASTEST CROSS MATCH Team ever offered, warranted sound and gentle; to pole 2:40; cheap for cash; wines, groceries or real estate in exchange. Apply at 63 Fifth avenue.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

THE LIGHTEST ROAD WAGON ON SPRINGS EVER built; weight 75 lbs.; now on view at our Fifth avenue warerooms. BREWSTER & CO., of Broome street.

WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL KEEP A Horse and Top Wagon in order for the winter for use of the same. Address C., Herald office.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE—IMPROVED CANNON ORDNANCE, new Shot and Shell. Apply to N. B. WALKER, 262 Pearl street.

A DRUG STORE, THE LARGEST, MOST EXTENSIVE and finest on First avenue, for sale, to a cash customer; an unexampled opportunity. Address DOCTOR, 28 Beekman place, East Fiftieth street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT AND LODGing House for sale; doing a very profitable business; will be sold at a bargain. Particulars at MITCHELL'S store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE MEAT MARKET, WITH FISH AND OYSTER Stands, for sale; Groceries on Sixth and Ninth avenues; also some fine Grocery Stores in Brooklyn at great bargains. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—CORNER LIQUOR STORES, BAKEries, Confectioneries, Restaurants, down town Sample and Lunch Rooms, Butter Stands, Provisions Stands, Kindling Wood Yards, English Chop Houses.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A NEATLY FITTED UP LUNCH ROOM, WITH Bakery attached, on one of the principal thoroughfares down town, will be sold low if applied for at once.
P. GAFFNEY & Co., 225 Bowery.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP. 263 STANton street.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY, with Confectionery and cream; location unsurpassed; business well established and doing a good trade. For further information address X. Y. Z., Brooklyn Post office. Agents' applications not noticed.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN FULTON COUNTRY MARket, well located for meat or poultry. Inquire of R. McKINNIN, 154 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM. FOR INformation apply at 110 West street, between Cortlandt and Liberty streets.

FOR SALE—A LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Liquor Store, long lease and cheap rent; in the best location in South Brooklyn. Apply to GEO. S. CAHILL, 51 Beaver street, New York.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, THE entire Stock, in first rate order, Fixtures, Tools, &c., with Lease of building for eight years, of a first class importing and manufacturing artificial flower house. Address C. A., St. Nicholas Hotel, room 14.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR AND LAGER Beer Saloon in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city; long established, good lease, cheap rent and doing good business; price $5,000. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF PORK STORE, cheap, 419 (new No.) Grand street, Williamsburg; excellent location for butcher shop. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—BAR, RESTAURANT AND OYSTER ROOM; best location in the city; four years' lease. Address, for three days, B. B., box 53 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE POULTRY STORE, AT 72½ VESEY street. Apply to the owner. C. NIEMEYER.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY FITTED UP BAR AND Lunch Counter in Cortlandt street. Apply at the Blossom wine room, 89 New Church street, near Cortlandt.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID DISTILLERY STORES cheap; good locations; free from all debts; owner leaving the city. Apply at 417 West Thirty-sixth street, or 418 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class liquor store at 257 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY AND LIQUOR Store, at fair valuation; nothing for good will; owner has to go out West. Inquire 178 Garden street, corner Fourth street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ROSE HILL RECTIFYING Works; established 18 years; capacity, 15 barrels French spirits or alcohol per day of 12 hours, and for its size is the most complete of any in the country; low price; easy terms; low rent and favorable lease. Inquire on the premises, 406 East Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL, 60 ROOMS, WITH RESTAUrant attached; one of the most lucrative establishments in the city and centrally located; about $5,000 cash required. Address D., box 149 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE FIXTURES OF A Billiard and Liquor Saloon; five fine Tables; good trade; low rent. Apply to M. EINSTEIN, Agency, 120 Sixth av.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—FITTED UP IN FIRST class style; doing a nice cash business; very cheap rent. Rooms to live in. 235 Ninth avenue, crockery store.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SAMPLE ROOMS, WITH Cigar Stand, on Broadway, for sale low for cash. Apply at 564 Broadway.

TO WIRE MANUFACTURERS.—A GOOD CHANCE. For sale, the Stock and Fixtures of the Wire Establishment, 354 Pearl street, consisting of Wire Looms, Gears, &c. Apply to Mrs. J. TRISTAM.

WILDER'S SAFE, WARRANTED PERFECT, STANDS over three feet high, only $10; also small fireproof Safe, $20. H. C. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AS GOOD AS NEW, A WHOLE Outfit of Sash and Blind Machinery—H. B. Smith's improved right. H. SCHENCK, 75 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE TEN HORSE HORIZONTAL Engine, one fifty horse Boiler, locomotive pattern; one Otis & Brother's Elevator, five foot platform; all in excellent condition and daily use. Apply to BENEDICT, HALL & CO., 279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM BOILER, 30 INCHES IN diameter and 20 feet long, with flue; also one of Prentiss & Page's Spice Mills, 30 inches stone. Inquire of DUSENBURY & SONS, 265 Water street.

2 LOCOMOTIVE TUBULAR BOILERS, 24 FEET LONG, shells 14x5½ diameter, fire box 10x6½ diameter, on dock foot of Ninth street, East river.
JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER, ON November 22, a large Newfoundland Dog. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, may have the same. WM. H. MOSCHETTE, Broadway Market, West Brighton, S. I.

DOG LOST.—STRAYED ON FRIDAY, A WHITE Esquimaux Slut; answers to name of Blanche. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning her to 559 Fifth avenue.

LOST—A SINGLE STONE DIAMOND STUD, SPIRAL screw. A liberal reward will be paid on its return to Ittner's Hotel, corner Grand and Mercer streets.

LOST—FROM 56 PARK AVENUE, ON THE MORNING of the 23d of November, a buff-colored Scotch Terrier; answers to the name of Duff. Anybody returning him will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER 24, BEtween Thirtieth and Fortieth streets on Second avenue, a blue and gold Pin. Any person returning the same to Dr. CUSHING, 231 East Fortieth street, will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 3:3,4 9 ON THE BANK CORner of Grand street and Bowery; payment has been stopped. The finder will please return it to MARY BROWN, 21 Allen street.

STRAYED AWAY OR STOLEN—ON THURSDAY, 24TH inst., between Stanton and Twenty-fourth streets, a sorrel Horse, 15½ hands high; about six years old; had a small star on fore end and a little white on one hind foot; when last seen, at Union square. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning the horse to the owner.
ABE GARSON, 263 East Twenty-fourth street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, LAST TUESDAY, BETWEEN Sixteenth and West Thirty-third streets, some Embroidery and a Gold Thimble, marked Josephine. The finder will receive above reward by returning thimble to 87 Fifth avenue.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, NOVEMBER 16, A SMALL black and tan Slut, a blur in one eye and mark on one side. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked upon its return to the bookstand, Astor House rotunda.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A BLACK AND tan Dog to 145 East Thirty-second street, lost on Tuesday night corner of Thirty-second street and Third avenue.

$5 REWARD.—LOST NOVEMBER 23, BETWEEN 61 Hudson and Forty-fourth street, a Seal Ring (letter "S" in old english). The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at the Express office 61 Hudson street.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM 356 WEST FIFTYseventh street, Wednesday afternoon, a very small black Dog, curly hair, white on breast and both front feet; answers to the name of Oscar. Any one returning him to J. R. HUSSON, above place, will receive the reward offered.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, November 23, in the 5 30 P. M. train between New York and Yonkers, a dark Mink Boa. The above reward will be paid for its return to J. BRUCE, 202 Centre street.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT, IN A THIRD AVENUE CAR, on Thursday, Nov. 24, about 6 o'clock, a pair of pearl Opera Glasses, with the initials "W. L. H. to J. C. S." on them. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at 393 Grand street, New York.

$15 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A CANVAS Travelling Bag, left in a hack in Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, early Wednesday morning. Return to 31 West Twenty-fifth street.

$50 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the recovery of a gold hunting pendant-winding anchor Watch, Tissot & Son, No. 32,561, by S. HAMMOND & CO., No. 41 William street.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, AT RIVERSIDE (GREENwich), Conn., Thursday night, October 13, a Rockaway Carriage, Harness and large bay Mare. Particulars by addressing J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge station, Conn.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN SLUT; ANSWERS TO NAME of Nellie; had collar marked "Nellie, 609 Hudson street." $5 reward will be paid by returning to above number.

$150 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE PERson returning the articles taken from 14 West Thirty-ninth street, Tuesday evening, 22d instant, and no questions asked. Address F. H., box 2,014 Post office, or 158 South street.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, FROM 114 FIFTH AVEnue, on Wednesday evening, November 23, one pair Diamond Earrings and a Pearl and Diamond Ring. The above reward will be paid by returning the said articles and no questions asked.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

TOYS AT RETAIL.—MANY NOVELTIES JUST REceived. Goods for Christmas tree, &c., at less than Broadway prices, at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 36 John street, near Nassau.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST, SECOND AND LEASEhold mortgages—to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor-at-Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS WILL BE loaned promptly on bond and mortgage, to suit applicants, without bonus.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—A.—NEW JERSEY.—$60,000 TRUST FUNDS to loan on Improved Property, in New Jersey, in sums to suit. T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

A.—INVESTMENTS WANTED, PARTIES HAVING from $5,000 to $250,000 cash, to invest in Coal and Iron Properties, Marble Quarries, Mills, Foundries, &c., to call upon us. The above are avocations that are not overdone, and in which large fortunes are rapidly and honorably made. Apply immediately.
C. H. PHELPS & CO., 98 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of other securities, paying good dividends and interest for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investments. Securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS
in sums of £1 and upwards,
payable in
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, Letters of Credit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED AND UNIMproved property, in sums of $1,000 and upwards to $50,000; also funds to buy first, second and leasehold mortgages, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. WETZEL, 17 Nassau street, room No. 5.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN (WITHOUT BONUS) ON Improved or Unimproved Property in this city, Brooklyn or New Jersey; also to buy First and Second Mortgages at lowest market rates.
DICKINSON & HAYES, 81 Cedar street.

$7.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Property four times the amount, on Long Island, near Williamsburg. Address X. X. X., box 4,179 New York Post office.

$70.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE. INquire with JOSEPH BLANT, 100 Duane street, near Broadway.

$100.000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF Cuba.—$32 currency. Information given.
BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.

$225.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn Property. Second and Leasehold Mortgages cashed.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$260.000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York and New Jersey property; First and Second Mortgages cashed.
WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

$642.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 7 per cent, or to purchase First, Second and Leasehold Mortgages.
P. HASTINGS, Banker, &c., 35 Pine street.

$1.000.000.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS lately obtained patents for the most popular and profitable invention of the present decade and which, with proper advertising, will undoubtedly net a fortune of $1,000,000 inside of 12 months; the cost of the article is infinitesimal; this is a bona fide business opportunity and the closest investigation is expected; parties who have money and understand advertising may buy a controlling interest for $10,000. Address J. W., Herald office.

THE TELEGRAM.
ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.
SEE THE
PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE TELEGRAM,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos; same bought and sold. Business strictly confidential.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 596 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. All business strictly private.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

265 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street (business established 20 years).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, &c., or the same bought at the highest prices; separate office for ladies. A. MAYER.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

APOLLO HALL.—MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER will speak before the Society of Spiritualists Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable Saturday evening, December 3, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK AVEnue and Thirty-fourth street.—Nov. 27, Rev. Warren Cudworth, of Boston, will preach morning and evening. Subject, evening—"Heaven; Is It a State or a Place?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, FORTY-SECOND street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Preaching by Rev. Fred. Evans, pastor, at 10½ and 7½.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 17 GREEN street.—Services to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. John P. Betker, and at 3 P. M., by Rev. John Thompson, D. D. All welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity. Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Rev. G. F. Krotel, pastor, D. D.—Services Sunday, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR OF THE New England Congregational church, corner Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, will preach Sunday, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning's discourse—"The Dutiful Son." All are invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST church, Plympton's Building, Ninth street, near Third avenue, Sunday, Nov. 27, 10½ A. M. Subject—"Universalist View of God." Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH AT THE Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to-morrow morning and evening.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL. The lecture on Sunday evening, Nov. 27, will be delivered by Oliver Dyer, Esq. Subject—"How to Get to Heaven; in the Name of the Only Begotten Son of God."

SERMON FOR YOUNG MEN, AT THE CHURCH OF the Holy Communion, West Twentieth street, corner Sixth avenue.—The first sermon of the course will be delivered on Advent Sunday evening, November 27, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., rector of Grace church. Other eminent clergymen of the city have promised to preach on the succeeding Sunday evenings in Advent. Young men are especially invited to attend; seats all free; hour of service, half-past seven.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—"HER NATURE AND HER Works."—Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, of St. Peter's, will lecture on the above subject in St. Joseph's church, Sixth avenue, on Sunday evening, Nov. 27, 1870, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the poor visited by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Tickets 50c.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE and Tenth street.—Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject of evening discourse, "Popular Amusements." Seats free in the evening.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SERMONS IN BEHALF of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, will be preached on Sunday evening, Nov. 27, by the Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., in the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at half-past 7 o'clock. No collection will be made, the sole object of this course being to bring the work and the needs of this society more thoroughly to the knowledge of the churchmen in this city.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETZER WILL preach to-morrow evening in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—"The Universalist Idea of Heaven."

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE WELL KNOWN, FAST schooner yacht SCUD, about eighty tons; cabin unusually commodious; everything in good order. Apply at No. 3 Nassau street, lower floor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS SIDEwheel passenger Steamer, about 200 feet in length; must be a good seaboat, steam fast, be well found in every respect and in perfect order. For further particulars address box 629 New York Post office. None but principals dealt with.

$1.200.—FOR SALE CHEAP, SLOOP SMACK, about 25 tons, 3 years old, in good order and ready for use. Apply to the captain, on board, foot of Twenty-ninth street, East river.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

ANY PERSON HAVING A VERY FINE NEW INDIA Shawl to sell at a bargain, will address A., box 172 Herald office.

WANTED—MICA.—PARTIES MINING MICA OF A good quality will please forward samples of five (5) lb. lots to us by express, if price and quality are right will contract for large quantities.
EDWARD MILLER & CO., Meriden, Conn.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain Schwensen, will sail on Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30 gold, payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail December 13.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for BREMEN.
The steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, will sail on Saturday, November 26, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship MAIN, Captain E. F. Schwerdtfeger, Saturday, December 3.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
HELVETIA, Grigg .... Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Bragg .... Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Andrews .... Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Cuba ..... Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra ... Thursday, Dec. 15
Calabria .... Thursday, Dec. 1 | Batavia .. Wednesday, Dec. 21
China ..... Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli ..... Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia ..... Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia ... Wednesday, Dec. 28
Abyssinia. Wednesday, Dec. 14 | Samaria ..... Thursday, Dec. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First cabin .... $130, gold Second cabin .... $80, gold
First cabin to Paris .... 145, gold
By the Thursday steamers carrying steerage.
First cabin .... $80, gold Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whineray .... December 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams .... November 30, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
ANGLIA	Sat., Nov. 26	BRITANNIA	Wed., Nov. 30
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Dec. 3	IOWA	Wed., Dec. 21
INDIA	Sat., Dec. 10	ACADIA	Wed., Dec. 28
COLUMBIA	Sat., Dec. 17	BRITANNIA	Wed., Jan. 11
EUROPA	Sat., Dec. 24	IOWA	Wed., Jan. 25
CALEDONIA	Sat., Dec. 31	ACADIA	Wed., Feb. 8

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, Dec. 10
PEREIRE, Danre .... Saturday, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE, Roussan .... Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD (wine included),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin .... $140 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The following magnificent Ocean steamers, the largest in the world, commence running in January next:—
OCEANIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ATLANTIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
PACIFIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ARCTIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
BALTIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ADRIATIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
These new vessels have been specially designed for the Transatlantic trade and combine speed with safety and comfort. Rates as low as any first class line. For further particulars apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
December 3, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Captain Caverly.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and will be received until 4 P. M. Friday, December 2.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, December 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman ... Tuesday, Nov. 29
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Friday, Dec. 9
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken .... Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Thursday, Dec. 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards (via Nassau) .... Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams .... Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice .... Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, No. 5 Bowling Green.

BERMUDA MAIL.—FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.—The steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. George's, from Pier No. 21 North river, on Thursday, December 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHING at Key West.
The A1 new iron steamer CLYDE, Capt. ——, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, November 26.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. R. and C. Railroads.
For Freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, November 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20, East river, Saturday, December 3.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
CORTES, Nelson .... Saturday, Nov. 26.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, November 26.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg and Mobile.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.—THE A1 STEAMSHIP GULF STREAM, Captain McCreary, will be despatched for Mobile, from pier 20 East River, on Saturday, November 26. The steamer WEYBOSSETT will follow Saturday, December 3. A. J. INGERSOLL & CO., Agents at Mobile. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
will sail on Saturday, November 26.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship CHARLESTON, will follow and sail on Tuesday, November 29.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin, $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
8:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

THE TELEGRAM.
ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.
SEE THE
PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE TELEGRAM,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OFFERED.—CONSEQUENT upon family arrangements of partners a European firm which owns an establishment in the city of Mexico desires to dispose of the latter. This Mexican house has old and extensive connections; its fine stores are situated in the centre of business. A most liberal discount will be allowed on stocks, so as to insure a very handsome return to the purchaser of the concern. For full particulars address box 464 Post office, Havana, Island of Cuba.

AGENCY.—WANTED, FOR NEW YORK, A RESPECTable firm, to introduce among grocers, &c., an article of universal repute in Great Britain. Address D. S., room 54 French's Hotel, Chatham street.

A TRADING MAN CAN SECURE A GREAT BARGAIN for $1,000 cash; business light, pleasant and suitable this winter. Address, appointing interview, Y. Z., Herald office.

AN INTEREST IN A SUPERIOR PAVEMENT, ONE of the best and well protected, will be sold on satisfactory terms to an active business manager or exchanged for property. Address, over real name, PAVEMENT, Herald office.

A PERSON WITH A CAPITAL OF $300 CAN MEET with a safe investment and steady employment as a bookkeeper and clerk at a good salary, or as partner. Call on J. HARRY THORP, room No. 19 National Hotel, Cortlandt street.

A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY AND OF SOME pecuniary means would like to form a connection in a real estate agency business, but only with a party established or otherwise, who can give the most satisfactory references and testimonials as to character, business capabilities, &c. Address A. S., Herald office, with full particulars, and the same will receive attention.

A PARTNER WITH $500 WANTED—AS CASHIER; will be guaranteed $100 weekly profits. Rare chance. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

CAPITAL WANTED—TO ADVERTISE A MERITORIous medicinal article; small cost; popular price. An old medicine house says:—"Good thing; 'twill take." Address C. C. L., box 130 Herald office.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS A GOOD, CHEAP AND durable Meat and Vegetable Chopper; handy for making mince pies, sausage cakes, fish balls, hash, &c. The demand is unlimited; nothing in the market to supply it. I have just patented the very thing wanted. One firm engaged in making the other style sold $60,000 worth last year and $100,000 this. Mine can be sold for one-half their prices and pay 100 per cent profit. Partner wanted.
TOWNSEND, 109 Nassau street.

HERNIA.—TO MEDICAL MEN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has cured himself of a case of 25 years' standing, by a perfectly novel plan, wishes to treat with a respectable party for the purchase of the same. Address B. B., box 734 Post office.

I WILL UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF ALL PRACTIcal Patents. My facilities and acquaintances are such as to guarantee me success. Call on or address, stating article, J. HARRY THORP, room No. 19 National Hotel, Cortlandt street.

RARE CHANCE.—$18,000 WILL BUY THE STOCK, Lease and Fixtures of one of the largest Fancy and Leather Goods Stores in the very best location on Broadway; Paris and Vienna goods; a good and profitable business. For particulars address FANCY GOODS, box 120 Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTABLISHed Brewery, making prime ales, in first rate order, with all modern improvements; well stocked with casks, tuns and all conveniences necessary for a large first class brewery; also a well, furnishing an abundant supply of the coldest water. It is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to enter into a good business already established. Will be sold on favorable terms, as the owner wishes to retire. Address BREWER, station F.

TO CAPITALISTS.—I WISH A PERSON TO JOIN ME in manufacturing an article secured by letters patent that is a staple article and will pay a profit of 200 per cent. J. HARRY THORP, room No. 19 National Hotel, Cortlandt street.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of several valuable mineral springs of well known efficacy, with spacious hotel buildings contiguous, completely furnished, with surroundings of great natural beauty, of easy access, and having already a large summer patronage, would like to meet with competent parties for the purpose of organizing a permanent health institution or water cure. Address H. R., No. 7 Beekman street, room 17.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $3,000 TO $5,000; AN established manufacturing business; can make $100,000 the next ten years; cash sales; success guaranteed. Address JOHN THOMAS, 490 Hudson street, New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH ABOUT $5,000, TO manufacture an article mostly imported; $50 net profit per day to realize. Address MELANE, Herald office.

$100 A DAY.—WHOLESALE AGENTS, WITH CAPital, in every State and Europe, for Lloyd's great Patent Revolving Double Maps, Europe and America combined. 30 Cortlandt st., New York.

$1.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN JOBBING liquor house; or Stock and Fixtures for sale and Store to rent. Apply on premises, 194 West street.

$2.000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THIS amount, to join the advertiser in a wholesale and retail business, on Broadway; a good, legitimate opportunity for an energetic man. Address C. H. A., Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING FRENCH and Spanish, wishes to teach either or both languages in exchange for his board. Address A. B. C., box 1,107 Post office.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery, day and evening, instruction in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Shorthand, Mathematics and English branches. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught by an experienced operator.

A GENTLEMAN, OF THE BEST NEW ENGLAND education, engaged during the evening, will give private instruction in the day time, in exchange for Board. Address W. H. K., station G, city.

A GENTLEMAN TEACHER WILL GIVE LESSONS IN French and German and assist in studies in exchange for board. Address L. A. V., Herald office.

FRENCH AND SPANISH INSTRUCTION BY AN EXperienced and competent professor. Pure pronunciation and thorough drilling. Three recitations per week for $1. TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 Bowery. Day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED for instructing in the English branches and French, also rudiments of Spanish and German, desires a situation as governess. Address Miss Y——, No. 4 East Twentieth street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN FOURTEEN years; benumbing application. Gas administered. Beautiful teeth $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets purchased or repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 CLEAN Beds and Rooms, at 35c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—SPLENDIDLY furnished Rooms, without Board, meals to order if desired. 33 Stuyvesant street, near Cooper Institute. House private, first class.

1 LARGE ROOM AND SINGLE ROOM CONNECTING, on fourth floor, to let, together or separately, with Board; house strictly first class. 217 West Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

1 IRVING PLACE, CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET.—Pleasant and handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, can now be secured.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS, OR SEPARATELY, in a strictly private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; unexceptionable references. 278 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-first street.

2ND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, WITH OR without private table; also Rooms for families or gentlemen. 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

4 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, A SUIT of four Rooms, with or without private table.

5TH AVENUE, 295, WEST SIDE OF MADISON square.—A Suit of fine Apartments, handsomely furnished. Private table if desired.

5TH AVENUE, 63.—SUIT OF ROOMS FOR FAMILY desiring elegance, and table unsurpassed; also Rooms for gentleman and wife and four young men, at reasonable rates.

5TH AVENUE, 243.—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom adjoining, on second floor; private table.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NO. 365.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; private table if desired. References required.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or party of gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, at 63 Delancey street; also day boarders; moderate.

9 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ELEGANTly furnished Parlor Floor, with other Rooms, to rent to a family, with private table.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms, with Board; house has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

$15 PER WEEK—INCLUDING FIRE AND GAS, FOR furnished Rooms, with excellent Board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; single Rooms, $7. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

$15 PER WEEK, INCLUDING GAS AND FIRE, FOR furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; single Rooms, $6 to $7. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—DOUBLE Room and Hall Room to let, with or without Board.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF EAST SEVENteenth street, on Stuyvesant square.—Desirable Rooms for families or single gentlemen, with first class table; convenient location; moderate prices; references required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Elegant Suit of Rooms to let, with or without private tables; reference.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large back Parlor and two Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for gentlemen, with superior Board, in the above first class house. References.

19 BOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Single gentlemen or families.

22 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A SECOND Floor, newly painted and furnished, or Parlor on first floor, with three or four Chambers, to rent with private table.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife; also single Room for gentleman, with Board.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Very pleasant large and single Rooms; table first class; dinner 1 P. M.; hygienic dishes for those who desire.

24TH STREET (WEST, 218), BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; private table if desired.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—PLEASANT, cosey Rooms to let, with Board; also a few young men can be accommodated with fourth story Rooms on moderate terms; references exchanged.

26 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET (MADISON square).—To rent, with Board, a Second Floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; also a Basement.

28 MACDOUGAL STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board; also Rooms for light housekeeping; two young ladies can be accommodated. MRS. PRINCE.

30TH ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues, to rent low; all modern improvements. S. B. JENNINGS & CO., 302 West Twenty-ninth street.

33 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—VERY PLEASant and desirable Rooms, with Board.

35 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—BRIGHT, CHEERful Rooms to let, with good Board, at moderate prices; private table if desired. No trouble to show rooms.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A PARLOR FLOOR of three rooms, bathroom, closets, &c., to let, with private table; references.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Very desirable Rooms, with first class Board. References exchanged.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A PLEASANT AND very desirable Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; also Hall Room.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, Rooms suitable for a family or single gentlemen; references.

45 BOND STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHed Rooms to let, to gentlemen only. References required.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A BEAUTIFUL Parlor Floor to let; also Second Floor and some Rooms on third and fourth floors, with first class Board, or private table if preferred. Terms very moderate.

46 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, on third floor, en suite or singly, with Board; references exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with good table. References.

50 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Seventeenth street.—An elegant Parlor Suit, with one or two Bedrooms; private table if desired.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church.—To let, with or without Board.

52 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS, with excellent Board, for single gentlemen. Apply at above, or at 704 Broadway, basement store. References exchanged.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—HOUSES NEWLY furnished; choice of Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms low.

53 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Beautiful Rooms, with first class Board, can be had at a new boarding house just opened by a Southern lady. House has all modern improvements.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders; location very central; first class references given.

59 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board; also a handsome Parlor Floor, unfurnished, hot and cold water, &c., for housekeeping.

71 IRVING PLACE.—WITH BOARD, AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms, third story, front; finely located, with sunny exposure; very desirable for gentleman and wife. Best reference.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Apartments, with or without Board, for families and single gentlemen; Spanish, German and French spoken.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen only; home comforts and not boarding house accommodations are offered at the above number.

97 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A Parlor and Bedroom, on first floor; a Suit of Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also single Rooms.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; southern exposure; convenient to Fourth avenue cars and Broadway stages; also day boarders.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

106 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square park.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVenue, short block from Broadway.—A handsomely furnished front Room, with third floor, with good Board, suitable for a couple of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

138 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, SECOND BROWN stone house east of Irving place.—An elegant extension Parlor, neatly furnished, ample closets, hot and cold water, grate and register, gas, &c., with good Board, for gentleman and wife; terms $40 per week; references.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY desirable, neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, in first class brown stone house; terms moderate.

164 FIFTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS; breakfast if desired.

165 MADISON AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR Floor to rent, with private table; first class references given and required.

213 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, on first and third floors. Terms moderate.

224 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Rooms to let, with or without Board; furniture entire order and furniture entirely new; family American. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

273 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front Rooms, with private table if desired; also Hall Bedrooms, with Board.

302 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—COULD accommodate a gentleman and his wife; also could let a furnished Room, with or without Board.

312 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A furnished Room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; private family.

BOARDERS WANTED.

327 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, with all modern improvements; fronting Stuyvesant Park; with reference.

328 (LATE 184) EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—Excellent Board, neat Rooms, stationary basins, hot and cold water, bath and ample closets; $6 to $8 per week.

351 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR BELOW Thirty-fourth street.—A fine suit of Rooms, with private table if preferred; also one single Room; references exchanged.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family, with a few select boarders, can accommodate gentleman and wife with Board; house first class; references exchanged.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—Parties desiring accommodations in a private family on the west side can be suited at the above number; terms moderate; first class references exchanged.

490 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—FIRST CLASS BOARD, on reasonable terms, to quiet, substantial parties of adults.

AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a brown stone house, with first class Board; also two single Rooms. 58 Perry street, near Fourth.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A LARGE, cheerful Room, with Board, to two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 238 Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.

A CHILD FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS OF AGE taken to Board. Apply to Mrs. MINER, 48 Warren st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, near Madison avenue, will let, with Board, a second story front Room; third story, back; all nicely furnished. Address HOME COMFORTS, box 104 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can have delightful Rooms, on second floor, in a strictly private family; no other boarders; references. Apply at 31 East Thirty-first street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, wanted, with good Board, for gentleman and wife; east side preferred, above Tenth street; terms about $25; references. Address, with particulars, CASHIER, box 3,716 Post office.

A PHYSICIAN, EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL IN THE cure of paralysis, rheumatism and neuralgia, will take some patients to Board. Address box 1,376 Post office.

A LADY WOULD LET HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, one with alcove, all improvements, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady; central location. 136 West Thirty-second street, near Broadway.

A FEW SELECT BOARDERS WILL BE TAKEN AT No. 20 West Fourteenth street, where the best Southern table is kept. Reference.

BOARD.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GOOD Board, for gentleman, wife, and child three years of age. Address box 5,522 Post office.

BOARD IN BEST PART OF JERSEY CITY.—214 South First street.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MADISON AVENUE, 178, BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD and Thirty-fourth streets.—A Parlor Floor, with private table, to a small family. A Room, for a gentleman, without board.

ONE OR TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, with large closets, connecting, with or without Board; house first class. Call at 340 West Thirtieth street.

THE OWNER OF A FINE HIGH STOOP BROWN stone house in West Forty-second street, near St. Cloud Hotel, will let second or third floor Parlors, with Board, to a party of adults who desire the appointments of a private residence. Address P., box 375 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO small Rooms, furnished, on Madison square or Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth streets; may remain permanently, winter and summer. Address box 5,660 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO CHILDREN (AGED five and seven years) and nurse desire a suit of furnished Rooms, including Parlor, two Bedrooms, Bathrooms, &c., private table preferred, in a family hotel or boarding house on Fifth avenue or immediate vicinity. Address, stating terms, &c., box 4,925 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND two daughters; two good rooms; use of piano and parlor; a private family preferred; west side of town, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; references given and required. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, F., box 215 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, BETWEEN Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars and terms, box 5,153 Post office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY, located between Ninth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, a furnished entire Parlor Floor, with Board, for a gentleman, wife and two children, for the winter. Address, with particulars, WHITNEY, box 164 Herald office.

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BROOKLYN BOARD.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTed for gentleman, lady, three children and maid, for the winter months; private family preferred. Address IMPORTER, box 1,437 Post office, New York, giving terms per month, with references.

HOTELS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street, Madison Park Hotel.—Superior table and attendance at less than boarding house rates; references required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, AT SARAtoga Springs, with Furniture, at favorable terms. Address CHAS. E. LELAND, Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Good Rooms, 75c. a day; $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

PARKER HOUSE.—ENTRANCES, NO. 1 WEST TWENty sixth street and 1,144 Broadway; furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; first class; table d'hote.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT of 152d street, Hudson river.—Desirable Rooms for families and gentlemen, in suits or singly; reduced rates for fall and winter; twelve trains daily.
E. M. BRITTON & CO.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER OF CANAL STREET AND Bowery (new house), on the European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), 648 BROADway, corner Bleecker, reconstructed.—Good single Rooms from $5 to $7 per week; family Rooms from $9 to $17 50 per week. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

STURTEVANT HOUSE (AMERICAN PLAN), BROADway and Twenty-ninth street, New York; popular prices; will open for reception of guests January 1, with drawing room, elevator and all the modern improvements; Board, $3 50 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A DESIRABLE CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT to let, on Sixth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Apply No. 138 Chambers street, room 21, from 1 to 3 P. M.

BROADWAY HALL TO LET.—THIS SPLENDID NEW Hall, on the northeast corner Broadway and Forty-second street, is just completed and ready for occupancy; its prominent and superb locality warrants its superiority for any first class business. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 42 Beaver street.

HARLEM.—TO LET—A NICE NEW STORE, 18X56, double show windows, with ample apartments in the rear of the store; house four story brick; gas, water, &c., between 116th and 117th streets, Third avenue. Also two upper Floors, nicely adapted for two separate families; terms reasonable. Apply to JOHN MULLER, corner 119th street and Third avenue.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY, BELOW FOURTEENTH street, to let, and Lease for sale at a bargain; fifty rooms, neatly furnished; also a Restaurant for sale cheap, in Pine street. Apply to JOSHUA BROWN & CO.

LARGE CORNER STORE TO LET—FOR ANY KIND OF business. Call at 141 Perry street, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS, 108X70 TO LET—IN THE most eligible building for manufacturing purposes in the city. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LARGE MANUFACTURing Building to let; floors 26x44; very light and suitable for heavy machinery. Inquire at 158 to 164 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 25x30, 25x60 and 25x105, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the ENGINEER, 911 and 13 Baxter street.

TO LET—THREE FINE STORES AND DWELLINGS, on west side Third avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, now being finished; six rooms on each floor, complete with all modern improvements, suitable for a family. Apply to J. J. KELLY, 93 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or at 21 Irving place, from 7 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT HALL OF THE Demilt Dispensary, corner Second avenue and Twenty-third street, for religious and other meetings. Apply to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Treasurer, or the Janitor at the Dispensary.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE—THE LOTS ON SOUTHERLY SIDE OF Morton street, west of Washington, 300 feet on Morton street and 50 on Washington. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine street, or G. BANYER, 13 West Twenty-first st.

THREE STORES AND FOUR VACANT LOTS TO rent—Fronting East river, between Delancey and Stanton streets. Inquire of JOHN SMITH, on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let and for sale—Business House and Lofts to let, in good locations. Apply to JOSHUA BROWN & CO.

A VERY PRETTY FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House to rent—On West Twenty-second street, near Seventh avenue; newly and comfortably furnished; rent $225 per month; six boarders will remain if wanted.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WEST SIDE, NEAR SEVenth avenue, a three story high stoop House; rent $200 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, THE EXTRA WIDE four story brown stone House 38 Washington square, West. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—FOR TEN OR ELEVEN MONTHS, A VERY handsomely furnished three story high stoop House, on Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue; rent $250 per month. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 18 rooms, in Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent reasonable to a responsible party. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, DWELLING HOUSE 239 Wooster street, near Washington square; owner at house from 9 till 10 mornings.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STORE CORNER EIGHTYeighth street and Fourth avenue; grand location for a grocer, butcher or any other business; lease and low rent to a good tenant.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House 242 East Fiftieth street; parlors and halls painted; beautiful order throughout; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO BE RENTED—IN VICINITY OF MURRAY HILL, the premises 125 Lexington avenue, containing gas, bath, range, &c.; rent $1,100. Apply on premises.

$22.—NICE COTTAGE, FIVE ROOMS AND ATTIC, to a quiet family. 166 112th street, near Third avenue. Inquire at 164.

$25 MONTHLY ONLY.—ONE OF THOSE NICE three story, ten room French Cottages, Ninety-sixth street, corner of Ninth avenue; Baltimore heater; garden; adjoining car route. Apply 226 West Forty-first street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARTLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENtleman or man and wife. 17 Stuyvesant street.

AT 200 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK—TO LET, TWO large, airy Bedrooms, handsomely furnished, fire and gas; also two small Rooms; rent moderate; references exchanged.

AN EXTRA LARGE FURNISHED ATTIC ROOM, GAS and fireplace, $3 50 per week; unfurnished small front Room, third floor, $10 per month. No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR—FOR housekeeping; front room warmed with heater; gas, bath, &c.; terms $12 per week. 351 West Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FLOOR TO LET—CORNER FIFTY-THIRD STREET and Third avenue, over drug store, five Rooms and Kitchen; fine location and desirable for genteel family; water, gas; low rent.

FURNISHED FLOORS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—all modern conveniences; low rents. 59 Bleecker street, few doors east of Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—APPLY TO M. FISHER, 323 East Thirteenth street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, ONE FURNISHED, ON second floor, to gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; all conveniences. 215 East Forty-ninth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT HALL Bedroom, at $8 per month, to a gentleman only. 301 West Thirty-first street, corner Eighth avenue.

TO LET—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDsomely furnished Floor; all conveniences for housekeeping; rent low to a permanent tenant. 102 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, THE SECOND AND Third Floors of a handsomely furnished house, gas, bath, &c., to a small family, convenient to all west side cars. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT Bedroom to a gentleman in a private family; 547 Hudson street, first floor. Rent $1 75 per week. Mrs. DAWES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SECOND Floor, with bathroom, in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, just below Fourteenth street; rent low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, 50 Wall st.

THREE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ALL modern improvements, to let, for single gentlemen, at 37 Charlton street.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT Board, neatly furnished front and back Parlors; also Bedrooms.

$7 50.—SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM CONnecting, first floor, furnished for housekeeping, water in rooms; closet on floor; stationary tubs; abundant pantries. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7 50 WEEKLY.—HANDSOME LARGE ROOM, furnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs; everything comfortable; fine location. 252 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

50 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath; other rooms if required. References exchanged.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Large furnished Room on first floor to let for light housekeeping or single gentlemen; good closets; hot and cold water, &c.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, three nicely furnished Rooms, to man and wife or single gentlemen; rent $2 50 to $5 50 per week.

THE TELEGRAM.
ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.
SEE THE
PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE TELEGRAM,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION 50c. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF SEVEN ROOMS and bathroom, with all modern improvements and best of order; rent very low. Apply on premises 323 West Fiftieth street.

A SUIT OR FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS TO LET—IN THE new "European House," 78 West Forty-eighth street. The flat is on the first floor, and consists of parlor, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, &c., &c. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, or to the porter, at the house.

A PARLOR FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, $40; THREE floors only in house; recently improved; all cleaned; also Third Floor, six rooms, $30; separate meter, water closets, &c., on each floor, to let, to adults. Apply to owner, on premises, 99 South Fifth avenue, late Laurens street, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND SPLENDID ROOMS, WITHout board, in a family of two persons, by calling at No. 30 West Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway. References given and required.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF HOUSE 345 East Forty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues; gas, water and all modern improvements; in perfect repair. Inquire at above number.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS, OVER STORE 709 SIXTH AVEnue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, suitable for housekeeping, and in good repair. Apply in the store.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, in first class private residence 51 East Tenth street. Reference.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, A FLOOR, six rooms, in first class location, West Fifteenth street. Apply to P. SHEAHAN, 286 West street.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward—new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c. A Store and Part of a house 508 Canal street. Part of a house in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, suitable for a gentleman and wife, in a private house; West Fourth street, between Washington square and Sixth avenue. Apply in the shoe store 710 Broadway.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF BROWN STONE HOUSE 231 East Forty-ninth street, to family of adults; rent moderate. Apply as above, or to A. BRAUTIGAM, 701 Broadway.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—LARGE ROOM ON fourth floor, at reduced price. No. 101 Waverley place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MAILED FREE, 25 CENTS, DR. KAHN'S Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its Obligations and Impediments; The Cause of Premature Decline and the Diseases Arising from Imprudence, illustrated with numerous cases from actual practice. Address SECRETARY, Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

THE "TECHNOLOGIST" FOR DECEMBER IS NOW ready. A journal devoted to engineering, manufacturing and building; contains a beautiful engraving of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Sold by all news dealers. Issued by the Industrial Publication Company, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving,
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief,
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1871.—PARTIES INtending to exhibit are informed that the Pantechnicon, Motcomb street, Belgravia, London, will receive and unpack cases, of all descriptions, and deliver the contents at the Exhibition Building according to the requirements of the commissioners. For terms apply to Mr. RADERMACHER, as above.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29 AND 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
ELEGANT FURNITURE, BEING A PORTION OF THE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR OLDEST AND BEST WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS AND REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, ALL OF WHICH HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE BEST CITY TRADE, consisting of superbly carved and inlaid Etageres and Cabinets; elegant Suits of Parlor Furniture in carved rosewood and black walnut, inlaid and upholstered with the richest materials, in variety; Turkish Suits, Chamber Sets, in carved rosewood, black walnut, richly carved and gilt; Dressing Tables, Armoire-a-Glaces, in different woods and styles; Turkish and Fauteil Chairs, Lounges, Sofa Bedsteads, Music Stands and Racks, Library Tables, Bookcases, Desks in variety, Chairs do., fancy Work Tables, Extension Tables, Buffets and Dining Chairs, and a variety of other articles as per catalogues; also some fine Bronzes and other Fancy Goods. ON VIEW THE DAY BEFORE SALE.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street, SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, by order of Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, being HIS ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising the latest works of EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS, all just received and never before exhibited.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 109 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Clocks, Parians, Bronzes, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, a very fine assortment of goods, removed for convenience of sale, including 15 Parlor Suits, in all styles of coverings, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, &c.; 15 rosewood, oak, walnut, chestnut and enamelled Chamber Sets, six Buffets, eight Bookcases, Hall Stands, Extension and Centre Tables, Wardrobes, Desks, spring Beds, hair and other Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Comforters, Mirrors, &c., &c.
21 BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
Druggets, Oilcloths, Stoves, Heaters, Sofas, &c.; Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, English Cutlery, Plate, Paintings, Engravings, Kitchen Articles.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell at auction,
on TUESDAY, November 29,
at 11 o'clock,
at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau street,
a large lot of Merinos, Empress Cloth, Alpacas, Mohairs, Black Broadcloth, Broche Woollen and Paisley Shawls, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Large sale of Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
A fine assortment of English and American Chromos and Oil Paintings.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell at auction, on
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 26,
AT THEIR SALESROOM, 37 NASSAU STREET,
a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting in part of rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, in satin and haircloth; Plimpton Bedsteads, mirror and marble top; walnut and oak Cabinet Bedsteads, Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
ALSO TWENTY-FIVE SEWING MACHINES,
INCLUDING THREE WHEELER & WILSON'S,
one Howe's, three Singer's and several other makers.
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, DESKS, &C.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, hotel keepers and the trade.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, office 50 Bleecker street, will sell this (Saturday), November 26, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant Household Furniture, at Brevoort place, house 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue, consisting of two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, valued at $700 each; twelve rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, all styles and colors; satin, brocatel, striped silk and plain reps and haircloth, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets; Pier and Oval Mirrors, very fine Oil Paintings, Clocks, Bronzes, Silver and Chinaware, Curtains, Bookcases, Desk, Tables, corner and side Etageres, Cabinets, twenty-five rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Dining and Tea Tables, Sideboard, Glass, Chinaware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. A rare opportunity for housekeepers.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell, THIS (SATURDAY) morning, November 26, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion, 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz.:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, Curtains, Bookcase, Mirrors, Bronzes, Centre Tables, Etageres, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Ornaments, &c.; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Spring, Hair and Feather Beds, Pillows, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clocks, Blankets, &c.; also Dining Room Furniture, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Cutlery, Plate, Casters, Dinner and Tea Sets. In all 500 lots, by catalogue, of useful Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Silverware, Drawing Room Suits, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, public auction, this day (Saturday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock; valued $30,000. Sale peremptory.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered French brocatel; rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, Marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardiniers, Canterbury, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, embroidered Cover; Paintings, by eminent artists; Bronze Clock, Chandeliers, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Brocatel, Lace Curtains; rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture; Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, China Ware, Cutlery, Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF one good work Horse, new and second hand Top and Open Wagons, Rockaways, Single and Double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BALTIMORE.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
IN
BALTIMORE CITY.
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at public sale at the Exchange Salesroom, in Baltimore city, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., that long established and celebrated Hotel, widely known as
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
facing Monument square of said city, with a front on Calvert street, extending from Fayette Bank lane, with a depth on Fayette street of 233½ feet and on Bank lane of 181½ feet.
The IMPROVEMENTS are the extensive Hotel so widely known as BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, with its large Restaurant, Stores and Barber Shop, fronting on Calvert street, Parlors, Offices, with modern conveniences, &c.
This Hotel, located in the heart of the city, being so celebrated and extensively known, a more detailed description is deemed unnecessary.
A plan of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, who will also show the property and give all information desired.
This property will be sold free of the stock debt, but subject to annual ground rents amounting to thirty-eight hundred and fifty (3,850) dollars, payable half yearly, reserved upon separate portions of the ground, of which rents the sum of thirty-four hundred and eighty (3,480) dollars is redeemable at pleasure, and the sum of three hundred and seventy (370) dollars is irredeemable.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest payable half yearly.
S. H. TAGGART, 43 Lexington street,
T. A. LINTHICUM, 41 North Charles street, Trustees.
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, elegant Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits, in rosewood and walnut, complete; Extension and Centre Tables, Lounges and Rocking Chairs, Carpets, Mattresses and Feather Pillows, Sideboards, Bookcases, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, and various other goods. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Tuesday next, at No. 2 East Baltic, near Court street, Brooklyn, Carriage Factory, Carriages, Coaches, Tools, Machinery, Lease, &c.; cheap privately.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 381 Bowery.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, AT 11 A.M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John street, a choice assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

HENRY P. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Positive and unreserved sale of entire stock of
FINE CABINET FURNITURE,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29 AND 30,
At the store of Mr. G. R. Krigger,
14 and 16 Fourth avenue, near Cooper Institute,
on account of retiring from business.
FULL PARTICULARS IN SUNDAY'S HERALD.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 19 Bowery, will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 73 West Houston street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon, Bar Counter, Fixtures, Chairs, Tables, Glasses, Ice Boxes, one Billiard Table, Stoves, Mattresses, Bedsteads, &c. By order of JACOB FRIEDMAN, Attorney for mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's sale.
This day, at 11 o'clock, at 36 Clinton place, corner Macdougal street, by virtue of several executions, I will sell a general assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
JOHN C. LYST, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER
This day, November 26,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street,
Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.,
consisting of Parlor Suits, Sofa, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, 50 Looking Glasses, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Pier Glasses, Extension Dining Tables, down Beds, Bed Clothing, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, also one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, one Howe's, one Temple's, one old Piano, Wardrobe, &c.; also, to pay advance, two cases (20 each) Burdan Rifles.

MARSHAL'S SALE—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 95 Norfolk street, the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon. By order of Emil Lippmann, City Marshal.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Florida Railroad Company, hereby give notice that on the 15th day of December, 1870, at the Court House, in Fernandina, Florida, at 12 o'clock, the Lands belonging to their trust then remaining unsold will be disposed of at public auction for the benefit of the free land bonds still outstanding. The lands, amounting to 125,000 acres, more or less, will be valued by competent appraisers and offered at such valuations, in order to effect an equitable distribution, the bondholders being allowed to bid above those prices for the choice. Bonds and coupons will be received in payment at par. Lands which may not be taken for bonds and coupons will then be sold for cash to the highest bidder, to prevent a further waste of the fund from tax levies and other expenses and in order that the trust may be finally closed.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, } Trustees.
JOHN McRAE, }

SALES AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.
Great Auction Sale
of 214 valuable Lots at Flatbush, L. I.,
on Bedford and Vernon avenues,
near Prospect Park, 40 minutes from ferry,
on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 12 M., on the grounds.
Land high and dry, reached by Flatbush street cars, just out of city limits.
Escape city taxes.
Near business centre. Must be a speculation.
102 lots sold singly, 112 lots in blocks of from 15 to 30 lots each. Terms 20 per cent cash, balance in three equal annual payments.
At your own prices.
Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. All who desire to examine the property will be supplied with a free pass at Fulton ferry to Vernon avenue, and inquire at Ryan's Hotel, adjoining the premises. For maps and further information apply to
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., 82 Cedar street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT public auction, this day, at 11 A. M., in the rotunda of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of Joseph W. Bradley in and to the business known as the West Bradley and Carey Manufacturing Company.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT public auction, this day, at 1 P. M., at No. 1,317 Broadway, the contents of a Wheelwright and Blacksmith's Shop; also the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, sells on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Large, Stock and Fixtures of the old established liquor store at No. 63 Spring street, corner of Marion; Kegs and Casks, copper Measures, and all the other fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on this day November 26, 1870, at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, on the corner of North First and Tenth streets, Williamsburg, one splendid four pull English Ale Pump, fine black walnut Counters, Kegs and Casks, Stove, Clock, Glassware, Arm Chairs, Tables, Wines and Liquors, &c. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, office No. 6 City Hall place, N. Y.

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97 NASSAU STREET.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FINE PROPERTY, BETWEEN CENTRAL AND Mount Morris Parks, No. 113 East 115th street, near Fourth avenue; genteel Cottage, 9 rooms, Croton and gas; possession; only $8,500 to ready purchaser. Apply to owner, 225 East 116th street, near Third avenue.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Fifty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, to be sold cheap if bought this week. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Lexington avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, 20x45.10, newly painted and in fine order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A BROADWAY CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, for a long term of years; the property known as 817 and 819 Broadway; 42.10, 52 and 54 East Twelfth street, having a frontage of 174 feet, over 9,500 square feet. JOHN S. KELSO, 5 Pine street; from 1 to 3 P. M.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; HIGH STOOP, sub-cellar; all modern improvements; Third street, near Second avenue; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms easy; price low. J. J. BURNIER, 173 Thompson street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY AND basement brown stone Dwelling, No. 246 East Sixtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, 20 feet; finished throughout, with all the modern improvements; price low; good neighborhood; terms easy. Apply at 246, next door, or at coal yard foot of East Thirty-fourth street. J. H. LYON.

FOR SALE—A SNUG THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in good order, with modern improvements, in a pleasant neighborhood; possession immediately. Apply on premises, 231 East Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—THOSE FIRST CLASS HOUSES 334, 336 and 338 Madison avenue, full size, finished in hard wood. Apply on premises.

3D AVENUE.—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BRICK Store and Tenement, 20x50.110, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, will be sold cheap if applied for within a few days. ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

West Side.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday next, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, three valuable Plots of Land at Fort Washington. Parties wishing to see the property before the day of sale will find the auction bills posted on the several parcels—viz., St. Nicholas avenue, corner of 165th street; also on the Boulevard and on Fort Washington avenue, near the Institution for the Blind; also on the corner of Broadway and the road to Fort Washington depot.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DORCHESTER STONE front Stores and Dwellings on Sixth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. These apartments are fitted up with all improvements. For an investment this is one of the best offered. Price reduced. Principals only need apply to the owner on the premises, from 9 to 4.

FORT WASHINGTON.—MAPS OF THE TEN ACRE PARcel to be sold at Fort Washington in small plots can be had at our office. POTTER BROTHERS, 5½ Pine street.

GREENE STREET.—FOR SALE, PLOT OF GROUND, 45½ feet front, near Amity street; rented at $2,700; will be sold at $32,000; with possession to erect building. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR Irving place. Twenty rooms; first class every convenience. Price $31,500, of which $20,000 can remain. POTTER BROTHERS.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES, ON Fifth and Madison avenues and the adjacent streets, for sale, at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, COLUMBIA COLLEGE Lease Lots, 50x100, in Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also Sixth avenue for excavating; price $15,500. THOS. STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A FOUR STORY brown stone in complete order; price $19,000; terms easy. Apply to J. & R. RUSSELL, Jr., 55 West Thirtieth st.

Miscellaneous.

MUST BE SOLD—FOR SPECIAL REASONS. I AM authorized to sell a first class brown stone House; black walnut finish; 22x60; for $25,000 less than value; price equity $10,000.
B. H. HOWELL, 569 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, BUILDINGS suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the river. Apply at KELSEY'S stores.

PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF 13 Vacant Lots, on northeast corner of Chauncey street and Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, November 28, at 12 o'clock noon. Sale to take place whether rain or shine. All persons wishing to purchase will have favorable terms. Sale at the rooms of the Auctioneer. For full particulars and diagrams can be had.
R. D. ALLEN, Auctioneer,
Broadway, corner Lexington avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A TWO STORY COTTAGE, 16 SPENCER street, Brooklyn; will be repaired; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to MEEKER, 287 Bedford avenue, or to 313 West Twenty-seventh street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished Houses, Floors, Suits, &c., &c.; possession to-day. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 544 Broadway; 10 or 11 Rooms. Rent, $75 per month.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, RICHMOND TERRACE ST. Mark's Hotel block, New Brighton, S. I., new French roof House; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; for location and style unsurpassed; $8,500.
COLLINS, 89 Pine street, or on premises.

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TWO STORY AND ATtic Storehouse, in perfect order and in good business location, would be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately; in the town of Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J. Apply to BOWNE, LAIRD & CO., on the premises.

A RIVERSIDE, GREENWICH AND RYE.—SEVERAL desirable Shore Front and other Properties on the Sound. Shore property cheap; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge Station, Conn.

A FARM—NEAR TAPPAN STATION, NORTHERN New Jersey Railroad, 35 or 126 acres; stone house and first class outbuildings, in good order; for sale, $225 per acre.
DURNHAM, 539 Hudson street.

A FARM OF 200 ACRES, WITH GOOD IMPROVEments, within 15 miles of New York, for exchange for city Property. JACOB SHARPE, 25 Pine street.

A CHEAP FIRST CLASS FARM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—129 acres land, large stone house and outbuildings, good orchard, fine meadows; beautiful location; position salubrious and romantic. Apply at Northern Hotel, West street, near Cortlandt.

A SPLENDID FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, ADJOINING A thriving village; large mansion house, of 12 rooms; abundant outbuildings; price $25,000; splendid property.
J. S. FERGUSON & CO., 53 Nassau st., room No. 6.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY Seat of 57 acres, overlooking the city; splendid improvements; mansion of 20 rooms; all conveniences; fine stream and pond; price, with Stock, Crops and Tools, $21,000; perfect gem.
J. S. FERGUSON & CO.,
53 Nassau street, room No. 6.

AT BARGAINS.—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, Mills, Stores, Hotels for sale or exchange for city Houses, Farms, 1 to 500 acres, splendid bargains, with Stock, Houses, Farms, Lots. A. BECKMAN, 11 Nassau street.

A BARGAIN IN ORANGE—A GENTEEL COTTAGE of 10 rooms and four Lots on good street, $8,500; a Country Seat of four acres on Staten Island, $14,000.
J. S. FERGUSON & CO.,
53 Nassau street, room No. 6.

COTTAGE, ORCHARD AND 12 ACRES, FIVE MINutes from depot, Rockland county, at a bargain.
E. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, five minutes from ferry; six rooms; lot 150 feet; all in perfect order; surroundings first class; $3,100. Terms easy. DARRIS, 80 Broad street.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., HOUSE AND LOT, in good location, only three blocks from the Court House; house quite new, containing nine rooms, gas, bath, range, &c.; terms easy; price $4,500. Apply at 16 Prince street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, N. J., 45 MINUTES BY Northern Railroad from Chambers street, a modern built Cottage; seven rooms; stables, henery, &c., and gardener's cottage; 2½ acres land; well located; only short distance from depot; cost $11,000; will sell for $8,000; obliged to sell at once. Apply to M. H. BERRY, Tenafly, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE HOUSE, with large lot of Land, at Elizabeth, N. J.; price $11,000.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—$7,000, $3,500 CASH, BALANCE mortgage (worth $10,000), with lots of the best Fruit and Truck Farms in New Jersey, 45 acres, on Shrewsbury river, 1½ mile from Red Bank station or station. Address PETER S. CONOVER, Red Bank, N. J.

MILITARY SCHOOL TO RENT—ON THE EAST BANK of the Hudson, near New York; large brick house, fine views, healthful location, extensive grounds. Address J. G., No. 4 Warren street, room No. 2.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE.—About 4,000 acres; 600 to 800 acres cleared, and with residence, gin house, machinery and improvements; to location desirable, perfectly healthful and convenient to city and sea shore; price, $40,000, for planting, $40,000 cash. For full particulars apply to A. O. READ, corner Nassau and Pine streets, or address PROPRIETOR, box 629 Post office, New Orleans, La.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER OR FOR SALE—A FINE Country Residence, fully furnished house, all modern improvements, at very low figures. Apply at 85 Fulton street, New York.

WATER POWER ON NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILroad, five miles from Easton, to rent or sell. Address box 226 Bethlehem (Pa.) Post office.

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A HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR EXCHANGE for an $8,000 or $10,000 place in Connecticut.
JACOB SHARPE, 25 Pine street.

ADVERTISER WILL EXCHANGE HIS CASH BUSIness, Dining Room, 500 to 600 persons daily, and Farm (265 acres), located on Harlem Railroad, for a brown stone House, well located; furnished or unfurnished. Address RETIRED, box 3,651 Post office.

EXCHANGE.—FARM OF 120 ACRES, NEAR ORANGE, N. J., fine location, free from encumbrance, for a good city House. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, HOUSE, Barn, Horses, Wagons, Farming Implements, for a House in Brooklyn, Hudson or Jersey City, Williamsburg or Hoboken; price $4,500. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 235 Bowery.

ON THE HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM CITY, A CHARMing Residence; large mansion; all improvements; carriage house, two small houses and three acres of ground; will exchange for city Property. Address BRAISTED, 152 Maiden lane.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS UP TOWN, WEST SIDE, AND Merchandise, for a three story brown stone House, all improvements; small encumbrance. Apply at 55 Pine street, of W. B. CONANT, successor to Tremaine & Co.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO ALBANY LOTS, FREE AND clear, for good Team, Grocery or Liquor Store, or saleable Merchandise. Apply to owner, R. H. RUSSELL, Plainfield, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL PLOTS OF CHOICE LOTS in Harlem, at a low price, for improved city Property.
W. J. BARNES, 25 Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF GOODS, A French roof House and four lots in Rahway; a Country Seat of four acres at Staten Island; a Plot of 108 lots in Rahway. J. S. FERGUSON & CO.,
53 Nassau street, room No. 6.

WILL TRADE FOR BUILDING MATERIALS, THE equity in two first class brown stone House in this city. Apply to B. H. HOWELL, 569 Third avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LAND—LOW PRICED, WITH PERFECT title, and some cash, wanted in exchange for country for improved East New York property. Address TRADE, box 15 Brooklyn (L. I.) Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, worth $10,000 or $15,000, in exchange for good Business Property or First Mortgages. Apply to G. G. GUILD, 88 Barclay street, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A THREE story high stoop brick House in Brooklyn; must be in good location and within 30 minutes' ride from Fulton ferry; price not to exceed $8,000. Address, giving full particulars, G. D. E., Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO. 695 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. S. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near First avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTLER'S PULMONIC OIL GIVES RELIEF IN ALL Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, especially in cases of consumptive tendencies. 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck slip.

ENGLISH WHITE LEAD.—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of English White Lead of a well known English maker, can be purchased in New York, will be sold at 7½c. per lb. 282 Pearl street, second floor.

BILLIARDS.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND Cushions.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S; they beat the world for elasticity and correctness of angles; all first class hotels and billiard rooms are giving their orders daily. Tables for sale or let at reduced prices. 40 Vesey street.

MEDICAL.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 132 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution against all counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 30 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to married or single ladies. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours, at office 126 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Elegant rooms for nursing.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on private diseases. Office 1 East Twenty-second street, near Chambers.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases in shorter time than any other.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills are safe, and did all you said without inconvenience like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or by mail.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, free and secure, at any stage. Consult Doctor and Doctress ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street). Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, etc. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITH out mercury; no detention from business.
Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW.—ELEGANT ROOMS during confinement.
Dr. and Mme. WILLETT, 24 West Forty-fourth street.

A.—MRS. W. B. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 11 East Twenty-first street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the married and single afflicted. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. HARRISON, 179 BLEECKER STREET—CURES all private diseases immediately, without mercury; no detention from business; consultation free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female Restorative $5. Elegant rooms for ladies in confinement. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

IMMEDIATE CURES.—DR. LARMONT, NO. 1 GREAT Jones street, treats all private diseases and cures Stricture and Seminal Weakness, by entirely new scientific and medical advice. Sold by HASTIE, 1,255 Broadway; $1.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST guarantee one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided for those desiring confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANCE.

Battles Near Arthenay and Amiens Yesterday.

Reported Successes of the French.

FORMAL SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE.

The Prussians Beaten Near Mezieres.

The Provision Supply in Paris Failing.

Concentration of German Forces Near the City.

BELIEF IN BERLIN THAT THE END IS NEAR.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prussians Near Vendome—A Battle Near Arteuay—Result Unknown—Skirmishes—Strength of the Germans—Resignation of Bourbaki.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Prussians are reported to be near Vendome.

BATTLE NEAR ARTENAY.

Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day yesterday in the direction of Artenay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official has been received.

SKIRMISHES WITH DE PALADINES' ARMY.

The Duke of Mecklenburg is urging an immediate advance on the French Army of the Loire. Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts of the armies at Neuville and Mézières, in the Department of Loiret.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMANS IN THE VALLEY OF THE LOIRE.

The London *Times* this morning says that there are 200,000 Germans in the valley of the Loire.

RESIGNATION OF BOURBAKI.

General Bourbaki has written a note to the government officials declining the command of the Eighteenth corps.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Pitched Battle Near Amiens—German Operations Previous—Fighting in Villiers—French Success near Mezieres—Prussian Dragoons Foiled—Formal Surrender of Thionville.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The *Echo du Nord* this evening believes a pitched battle is going on to-day near Amiens.

OPERATIONS PREVIOUS.

Several Prussian divisions passed Soissons, going towards Amiens, early in the week, and others were to follow. It is reported that General Manteuffel, leaving Amiens on the right, will march on Rouen. General Manteuffel's headquarters are still at Compiegne.

The Gardes Mobiles from Amiens have been repulsed near Le Quesnel by the Prussians. The night of the French was very disorderly.

FIGHTING IN VILLIERS.

A despatch from Lille, dated to-day, says there has been fighting all day at Villiers Brétoneaux. Details of the battle have not yet come to hand. Neither the troops engaged nor the results are known here.

GERMAN DEFEAT NEAR MEZIERES.

The *Etoile Belge* has a letter, dated Neuville, November 24, reporting an engagement on Wednesday near Mézières, in which the Germans were defeated and suffered heavy loss.

PRUSSIAN DRAGOONS FOILED.

A party of Prussian dragoons on Wednesday entered St. Quentin for the purpose of stopping the railroad train, but their attempt was defeated by the French.

FORMAL SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE.

The formal surrender of Thionville occurred this morning. The town had been burning since Tuesday last. The cellars of Thionville were inundated, and on yesterday the commandant of that place asked permission to remove the women and children, for whom there is no place of refuge in the town. The Prussian commandant refused to grant the request.

[NOTE.—Thionville is seventeen miles north of Metz, in the department of Moselle, near the Luxembourg border. It belonged to the French system of second class fortifications. It was the last stronghold of the French in Lorraine.]

PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Desertions from the Regulars in Paris.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, 1870.

A correspondent telegraphs that hundreds of the regular troops who form a part of the garrison of Paris are daily offering to surrender, and allege that they are starving. Except the sick they are all turned back.

Later from the Capital—Supplies Failing—The Forts Silent—Arrival of Wilfred Fionville from the City—Concentration of German Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

By balloon a complete file of Paris journals to the 24th has been received. *Le Temps* gives some details concerning the quantity of provisions in the city.

HOW LONG THE SUPPLIES WILL LAST.

A few days more and beef and mutton will be exhausted. There is very little salt meat, but there is dried fish sufficient for twelve days. There is a five months' supply of chocolate, but rice is less abundant, and oil is becoming scarce. The sugar, coffee and wine will last a long time yet. There is enough material for bread on hand to carry the supply into January without any diminution in either quantity or quality, and the horseflesh will last for two months longer. The situation, on the whole, is pronounced good.

THE FORTS SILENT.

A despatch from Versailles via Berlin, received to-day, says the forts about Paris have been entirely silent for the past three days.

The weather continues bad for military operations.

ARRIVAL OF WILFRED FIONVILLE FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Brussels despatch of the 25th says the balloon Mont Paris descended yesterday at Louvaine, Belgium, at three o'clock, bringing not Ulrich Fonville, as the *Indépendance Belge* says, but Wilfred Fionville, late scientific chronicler of *La Liberté* of Paris, with four passengers from that city, two of whom left immediately for Lille and Tours with despatches from the Paris officials.

Wilfred Fionville had a conference yesterday with the authorities of Louvaine and informed them that during the siege Paris has been measurably benefited by the ambulance corps sent from Louvaine.

CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN FORCES.

The movements looking to the concentration of the German armies continue in the north of France. Large bodies of Prussians are marching south to take positions around Paris and near Orleans. Since the last despatches were forwarded the Germans who have been operating around Rocroy, Rumigny and Mezieres have suddenly departed, going in the same direction.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The End Near—More War Materiel for France—Demand on the German Parliament for More Money—General News.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Berlin *Anzeiger* to-day says unless signs fail the end of the war is near at hand.

MORE WAR MATERIEL FOR FRANCE.

The American steamship Ontario left Cowes this morning for Havre, convoyed by two French frigates. Her cargo consists of 18,000,000 cartridges, 90,000 breech-loading muskets, a large number of caromes and pistols and fifty-five cannon. These munitions are intended for the equipment of the Army of the Loire, whose movements, it is said, have been delayed by their non-arrival.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

A despatch from Berlin dated the 25th says that the Federal Parliament is asked to vote a supply of 100,000,000 thalers for the prosecution of the war to the end.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

A German ship, said to be the Lord Brougham, has been captured off Deal by a French frigate.

WAR NOTES.

The German steamer Deutschland is still at anchor in Great Grimsby harbor.

The Prussian intrenched camp at Laon is nearly completed.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The European mail of the 12th of November supplies the following general news items from the Old World battle fields.—

The German wagoners attached to the Prussian army addressed a petition to the King of Prussia praying for dismissal. They urge that "they have been employed ten weeks with their vehicles 600 miles from home; that both themselves and their horses are exhausted, and that their agricultural duties are very urgent." Having failed in their representations to the military authorities, they ventured to appeal to the King personally, leaving their petition in the hands of his Majesty.

General Michel, who is appointed to the command of the French forces in the East, in the room of General Cambriels, is one of the superior officers who refused to capitulate at Sedan. He broke through the Prussian lines at the head of 2,000 horsemen and succeeded in cutting his way out.

Generals Ladmirault and Dejean, taken prisoners at Metz, are held at Aix-la-Chapelle. On their arrival in the town General Dejean, in alighting from his carriage, fell and dislocated his shoulder.

A man who gave his name as Count Bismarck was lodged in the bridewell at Cork, Ireland. The charge preferred against him was for asking the loan of a million of money at the Provincial Bank. He offered the governor of the bridewell another million if he would only discharge him. He was made crazy by the war.

In summing up the Prussian military situation as it existed on the 12th of November, the *Continental Correspondent* says:—"It is but the will of the generals that postpones the attack upon Paris, which every consideration of humanity prompts to save from the horrors of a bombardment; but if the winter grows severe, and sickness increases in the German camp, it is very questionable whether the consideration due to the welfare of their own men will not overcome the compassion the German generals may feel for the population of Paris."

Several superior officials of the former administration of Versailles have been arrested for carrying on secret communications with Paris, and for violating the regulations laid down by the German authorities.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin, referring to the fact of the French man-of-war Desaux having sunk the North German bark Charlotte, without observance of the rules laid down by the international law, which ordains that proceedings should previously be taken before a prize court, says that "the French fleet has entered upon a course of proceedings in direct contradiction with what has hitherto been regarded as the usages of civilized nations."

An extract from a Jersey (Island of) letter reads as follows:—Several newspapers have stated that M. Rouher, M. Pietri and Marshal Lebœuf had fixed their domicile in Jersey. M. Rouher, however, has never been to Jersey at all. He resides in Richmond, Surrey. Marshal Lebœuf, as everybody now knows, was shut up in Metz. As for M. Pietri, he accompanied the ex-Emperor to Wilhelmshöhe, and all his letters published by the newspapers are dated from that place. It would have been an easy thing to verify those facts, and all suppositions of so-called Bonapartist manœuvres in this island would thereby have fallen to the ground.

ADVANCE IN RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

A Great Western Combination on the Trunk Lines.

During the past week a large number of superintendents, presidents, secretaries and other officials of trunk and connecting railroad lines have been in private council at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The leading parties in these meetings have been the superintendents of the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Toledo and Wabash, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and other roads, and the result of their deliberations is just made public, effecting a very decided movement in the stock market yesterday.

A large advance on Western bound freights has been agreed upon, to take effect Monday, November 28, 1870, as follows:—

	First Class.	*Second Class.*	*Third Class.*	*Fourth Class.*
Columbus.....	$1 27	$1 03	$ 81	51c.
Cincinnati....	1 46	1 13	93	59c.
Louisville.....	1 75	1 43	1 14	74c.
Chicago.....	1 80	1 30	1 00	65c
St. Louis.....	2 00	1 63	1 20	84c

The advance is from seventy to fifty per cent on the respective four classes, and the fifth, or special class, is abolished.

Passenger fares have already advanced thus:—Cincinnati, from $17 to $20; Chicago, $18 to $22; Louisville, from $21 to $24; St. Louis, from $25 to $29, and other points proportionately.

SUSPENSION OF BANKERS IN PARIS.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A cable despatch published in your issue of this morning stated on the authority of a correspondent that certain bankers in Paris having American connections have suspended payment since the siege, and among them named Munroe & Co. We beg to say that Munroe & Co. have paid every draft upon them presented in Paris, and have also paid and are paying every acceptance and obligation of every kind at maturity presented in Paris or at their London office, 34 Clement's lane, E. C. By allowing this correction to appear in your columns you will oblige JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NOT A CHRISTIAN, BY ANY MEANS.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please do the Young Men's Christian Association of this city the favor of contradicting a statement published in your paper of November 23 in reference to O. D. Bacon, the swindler arrested in this city, as being a member of our association. He has never had any connection whatever with it; but, like all others of his class, has wholly falsified things and palmed himself off on the unsuspecting. The publication does us great injustice and places us in a position for which the association is not in the least responsible. By doing us the favor asked you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

E. T. CONE,
For Young Men's Christian Association.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON—HER DEBUT IN ORATORIO.—The great and unqualified success of Mlle. Nilsson last night at Steinway Hall in "The Messiah" satisfied any doubting Thomas (if such there could be) of the justness of her claim to be called one of the first artists in the world. When her beautiful, pure voice was first heard in the simple announcement of the coming of the promised Redeemer, "There were shepherds," there was an angelic expression in the clear, crystal-like tones. In "Rejoice greatly," "How beautiful are the feet," and the immortal "I know that my Redeemer liveth," she sang with a fervor, religious sentiment and genuine feeling such as we have never heard before in this hall, even when Parepa-Rosa undertook the same task. We can unhesitatingly say that we have a much higher opinion of Nilsson's abilities after hearing her in oratorio than we had from her concert performances. Not a note of the inspired music was lost, and in no particular did she fail to invest it with all the fervor and expression it demanded. "The Messiah" has been always a source of discomfort to us who have been obliged for years past to listen to it at Steinway Hall, given by the Harmonic Society, under the leadership of Mr. Ritter. We cannot call to mind a single acceptable performance by this society. Therefore it was with unfeigned pleasure we listened last night to a truly admirable performance given by a finely-trained and evenly-balanced chorus from the Mendelssohn Union, and a capital orchestra, under one of the best conductors in America, George Bristow. The nicest shading of expression from *pianissimo* to *fortissimo*, a thing unheard of before in oratorio choruses here, and the most perfect accord and unanimity through the most intricate passages marked the performance. The *tempo*, which, with the Harmonic, was funereal and dreary, was given by Bristow with such attention to the spirit of the music that every line of beauty in those incomparable tone pictures stood out with distinctness and life-like fidelity. Miss Cary's exquisite contralto voice was heard to even greater advantage than in her concert selections. Her first air, "O Thou that tellest glad tidings," did not receive the warmth of feeling and fervor it demanded, but she made ample amends in "He was despised." Mr. Whitney fully sustained his reputation of being the best oratorio basso in America, and Miss Beebe and Mr. Simpson contributed not a little to the general excellence of the performance.

The last matinee concert of Nilsson will take place at Steinway Hall to-day. She will be assisted by Miss Cary, Brignoli, Vieuxtemps and Verger.

THE MATINEES TO-DAY present an attractive bill of fare to those seeking amusement in the afternoon. Miss Nilsson warbles at Steinway Hall, assisted by Miss Cary and Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps. At the theatres we have "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's, "Fernande" at Daly's, "Les Brigands" at the Grand Opera House, "Frou-Frou" at the Fourteenth street theatre, "Wee Willie Winkie" at the Olympic, "The Serious Family" at Wallack's, "Faust" and two other pieces at Lina Edwin's and "Paris" at Wood's. At the Globe, the Circus and Tony Pastor's there will be also afternoon performances.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"LES BRIGANDS."—Last evening proved one of the most effective representations of the present season. The artists were not only in good voice, but in excellent trim, the Colonel, as a matter of course, occupying the stage box, and was the great attraction of the members of the company. The house was well filled by a fashionable audience, who evidently enjoyed the gay tone of the opera. Mlle. Lea Silly excelled herself and was frequently encored, and the chorus was good, the most attractive proving the laughing chorus. The drollery of the Duke's treasurer on finding his cash so very low, owing to certain frailties of his master, were comic in the extreme. The music is admirably suited to the light acting, and we may hope that the piece will last the season. Italian opera is too heavy and dull for a New York audience, and the light French productions exactly suit it. Moreover the language better suits their taste, although perhaps not generally understood.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Reunion at Cleveland—Election of Officers—General Rosecrans Chosen President—Honors to the Late Major General Thomas—A Monument to be Erected in His Memory.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1870.

The meeting was called to order by General Rosecrans.

The report of the Treasurer was referred yesterday to an auditing committee and was accepted.

The report of the commission on the nominations of officers was then read. It recommended that the office of president be left vacant one year, and that General Rosecrans be made first vice president for the ensuing year, with this alternative—that if it be considered necessary to elect a president he be the choice of the society.

A long discussion then ensued on the point that there was no authority in the constitution for the creation of a ranking vice president.

General Palmer thought that the chair should always be vacant, and that the duties of president be discharged by the first vice president.

General Rosecrans withdrew from the chair temporarily in favor of General Kimball, stating that he could not with propriety occupy it in consideration of the nature of the debate.

General Garfield was in favor of filling the vacancy.

General Ward's motion that the society proceed to the election of a president was renewed and carried.

The report of the Nominating Committee was adopted, making General Rosecrans, agreeably to the stipulated alternative, president of the society. (Great applause.)

The General returned thanks for the honor. He was glad that the society had decided to respect the letter of their constitution. He could see no honor to a deceased president of this society in keeping his chair vacant if by so doing their written constitution was violated. He earnestly recommended, however, that General Thomas' chair be perpetually kept vacant and shrouded in mourning as a feature of future reunions. (Carried.)

The officers for the ensuing year are:—

President—Major General P. S. Rosecrans.

Vice Presidents—General J. D. Cox, of Ohio; General Nathan Kimball, of Indiana; General T. F. Wood, of Kentucky; Captain J. P. Brouillard, of Tennessee; General W. L. Stoughton, of Michigan; General Joseph Hooker, of New York; General W. H. Lowe, of Iowa; General O. W. Windell, of New Jersey; General John N. Martin, of Kansas; General W. D. Whipple, of the District of Columbia; General P. H. Sheridan, of Ohio; General Vancleve, of Pennsylvania; Colonel V. H. Ramsey, of Wisconsin; General J. S. Starkweather, of Missouri; Colonel Charles Van Sanborn.

Corresponding Secretary—Colonel B. M. Cist.

Recording Secretary—Colonel John W. Steel.

Treasurer—General J. S. Fullerton.

St. Louis and Detroit were named as places for holding the next meeting, and it was decided to hold it at Detroit, on the 16th and 17th of November next.

General Craft, from the committee appointed on Thursday to report a plan to pay some fitting tribute to the memory of General Thomas, reported the following:—

On the 28th of March, 1870, Major General George H. Thomas, the great soldier, who has presided over this society since its organization, fell at his post with all his harness on; his spirit returned to Him who gave it, and the memory of his greatness and goodness is all that is now left to us. His death was a national calamity, and an irreparable loss to his comrades, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is vain to attempt by words to express our loss, or to describe the grief which pervades this society in view of this sad event.

Resolved, That the banners of this society be draped in mourning, and that an appropriate memorial be inscribed upon the society's records.

Resolved, That some fitting monument should be erected by his countrymen to mark the spot where the remains of our beloved Commander rest; and that this society shall take initiatory steps for its erection, and to that end a committee be now appointed to arrange some method to procure the necessary funds and to provide a design, specifications and estimates therefor, and to report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the president shall appoint some comrade to prepare a biography of General Thomas and collate and arrange the proceedings of the various States and associations in honor of his memory, with a view to future publication by this society.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was determined that the committee should consist of one from each State. The meeting then adjourned till two o'clock.

General Palmer delivered the regular annual oration at three o'clock. The audience was large and he was frequently applauded.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Central Rink.

THE WAR OF THE RAILROAD KINGS.

The Blockade of the Approaches to the Niagara Suspension Bridge Raised—Erie Victorious.

Commodore Vanderbilt's attempt to blockade the approaches to the Niagara Suspension Bridge against competing lines has completely failed. He caused additional tracks to be laid on his line, so as to block the Erie extension at the point of intersection nearest the bridge, and the projectors of the new line at once appealed to the courts. Commissioners were appointed to investigate the difficulty, and they reported in favor of the Erie managers, making an allowance to the Central of $5,000 in consideration of crossings. Vanderbilt subsequently demanded a much larger amount, but Fisk and Gould determined to make him adhere to the sum agreed upon by the commissioners. Law was again appealed to and the Supreme Court of Syracuse decided yesterday that the allowance of $5,000 was a sufficient remuneration and condemned the proceedings of the Central Railroad authorities as illegal in obstructing the approaches to the Suspension Bridge. The decision has given great satisfaction to the officers of the Great Western Railroad of Canada. The principal object of the managers of the Central road was to prevent the Michigan Central from getting any other outlet. The Erie and Suspension Bridge junction will now be completed in a very short time.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortchakoff's Note Debated in the British Cabinet.

Ministerial Alarm, an Audience with the Queen, and a Change of Ministry Imminent.

JOHN BRIGHT SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

The London 'Change Panicky and Commerce Excited.

Russia Firm and Decided in Her First Position.

Peace Sentiment in Berlin and Vienna.

RUSSIA FIRM AND DECIDED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Czar Resolved on a Steady Line of Progress—The Sultan Duly Notified.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

I have good authority for stating that Russia intends to pursue her purpose steadily, and that the Czar will serve a formal notice on the Sultan and the Turkish Cabinet, announcing this fact, simultaneously with the delivery of the Russian reply to Earl Granville's note.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article this morning, intimates that Russia will be firm, without closing the door to negotiation—an attitude England will imitate.

RUSSO-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Hint to the St. Petersburg Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25, 1870.

The press of this city has been officially warned against supporting France or unfavorably criticising Germany, the interest of Russia being now identified with the latter.

THE BRITISH CABINET IN COUNCIL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Ministerial Discussion of the Eastern Question Difficulty—Division of Opinion—The Czar Firm in His Position—Premier Gladstone May Reconstruct the Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Cabinet met in session in the afternoon to-day.

The Ministers remain in council as I forward my despatch to the HERALD.

It is reported that very grave dissensions exist amongst the ministers on the subject of the present crisis in European affairs. Earl Granville, supported by the majority of his colleagues, declares that England's position shall be firm and decided in resisting to extremes any arbitrary violation or attempted violation of the Treaty of Paris by Russia. At the same time the British Ministry leaves a door open for negotiations with a view to a readjustment and the preservation of peace.

Prince Gortchakoff's Note Read—Ministerial Discussion and an Adjournment.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.

The Cabinet assembled at half-past two o'clock. Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone were absent.

At three o'clock Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, arrived with the note of Prince Gortchakoff. This note was read, and then ensued a hot and even angry discussion, but no decision was arrived at.

The Cabinet at seven o'clock in the evening adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

EARL GRANVILLE IN AUDIENCE WITH THE QUEEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Crisis at the Point of Culmination—A Resignation Imminent.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Cabinet crisis culminated to-day.

This morning Earl Granville left London and went to Windsor Castle, where the Queen had arrived the previous day. The object of his visit was to inform her Majesty of the impossibility of carrying on the government with a Cabinet so irreconcilably divided as to the policy to be pursued toward Russia.

A tender of his resignation on this issue will upset the Ministry. A dissolution of the Cabinet can scarcely be prevented.

A reconstruction of the Gladstone Ministry is deemed inevitable.

JOHN BRIGHT SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

It is rumored that John Bright has resiged his position as President of the Board of Trade.

DELIBERATION AND DIVISION.

Earl Granville went to Windsor at eleven o'clock in the morning and conferred with the Queen. It was supposed that the object of his visit was to present the despatch. Such a step, taken immediately, was deemed very grave, but, in fact, the chief of the Cabinet had not, at that time, received the despatch, as Baron Brunnow did not deliver it until the afternoon, shortly before the Cabinet Council conference. Immediately a meeting was held between Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone, and the despatch was then laid before the Council. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Messrs. Bright and Fortescue.

EXECUTIVE CAUTION.

The contents of the Russian communication were not made public. Extreme caution is shown not to give any kind of information; but there is some authority for saying that the Cabinet has arrived at no decision.

ARISTOCRATIC ANXIETY.

The reception of the Russian despatch has produced much anxiety in the highest quarters.

The only thing certain to-night is that the government wishes a delay, and desires neither that the existing war feeling be increased nor the belief created that the difficulty is concluded.

The Cabinet session was very lengthy.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

The reported resignation of Bright is doubtful; but if true it is due to Russia. His health has decidedly improved lately, and he has resumed his business partially.

THE LONDON 'CHANGE AND BRITISH MARKETS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Financial "Panicky"—Consols Downward and Breadstuffs Unchanged—Mercantile Opinions of Russia's Attitude.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 P. M.

The feeling in financial circles at this hour may fairly be called panicky. Consols and other securities at the close of business were generally lower, and, while there is no corresponding advance in breadstuffs, much uneasiness pervades the entire business community.

There is no doubt that the Russian government is very firm in its demands relative to the provisions of the Paris Treaty.

A GOOD EXCUSE FOR WAR.

The *Gaulois* says it is impossible not to thank the London *News* for showing plainly what it was that displeased England in the Russian despatch, and thinks "that no European government could declare war on a question of form. It would be too childish. It would be pitiable."

PRUSSIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Peace Belief in Berlin—No Inclination for a Congress.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, 1870.

It is confidently believed here that the Eastern controversy will end without a rupture of peaceful relations. Russia and Prussia are equally averse to a congress, which no Power, however, has yet proposed.

AUSTRIA JUBILANT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cabinet Firm and Decided—Popular Approval of the Eastern Policy.

VIENNA, Nov. 25, 1870.

The journals of this city, official and otherwise, are unanimous in their expressions of joy at the peaceful tenor of the Red Book, which has just made its appearance.

They all applaud the firmness of the Austrian government on the Euxine policy.

A correspondent in St. Petersburg writes, under date of Thursday, that two sharp notes from Vienna were received and answered.

Parliamentary Inquiry—Premier Von Beust's Reply.

VIENNA, Nov. 25, 1870.

In the Hungarian Diet this afternoon Baron von Beust, in reply to an inquiry in regard to the Eastern question, said he "deemed it inexpedient to make any disclosures at present."

A correspondent at Pesth telegraphs on Thursday that the Austrian delegation opened its session at noon and the Hungarian delegation in the afternoon. The two presidents pointed out the urgent necessity for exercising an honorable and energetic influence upon the foreign policy of the country, and the advisability of making extraordinary exertions to uphold the power of the monarchy and to secure a lasting peace. The Emperor-King will receive the delegations on Saturday.

No opposition is expected to an increase of the budget made necessary by the demands of prospective war. A select commission will probably be appointed to inquire into the state of the national defences.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Czar Said to be Hesitating.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The London *Times* says the adjournment of the Cabinet was in consideration of Russia's reply to the note from the British government, and which reply is evidence that Russia is not prepared to abide unequivocally by her original circular or to take instant action.

Prince Gortschakoff does not wish war, but is adverse to the withdrawal of the circular.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

National Feeling in Support of the Government—The Note Should be Vindicated—Not Exactly Ready For War.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg writes on Friday:—An address of thanks to the Emperor has been received from the Smolensk Diet and nobility and the Bessarabian Diet and all classes of the population.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says Russia cannot withdraw her declaration nor leave it without practical consequences. Such a proposition from the English press only compels her to pursue more actively than before a realization of the problem set before her. No one in Russia wishes for war, but all classes would rather consent to war than to a humiliating retraction, in the presence of threats unsupported by anything else than references to the sanctity of a treaty directed against the country.

The same correspondent writes on the 22d inst.:—Russia is not ready for war, and cannot be before spring.

PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Germany Likely to be the Great Neutral of Europe.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 25, 1870.

The London *News* says it is confidently asserted that if Odo Russell is seeking the help of Prussia he will not succeed, though Prussia might remain neutral.

The Czar Wants Time and Money.

No step has been taken to place a fleet on the Black Sea or to fortify its coasts. It will need six months to arm completely and to raise the money needed for war, and to put the Nicolaieff iron-clad shipyards again in working order.

THE AUSTRIAN EXPOSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Premier Von Beust to the Delegations—Temporizing and Cautious.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, 1870.

Two letters from Count Von Beust to Count Chobek were laid before the Delegation yesterday. In the second Beust says:—"I have made no secret of my conviction that the late treaty placed Russia in an unworthy position, hence I was all the more pained that she should take such means to rid herself of the burden."

PESTH, Nov. 24, 1870.

In the Austrian Delegation Count von Beust asserted that nothing had been omitted required by the dignity of the monarchy in the Black Sea question. He said that no Russian reply had been received as yet, and cautioned the members against speaking too much of war or peace, as equally inopportune in the present state of affairs.

WESTON'S WALK.

Since the memorable foot race between Cushi and Ahimaaz, the son of Zadok, Weston's walk is the only feat of pedestrianism which has been subjected to thoroughly scientific observation. Although the son of Zadok came in first he brought no tidings that were not as worthless as an illegible telegram, and King David had to wait for the sad news of Absalom's death until the arrival of Cushi. Ahimaaz ran on a fool's errand. But Weston has walked to some purpose. Science and suffering humanity will have been benefited by him as much as if he had actually succeeded in walking 400 miles in five days. As it is he has done wonders, and his walk has proved to be one of the most interesting chemico-physiological experiments ever made.

It is from this point of view that the unwonted presence of such savants as Professors Flint, Sr., Flint, Jr., Doremus, Mott, Dalton, Hammond and Van Buren, together with more than fifty medical students, several clergymen and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, representing the most highly cultivated classes of our metropolitan society, can be understood and applauded.

Weston's powers of endurance are marvellous, and it would, therefore, be difficult to find a subject more admirably suited for scientific examination. The medical gentlemen who have taken so deep an interest in his case are, it should be remembered, merely observers. They have not interfered in any way with his diet, his hours of walking or repose. They are not responsible for his *régime*, which is just what he has found by his own experience to be best adapted to his "mechanism" while putting forth such extraordinary exertions. All that has been asked has been to permit exact weighs and measurements of his food and drink and *excreta*. This examination began five days previous to the great walk, so as to obtain a full, minute and particular record of the fuel consumed and the ashes produced by this human engine during his normal state. The same was continued throughout his performance of perhaps the most remarkable exploit of the kind ever undertaken. The investigation will also be continued during five days afterwards.

The weight of Weston, his pulse, the number of his respirations, and the temperature under his tongue were taken at the commencement of his periods of rest, so as not to interfere in the slightest degree with his walking. In other words—borrowing a favorite expression of the late Dr. Rush—"the energized his functions" just as if no observation were being made.

One exceedingly interesting fact is that Mr. Weston's system will not admit the use of any alcoholic stimuli whatever. He has discovered by his personal experience that to abstain from ale, wine, brandy and whiskey is absolutely essential for prolonged exertion. His walk has thus been the grandest temperance sermon ever preached in New York. He "is a walking aphorism" of the superlative advantages of sobriety, exercise and proper diet.

Numerous facts of scientific interest and importance have been revealed by the investigation of this noteworthy case. It will be requisite to make searching analyses and comparisons before all these results can be tabulated and officially published, they will command the attention of all chemists and physiologists. The urea since the first day has increased 127 grains, while the uric acid has diminished to a mere trace. This fact alone is of vast interest to all the gouty and rheumatic among our good readers. They can make wholesome deductions from it, for they are but too well aware what excruciating pains are sometimes occasioned by the deposits in the joints. The phosphoric acid has about doubled that eliminated before the trial. A very singular phenomenon is that the chloride of sodium has steadily diminished.

The dizziness by which Weston was attacked on Thursday evening was caused by his going round the same locality so many times in swift succession. But it was only temporary, and it entirely passed away after a night's sleep. In the open air he would probably not have been dizzy. As proof of his wonderful recuperative powers, it was enquired to witness yesterday his intelligent face and bright eye, beaming with pluck and forceful will, his easy manners and lively humor, the perfect condition of his feet and ankles, and, above all, the extraordinarily good time which he made. During his 286th mile he made one circuit—the 2,126th—a distance of a few feet less than one-seventh of a mile, in fifty-eight seconds. Another circuit—the 2,128th—he made in fifty-seven seconds. Manifestly he was in full vigor of both body and mind. That he made not mere muscular exertion but strong exertion of the brain was evinced by his own accurate mental calculations of the distances compared with the records kept by the judges. From half-past twelve o'clock on Monday morning until quarter past five on Friday evening, he had but forty hours off the track out of 113 hours. At beginning he weighed 119 pounds, and on Thursday night he weighed 114. When he stopped to rest awhile, a few minutes after five o'clock yesterday afternoon, it looked quite safe to bet that his cheerful prediction, "I'll walk my quickest mile to-night," would be verified. It was felt by all the spectators that notwithstanding his failure to walk 400 miles in five days, he might well boast of having made during the five days the fastest time on record.

While a bloody war affords European doctors exceptional opportunities of study and research, our American doctors may profit, as in the case of Weston, by more peaceful opportunities. In this case they have carefully guarded against overtasking the man, while they have been mainly intent on satisfactorily completing a most interesting and important experiment in animal chemistry.

PROBABLE MURDER IN NEW JERSEY.

On Thanksgiving afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a quarrel took place near Jamesburg, N. J., between two Germans, named Jacob Frazer and John Stahl, which resulted in the latter receiving a murderous wound. It appears Frazer, who is employed on the estate of Colonel James Buckalew, had hired Stahl to assist him in killing hogs. A disagreement arose as to the compensation to be paid him. Both had been drinking, and in his fury Frazer, as alleged, seized a loaded gun and discharged it at Stahl, inflicting a terrible wound in the neck, nearly severing the jugular vein. At last accounts Stahl was still alive, but momentarily expected to expire. Frazer has been arrested, and is now confined in the Middlesex County Jail at New Brunswick. Yesterday forenoon Dr. Charles Voorhees proceeded to Jamesburg, with a view to obtaining Stahl's deposition if he was still alive. The result has not yet been ascertained.

THE REPORTED SALE OF THE ASTOR HOUSE.

An oft-repeated rumor being again in circulation, to the effect that the Astor House had been sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company, a HERALD reporter called last evening at the principal offices of the reputed purchasers, 145 Broadway, and ascertained that the story is unfounded. Mr. Orton, president of the company, stated, however, that they had been negotiating for several weeks past with a view to securing a lease of the hotel from William B. Astor, the proprietor, but that as yet these negotiations had not resulted in anything. Their present premises being entirely inadequate for their large and increasing business they had resolved to either buy, lease or erect a suitable and commodious building. So far as buying the Astor House is concerned, no such proposals had ever been mooted.

The Messrs. Stetson of the Astor House assured the reporter that they had heard nothing of the matter in any shape or form.

INCENDIARISM IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A fire broke out yesterday in the unoccupied basement of the three story frame building northwest corner of Grand and Ninth streets, Williamsburg, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage resulted. The first floor of the building was occupied by E. Hamburger as a grocery store, and the second and third floors contained four families, consisting of fifteen persons. If the fire, which appeared to have been kindled under the basement stairs, had not been so promptly extinguished the poor families occupying the upper stories would undoubtedly have lost their furniture and effects, and may be their lives, as the building is in a condition to burn without much fanning. Mr. Hamburger was insured for $1,300 in the Amsterdam Insurance Company, on a stock estimated to be worth double that amount. He was somewhat singed in extinguishing the flames. The building is owned by E. A. Schoophuben, of New York. It is said to be fully insured. Access to the basement, where the fire originated, is easy, and it is believed that the fire was kindled by malicious boys. The Fire Marshal will investigate the case.

INDO-EUROPEAN RAILWAY.

Rapid Revolution of the World---The Impulse from Asia to the Antipodes.

Great Britain Dozy Over the Great Enterprises—The Pacific Railroad and Suez Canal.

The Euphrates Valley Railroad Survey in the Time of William the Fourth.

Vast Projects—Across Europe to Constantinople and Thence to India.

Routes, Difficulties of Nature, Means of Work and Calculation of Profits.

Stephenson's Plan—From London to the Bosphorus, Asia Minor, the Persian Gulf and India.

TO INDIA IN NINE DAYS.

How You Travel and What May be Seen by the Way.

By the European mail at this port we have the following special communication from the far East on the subject of railroad progress, in the present and for the future, in that quarter of the world. It is one of the most animated, accurate and inspiriting contributions which has been made to the "go-ahead" and material progress of newspaper literature of the day. The writer points out how the intercommunion of the peoples of the world may be completed and the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa and the antipodes be made not only to speak to each other by electricity, but to join hands personally, almost daily, by steam travel on the ocean and the iron rail.

To India in Nine Days—How You May Travel and What Can be Seen.

BAGHDAD, Sept. 14, 1870.

"The world rolls round!" said Galileo; "The world rolls round, circumstances vary every hour," repeats the philosopher, as he sits thoughtfully in his comfortable armchair in his study; "The world rolls round!" shouts the smaller fry of people. That tiny spheroid in space called earth certainly revolves. I would fain believe that the "world" rolled round—that is, the world of ideas and enterprises, of quickening energies and industrial projects. The central continent, as an indubitable fact, is morally revolving "every hour," every minute. Indeed, it revolves so rapidly, and changes its means and methods so fast, that there are many nations extant who have not learned as yet how to calculate and take note of these revolutions. But the antipodes are at a stand still, though some writers say that they do move. Burlingame not long ago told us that China had shaken off her lethargy and was revolving forward so fast—well, faster than we *ignoramii* had any idea of. I would advise people to think seriously before they utter such startling things, however. As for the other antipodes, England, did not a Boston philosopher say of the English, "They have a wonderful heat in the pursuit of a public aim?" and "in every path of practical activity they have gone even with the best." I would respectfully suggest that the above quoted sentences be revised.

What influence laps Britannia into this fatal drowsiness which betokens the death inevitable? How is it that John Bull is drifting towards the *terra incognita* of seediness and forgetfulness? "Practical activity! Splendor of God," as the Conqueror William would cry out, did not America teach England that the Pacific Railway could "be done," and was it not "done" despite the "impossibles" of English journalists? Did not the French prove to them, contrary to all their predictions, that the Suez Canal was a possibility, and did it not become an actual fact, of which the English are not slow to avail themselves? Did not America teach England what monitors and rams and torpedoes were? Does not Russia teach her how to conquer and turn a grievous calamity into a lasting blessing? Does not Prussia teach her the arts of war, of conciliation and government, economy and polity?

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROAD PLAN.

Years before the project of the American Continental Railway had been conceived a "Euphrates Valley Railway" scheme was discussed in the money marts of London. Then, in 1855, the "Union Pacific" was a myth, as yet untalked of. Fifteen years have rolled by, and lo! without the aid of Aladdin's lamp, magic or Fortunatus properties, passengers leaving New York arrive at San Francisco within five days, as per railway bill. What has become of the Euphrates line? They are still talking of it in London and Calcutta, but they say that there is now a better chance of it being constructed than ever; that there is some great person prepared to launch the prospectus; that the Indian government is prepared to do a very handsome thing in the way of subsidy; that the English government will also present the company with money, credit and unlimited patronage; finally that the Sultan has offered of his own free will to construct the whole line from Constantinople to —, it is not yet decided where. But the above long paraphrase has prepared your readers for what is to follow.

FIRST SURVEYS—COLONEL CHESNEY'S COMMISSION.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Rawdon Chesney was despatched by King William Fourth to explore the valley of the Euphrates, and to "determine the depth, current and state of it generally," also to put this route practically to the test; more particularly, as his Majesty observed, "on account of the manifest advantage which it presented of involving little more than one half of the length of sea voyage compared with that of the route by the Red Sea." Colonel Chesney succeeded very well in his task, but the five bulky volumes which have been his products prove that not much can be accomplished by transit across the mountains from Alexandretta to Biredjik, thence down the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf and India. In this era of swift locomotion, steamboating up and down the Euphrates will not do at all. The Suez Canal route is a far better one and safer.

A few years later, or about sixteen years ago, General Chesney proposed to connect the Mediterranean seaboard with the Persian Gulf by means of an iron railway. Sir John MacNeill and Mr. W. P. Andrew were also of the opinion of General Chesney. This scheme, backed by such influential men, was agitated a long time; but capitalists, though Mr. Andrew was an able man, and could speak and write eloquently, failed to be persuaded that it would be very remunerative.

There was a second scheme broached by a Mr. Latham, but this was only an attempt to modify that of Chesney. The latter proposed to start a line from Suedia (ancient Seleucia) at the mouth of the Orontes to Aleppo, thence to the Euphrates, and following the course of that river via Baghdad to Bussorah or some point near it hereafter to be decided. The former proposed to start from Alexandretta, through the Beilan Pass to Aleppo and Biredjik and along the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf.

ACROSS EUROPE TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND THEN TO INDIA.

The third, and most gigantic and best in the end, was that proposed by Sir Macdonald Stevenson in 1855, viz.: from Calais, on the northwest coast of France, by a line of continuous railways diagonally across Europe to Constantinople, thence in a lengthy diagonal line via Afium, Karam Hissar, Diarbekir, Baghdad, Bussora, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, to Kurrachee in India. Your correspondent, having travelled much of this latter route, feels confident in his ability to discuss the advantages of each of the three routes, and will now set about presenting your readers with a complete knowledge of those advantages, separately and in order.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES—CHESNEY'S SCHEME OF A RAILWAY.

Stations.	*Distances. Miles.*	*Time. Hours.*
London—		
Paris	349	10
Marseilles	535	19
Suedia	1,170	117
Biredjik	50	2
Bagdad	475	16
Bussorah	290	9½
Bushire	250	8
Bunder Abbas	350	15½
Kurrachee	750 (via Hydrabad)	25
Bombay	803	26½
Totals	5,022	244½

Thus you have 5,022 miles to be traversed in eleven days. But of that distance there is 1,170 miles to be run by steamer, in 117 hours, or five days; the remainder of the distance, except the twenty-five miles across the British Channel, will be by rail, occupying six days. Five thousand and twenty-two miles seems an immense distance; but we must not forget that 1,195 miles are by sea, that 1,350 miles (thus:—From London to Paris, 324; thence to Marseilles, 535; Kurrachee to Hydrabad, 100 miles; Ahmedabad to Bombay, 382 miles) are already completed and running, so that there are but 3,477 miles of railway to be constructed.

AMERICAN INTELLECT AND ENTERPRISE.

The English accuse Americans of loving "immensity." That love of immensity is the secret of our success. We accustom ourselves to look with unflinching eyes at any and every project, however vast, so that when we are called to perform it we begin to reckon up, mathematically, the distance and cost, and then set to work. Instances—the crushing of the rebellion with 1,500,000 soldiers; the construction of the Union Pacific, 3,500 miles in length; the Chicago tunnel under the lake; the Hoosac Tunnel, the removal of the great hotels from their foundations, &c. Now, if we had to construct these remaining 3,477 miles of the Indo-European Railway, we would naturally inquire first, what is the physical nature of the countries through which they will have to run? Secondly, the cost. We would then find that between Suedia and Biredjik there are two ranges of mountains, one of which is the Kurdish range—but then the distance in an air line, according to Chesney, is only fifty miles—that the country between Biredjik and Bussorah is an undulating expanse of sand-clay, similar in contour to our plains between Omaha and Laramie, and this in length is 760 miles; that between Bussorah and Bushire, across the Kerun river, through the Dorghestan district, running south of Hulidan and the chalky cliffs of Djebel Kalaat, is also very level, and this for a distance of 250 miles; that between Bushire and Kurrachee, which crosses Southeastern Persia and the southern coast of Beloochistan, is one immense stretch of sand, crossed by about a dozen narrow ranges of soft rocks, which might easily be pierced by tunnels of no great length, and some of them, as at Guadour and Lingah, and Bunder Abbas, might easily be circumvented by short detours (this distance is 1,100 miles); that between Hydrabad and Alemedabad the distance is almost evenly divided among hills and Scinde flats for a length of 312 miles.

NATURAL DIFFICULTIES.

However, to be literally accurate, we will say that out of the 3,477 miles, 477 miles will consist of a mountainous country, the remaining 3,000 over low and gently undulating expanses of sand and comminuted rock.

COST OF THE WORK.

Now let us glance at the cost of such a railway. On the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, there is a portion of it called the "Ghut Ghat incline" (which is ten miles long, the railway climbs upwards of 1,000 feet in that short distance, passes through thirteen tunnels, 2,562 yards long, and over 741 yards of viaducts, one of which is 200 feet high), which cost £50,000 or $250,000 per mile. It is almost needless for me to state that there need be no such expenditure as this on any part of the Indo-European line via the Euphrates. The average cost of railway lines through India may be said to be £12,000 per mile, equal to $60,000 of our money. But those who have been in India are well aware how the Indian officials squander the revenues, and how high priced everything has become in consequence of this example of the government. Except the government of the Abbaside Khaliphate at Bagdad, none was ever so guilty of such riotous waste of public moneys as the military government of India. Therefore, the cost per mile must not be reckoned from an Indian view. We shall be within reasonable limits if we calculate the construction of 3,000 miles of the Indo-European single line at £5,500 per mile, and 477 miles at £10,000, and the aggregate cost of the line at £21,277,000, or $106,385,000, equal to the cost of the Suez Canal.

WOULD IT PAY?

This is the next question. Would the earnings of the passenger and freight traffic on this line be equal to the interest that could be derived from such capital? Investments in British consols return three per cent interest per annum. If this sum of £21,300,000 was funded government security the annual interest on it at three per cent would be £639,000. Money is easy in London at five, five and a half and six per cent interest. At the latter rate the aggregate interest would be £1,278,000. It is an immense sum, is it not? But do you think it cannot be covered? Let us make comparisons with some English lines already constructed:—

THE PENINSULAR RAILWAY IN INDIA.

In 1827 the Great Peninsular Railway of India, on a length of 1,231 miles, reported gross receipts for one year of £2,012,680, which is equivalent to £1,635 per mile. On the Indo-European, 3,477 miles in length—that is, from London to Bombay—were the receipts per mile £1,635, the total or gross sum would amount to £5,684,895 in one year. In the same year on the Madras Railway, a length of 645 miles, the receipts were £678 per mile, or £2,357,406. This latter sum would not pay at all for the Indo-European Railway. The British government subsidizes the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the extent of £450,000 per annum. Over 15,000 passengers, outward and homeward bound, travel every year between England and India, who pay £80 each, or altogether £1,200,000; also 50,000 passengers, who average £40 each, or altogether £2,000,000. Then from Alexandretta to Bombay, after deducting the fares between England and Alexandretta, so much business at the same ratio as obtains on the steamer service would stand thus:—

British government, carriage of mails	£300,000
Fifteen thousand first class passengers (through) at £50	750,000
Fifty thousand second, third and fourth class passengers (through) at £30	1,500,000
British troops, 15,000, at £10	150,000
Total	£2,700,000

These figures only include, for through passengers and government subsidy, taking for our criterion the number of passengers who travel between England and India per Peninsular and Oriental line. At what sum shall we state the proceeds derived from through passengers by the cheap lines of steamers, the Bombay and Bengal line, the Messagerias Imperiales, Marc Fraiseret, père et fils, and the Rubbatinus line? Suppose we say—for all passengers bound to Australia, China, Ceylon, Point de Galle, Rangoon, Akyab and Singapore, who would take tickets to Bombay per Indo-European Railway, £2,000,000 more, which will give us £4,700,000.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

What shall we rate the by-traffic to be from the great cities and towns through which the Indo-European must run, from Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Muscat, Luigah, Bushire, Shiraz, Ispahan, Bender Dileur, Hindiau, Fas, Mohammerah, Bussorah, Baghdad, Anah, Deir, Rakka, Orfa, Biredjik, Aleppo and Alexandretta? What shall we value the proceeds from the cotton, the opium, the silk, the spices, the tobacco, the wool, mohair, tallow, fruits, honey, galls orpiment, wax, gums, maize, wheat and barley, the products of Mesopotamia, Southern Persia and Northern Syria? What shall say, of all the imports and exports to and from England and India, which would be sent by rail? But I desist just here to describe in brief Mr. Latham's scheme.

THE SECOND SCHEME.

This differs but little from that of General Chesney. Mr. Latham proposes to run the line from Alexandretta instead of Suedia, to Antioch, Aleppo, Biredjik, across the Euphrates to Orfa, Mardin, Jezireh, Mosul; thence down south along the Tigris (instead of the Euphrates) to Bagdad, and so on to the Persian Gulf or Kurrachee, as the company would decide. His project involves an extension of 325 miles more than Chesney's, and instead of going direct from the Mediterranean seaboard to India by the shortest and most feasible route, takes a detour eastward in order to draw the trade from the great centres of Asia Minor. As a commercial undertaking Mr. Latham's scheme is much to be commended over General Chesney's, while the delay in the direct transit would be but half a day.

THE THIRD SCHEME,

that of Sir Macdonald Stephenson, is by far the best plan for all countries concerned in it—for England, France, Prussia, Austria, Turkey and India—commercially and politically. All nations regarding the diffusion of civilization and the growth of commerce with favorable eyes must feel convinced that this scheme offers double advantages over any other. As I have travelled over the major part of this route I shall be able to describe it more intelligently. Stephenson proposes to run a line from London to the Bosphorus, thence across Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, and India if necessary:—

Stations.	*Distances. Miles.*	*Time. Hours.*
London—		
Via Strasbourg to Basle	701	21
Zurich	53	1½
Munich	180	5¼
Salsbourg	88	2½
Vienna	160	4½
Pesth	200	5¾
Temesvar	175	5
Vidin	175	5
Eilibe	175	5
Adrianople	100	3
Constantinople	150	4½
Ismidt	50	1½
Broussa	60	2
Kutahia	96	3
Afium Kara-Hissar	60	2
Konia	150	5
Akserat	85	2¾
Kaisaria	90	3
Kermes	70	2½
Marache	60	2
Aintab	40	1
Aleppo	70	2½
Balis	55	2
Rakka	55	2
Deir	70	2½
Anah	130	4½
Baghdad	160	5½
Bussorah	290	9¾
Bushire	350	11¾
Bunder Abbas	350	11¾
Kurrachee	750	25
Bombay	803	26½
Total	5,995	189¾

Thus 6,000 miles, say, will be run in 190 hours (the European portion, or 2,157 miles, at thirty-five miles an hour, in sixty-one hours and twenty minutes; the Asiatic portion, or 3,838 miles, at thirty miles an hour, in 128 hours), or, in round days, eight; add twenty-four hours stoppages, and you have nine days for the total distance from London to Bombay. Out of the European portion, 1,682 miles, or from London to Vidin, in Roumelia, may be said to be completed; nay, since they are actually at work between Temesvar, Adrianople and Constantinople, why may we not say that the entire European line is ready? Then we have 2,157 miles of the line accounted for. Out of the Asiatic portion there are 803 miles completed and contracted for, 491 miles being in running order, 312 miles contracted. There thus remains 3,035 miles—that is, the distance between the Bosphorus and Kurrachee—to be constructed.

CASH ESTIMATES.

The cost of the line fairly calculated would amount thus:—

	Miles.	*Cost per Mile.*	*Cost.*
Constantinople to Broussa	110	£20,000	£2,200,000
Kutahia	90	30,000	2,700,000
Aleppo	625	12,000	7,500,000
Kurrachee	2,210	5,500	12,155,000
Totals	3,035		£24,555,000

TO INDIA IN NINE DAYS.

If ever the English desire to be able to run to India within nine days they must acquaint their minds with the fact that the Indo-European will be a costly affair. They must not regard the distance to be traversed by the line but the outlay, and the remunerative dividends to be derived from the capital expended. They must also become familiar with "immensity," and shirk nothing if they wish to be regarded as a progressive nation. They have a vast empire in the East, which they have conquered and rule, which may be in great danger some day, but which at present pays them £60,000,000 revenue per annum, and to which they export something like £70,000,000 of manufactured goods every year.

But what is the sum of £26,000,000 for 3,035 miles of railway, compared to the gigantic outlays made on British lines, such as the short Metropolitan line under London, or the Great Western Railway, or the London and Northwestern? What is such a sum to the British government and British capitalists? England spent £80,000,000 in the Crimean war to prevent Russia from absorbing European Turkey. Can she not expend £26,000,000 to insure the safety of her Indian empire, to prevent another recurrence of Russian invasion of Turkey, to bring the invaluable products of India within nine days' of her shores? Is not the British government and every Englishman interested in the consummation of this railway project?

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE.

I have followed Sir Macdonald Stephenson in his outline of the route to India. Perhaps a few more details concerning it will not be amiss here. When this eminent man first projected the scheme the first section of this line had not been broached, but his large mind had conceived it as not only possible but necessary, and as a thing inevitable. That he was right we perceive by the fact that an Austrian baron has obtained the concession, and is busily at work to connect Vienna with Constantinople via Temesvar and Adrianople. In this issue we have nothing further to do with that part of the line, except to hope that its construction will be speedy. Let us devote a little space towards a description of the route to India.

From Constantinople we cross the Bosphorus—a narrow neck of sea water which connects the Mediterranean with the Euxine—to Guebaze, a town on the shore of the Marmora, thence over a bare country studded with no very high hills, to Ismidt, a twelve hours' journey by horse, or fifty miles from Constantinople. From Ismidt we travel over a fine plain, close to Lake Sabandja and skirting the Guek group of mountains, arrive at Isnik, the ancient Nicæa (of Nicæa creed celebrity), and rounding the southeastern extremity, travel over an undulating country and then a level plain to Broussa, capital of ancient Bithynia, and now chief town of a pachalic.

Broussa boasts, and with reason, of possessing the most beautiful plain in the world. In all my travels I never saw prettier scenery, richer soil and such a wealth of rural charms as in the vicinity of Broussa. From this city—I now refer to my notes made of a journey I undertook in this country four years ago—the railroad must start east, crossing the northeastern prolongation of Mount Olympus, which rises to a height of 400 feet above Broussa plain; it then skirts the northern face of Mount Olympus or Kechech Dagh. It passes the sweet dell of Aksu, and through a defile in the mountains caused by the Guek river. Passing Akson we come to Dinegol and surmount a plateau-like country, which is very bare and rugged, and has an altitude of 5,500 feet above the sea. Excepting a few valleys of no great depth the country is generally level until we reach Kutahia—ancient Cotyceum—a large town commanding a very large trade, situated on the slope of a hill surmounted by a strong old Turkish castle, with a magnificent plain stretching in front of it.

From Kutahia to Afium-Kara-Hissar the road in some places is very bad, but, happily, short, and this is only when crossing the forest-clad heights of the Mourad mountains. There is very strange and wild scenery about here. Then we ascend to a waving plateau, in which there are plenty of opportunities to make railway work easy. The forests of Mourad mountains will supply ties enough of pine, ash and oak for the whole length of the line from Broussa to the Persian Gulf, while the woody slopes of the Olympian heights are a consideration. Afium-Kara-Hissar, or the "Black Castle of Opium" will be a first class junction, for the railway from Smyrna to Cassaba, Konia and Auschak will meet here with the Indo-European.

The railway already runs to Kassaba, having cost upwards of £15,000 per mile, the country being very hilly. From Afium-Kara-Hissar, along a lengthy plain, we come to Bolawadun or Bulavadeen, then leaving Emir Dagh to our left we cross the marsh lands of Lake Ebergeul to Ak-chehr, a very large town of commercial importance, situated at the foot of the northern face of the Sultan Dagh. There are several ruins of antiquity in and about the town, but the Turks are sad despoilers of architectural relics of the classical age.

Leaving Akchehr we have a stiff bit of ground if we follow the highway; but by skirting Sultan Dagh northerly a little, we have smooth ground until we come to Ilghun, a town situated at the southern extremity of the Lake Ilghun. Thence it proceeds to Khatgun Khan and Yorgan Ladick, and ancient Laodicea: thence over a ridge or two of hills past Sisineh to Konia, ancient Iconium—having a population of 40,000—mostly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and leather, and the cultivation of opium, fruit trees and corn.

From Aniegol we have followed a southeast course as far as Konia, in order to draw the valuable trade of the large towns on that route. From Konia we strike a northeast course to Kaiserie over a great plain to Ak-serdi—"white castle or palace"—situated in a rich valley; thence over a rather rugged country to Nev-chehr; then following the windings of a curvant and picturesque ravine past Urgont, and over an intervening hilly spine of basalt to Kaisaria—ancient Cesaria. This town, peopled by 30,000 Turks, 3,000 Greeks and 10,000 Armenians, is situate at the base of Erdijas Dagh, formerly known as Mount Argens, which has an altitude of 13,500 feet above the sea level. It is one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, and is the capital of a pachalic.

From Kaisaria to Marach the road will take a southeasterly course, and to a little distance beyond Tomardzi there are no great obstructions for the navies; then we come to the River Zumantia, along whose course the work will be easy enough until we strike the road which leads over the Kozan mountains into Hadjeen and Kermes, both very opulent and populous villages. From Hadjeen to Kermes, Zeitoon and Marach, lies an extremely wild, picturesque and mountainous country. On this portion of the line we cross three ranges of mountains—the Kozan, Baradeen and Akhur, but on an air line fortunately this section is not over eighty miles in length. Though the engineers would be much assisted by the numerous ravines and gorges, especially by the lengthy gap made in the mountains by the river Djikan, or Jaikan (anciently Pyramus), to within a few miles of Marach, the construction of this part of the railway must necessarily be very expensive, say £25,000 per mile. The country is a succession of wonderfully formed mountains, deep gorges, pleasant dells, water courses which have cleft their way through mountain barriers of limestone, basalt, trap and shale. There is an abundance of wood, ash, juniper, fir, pine, oak, elm, myrtle, chestnut, arbutus and wild fruit trees, and the whole face of this wild natural scenery seems forever clad in verdure. These mountains are but ramifications and divergent groups from the great Taurus range, which stretches diagonally across Asia Minor towards Erzeroum from Karamania. The inhabitants are Kurd mountaineers, ferocious and bigoted.

ANCIENT GERMANICA.

From Marach, which has a population of 40,000 souls—formerly known as Germanica—we strike along a rich plain thirty miles long, across a comparatively level country to Aintab, a town of some 40,000 people. This latter town is situated in a very lovely plain, woody and teeming with vegetation. It has a very fine castle, and the hills which enclose the plain are very picturesque. Aintab is one of the great centres of the American missionary enterprise. Thence to Aleppo, over a country very like a plateau intersected by some ambitious and desolate ridges and studded with isolated hills, presenting no great obstacles to rapid railway construction. Aleppo, though situated in an ungrateful spot, is yet a large city, with a population numbering between 70,000 and 100,000, 18,000 of whom are Christians. The country around Aleppo is similar to that around Jerusalem in aspect, the former possessing some few advantages over the latter.

THE COUNTRY ROUND ALEPPO.

From Aleppo commences a country which, though offering nothing to the agriculturist, yet invites a railway over it by its extreme superficial level. You emerge from the desolate and stony country that lies between Aintab and Aleppo into the desert where roams the Bedouin undisturbed by civilization or laws. Arriving at Balis you stand on the banks of the Euphrates—the great river. Hence, southward, cutting off some of the bends of the river, as far as Baghdad, one can choose a perfectly level country, meeting with nothing more formidable than sand, clay dunes, comminuted rock mounds, and here and there a low ridge of soft rock. By following the Euphrates, you pass in review a continuous succession of mud villages, sometimes dignified with the pretentious serai of a Turkish *caimacaum*, and that noblest specimen of Saracenic architecture—the mosque, with its elegant and slender minarets.

THE EUPHRATES.

At Hit the railway would cross the Euphrates, and after following its left bank as far as Kaha'at Felendja would shoot off obliquely across the narrow desert and marshy stretch to the city of Baghdad, on the Tigris.

BAGHDAD.

This is the capital of a pashalic, and boasts a population of between 60,000 and 80,000. It is also the capital of the country known to Scripture readers as Mesopotamia. It is the great emporium of the Orient, draining an area of 200,000 square miles of trade and commerce without a competitive rival. It receives the commerce of the Tigris from the sub-entrepots of Diarbekir, in Kurdistan, and Mosul (Nineveh), in Assyria, and of the Euphrates, which runs through Mesopotamia and Eastern Syria. It extends its commercial influences as far east as Hamadan, Ispahan and Shiraz and west and south to Damascus and Central Arabia.

TO THE TIGRIS.

From Baghdad southward the railway must run through a very productive country along the banks of the Tigris to Bussora, a large and important town situate on the banks of the Shat-el-Arab, midway between the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, founded by the Caliph Omar, the population of which is between 30,000 and 40,000, consisting of Arabs, Turks, Persians and Armenians, besides several merchants from India. Following the course of the Shat-el-Arab as low down as Mohammerah, it would then turn east through the Dorghestan (an inundated district often) for Dorak, the chief town of the Chaab Arabs; then continuing its route over the same swampy district southeast would reach Hindean; thence skirting the chalky bluffs of Northern Lehroni would run over perfectly level land, teeming with grass and vegetation and studded with the ruins of former cities, passing Bender Deelem, Boirat, Hoosar Gunaweh, Bender Reeg, Shah-guduck to Bushire. The railway the whole way from Mohammerah to Bushire need not cost more than £4,000 per mile; for labor is cheap, the region is close to the sea shore, and is mostly flat and under cultivation.

BUNDER ABBAS AND KURRACHEE.

From Bushire to Bunder Abbas and Kurrachee the railway would skirt the eastern coast of the Persian Gulf, which is mainly a series of sandy waves, intersected by jutting bluffs of gypsum and limestone, mixed with basalt. Thus we have travelled over 3,035 miles—that is, from Constantinople to Kurrachee, and are well acquainted now with the nature of the countries which must be traversed by the Great Indo-European Railway. That the work is feasible we may accept as proved; the next question is,

WILL IT PAY?—THE ECONOMIES OF THE PROJECT.

To answer which I must refer you to the following brief statistics, which I have taken pains to ascertain:—

Constantinople has a population of 1,200,000, and imports British merchandise to the value of £3,270,000 per annum.

Broussa has a population of 109,000. It is the centre of a district yielding on an average 900,000 pounds of silk, of the value of £922,500; but in some years the yield is valued at £1,200,000. It also exports wool, £7,000; cotton, £1,500; opium, £12,000; cloromate of iron, £50,000; wine, £20,000; hides, £20,000; salted olives, £120,000; sundries, £45,000. Total, £1,198,000.

Kutabia possesses a population of 35,000; it is the centre of a rich agricultural district, which is also most populous.

Afium-kara-hissar, population 30,000, in a very wealthy district, exports considerable opium, corn, hides, horsehair, cotton, madder, bones and wool. Good roads converge here, leading from the populous northeastern section of Anatodia, from Angora, Sivri-hissar, Eski-chehr, Isbarta, Bourdour, Kassaba, Sandukio, all great towns, averaging a population of 25,000 each. Then it is to be, in a couple of years or so, the terminus—of which it ought to have been some time ago—of the Smyrna, Cassaba, Kouiah, Ouchak and Bunuz Railway. These cities and towns have an aggregate population of 320,000.

Konia, population 40,000, chief town of the Eyalet of Karaman. Its plain produces fruits, grain and flax. The town manufactures carpets, and prepares cotton, leather, wool and hides. Communications are facilitated by pretty good roads with the populous towns of Bei-chehr and Karaman.

Kaisaria, chief town of the Kaisar district, population 45,000. Caravans bring the produce here from the richest portion of Asia Minor—viz., the region around Sivas, which town is but 100 miles off; also from Tokat, one of the most important places; also from Yozgad and Khanzir.

Marach, population 40,000, has roads leading to the neighboring great towns of El-Bistan, Behesni, Malatie, Kharpout, Diarbekir, Adana and Tarsus. This town itself imports British goods, to the value of £22,000 per annum, even with the very bad road which leads to it from Iskanderoon (Alexandretta). The towns which I have named possess in the aggregate a population of 200,000, and import foreign goods such as cotton twist, calico, prints, muslins, linen, woollen and cotton goods, and copper to the value of £250,000 every year.

Aintab, surrounded by 320 villages, which, with its own, possesses a population of 114,000. The country produces corn, millet, rice, lentils, sesame, olives, gall nuts, scammony, tobacco and wax. It imports 2,500 bales of English goods, valued at £54,000, every year. Seventy miles east of Aintab is Orfa (ancient Edessa), a town of 50,000 inhabitants, which imports £200,000 value of foreign goods. One hundred miles east of Orfa, and thirty miles southeast of Diarbekir, is Mardin, having a population of 15,000. One hundred and fifty miles southeast of Mardin is ancient Nineveh, called Mosul at present, a large city, whose population is variously estimated at between 70,000 and 100,000. But all the great cities of this part of Kurdistan, Armenia and Azerbijan, in Western Persia, such as Bitlis, Van Urumiah, Tabreez, Mouch, Nisibin and Jezireh, must be fed by this line with British goods.

Aleppo, the chief town of a pachalic and the metropolis of Northern Syria, has a population of 100,000, having nearly 6,000 shops. It manufactures goods to the extent of £692,000 annually. Bussorah, Baghdad, Mosul, Mardin, Diarbekir, Marash, Orfa, Aintab, Kilis, Idlib, Kiha, Van, Tiflis, Kars, Erzgroom, Sivas, Guzun, Tokat, Trebizond, Malatie, Latakia, Constantinople, Broussa, Smyrna, Tarabolus, Damascus, Mecca, India, England, France and Austria supply its capacious marts. Aleppo imports from England £500,000 in manufactured goods, and exports abroad £200,000 in wheat, barley, millet, sesame, galls, cotton, wool, flour, madder, scammony and gums. When the line is completed it must be the entrepôt of the whole of Syria, of the populous cities of Haman, Homs, Damascus, Beyrout and Jerusalem, and the cities of the seacoast via Iskanderoon, a business which must involve the transportation of £4,000,000 worth of goods, besides numerous pilgrims from the heart of Asia Minor.

Baghdad, chief city of a pachalic, and metropolis of Mesopotamia, or El Jezireh, has a population of 70,000. This city imports goods to the value of £3,000,000 for itself and the up-river places, together with Bussorah, the latter place taking as much as £325,000 from India. Notwithstanding it has a smaller population than several cities in Asia Minor, such as Smyrna, Damascus and Aleppo, as a centre of trade it is second only to Smyrna, which has a population of 200,000. The whole of Persia and Kurdistan, Turkey, Arabia, Europe, Egypt and India supply its bazaars. Another great source of revenue besides the transportation of the most valuable goods will be from the thousands of Hadjees flocking towards Mecca by way of Bagdad, which is only a distance of 700 miles, "measured," as Gibbon says, from the interior of Asia Minor and Kurdistan. We shall then see Bagdad resume its ancient opulence and grandeur, like a regenerated phœnix. The days of Mahadi and Haroun al Raschid will be repeated. Gorgeous barges and boats will float again on the bosom of the golden Tigris, kiosks and palatial serais will gleam as in the days of old on its banks clad with verdure and palm, and travellers will be merry as they make excursions to Babylon, Accad, Palmyra and Nineveh over the time when evil days were over the land and no European dared to cross the desert expanse.

PROOFS AND LOGIC.

But do you not think that I have proved sufficiently that this railway will be amply supported even by the bye traffic which must transpire between the Bosphorus and the shores of Oman's Sea? Do you not think that the 15,000,000 people whose country will be crossed by the great railway are able to support it? I do, and I know it. Asia Minor is the Switzerland of the Asiatic Continent, I am aware, but its valleys and plains are rich beyond imagination. Every product that conduces to the support, comfort and luxury of mankind is supplied tenfold in this wonderful land. As for scenery, there is no country in Europe fit to compare with it: it possesses the physical characteristics of each and all; it can boast the grand ruggedness of Scotland, with her lakes and clear streams, in Southern Anatolia; Cappadocia, now Eastern Anatolia, will present you with the beauties of English vales and her rounded hills; the champagnes of France are seen over again in the plains around Sivas; the forests of fir, pine and juniper of Scandinavia are also visible on the grandly lofty mountain ranges of Taurus; the Swiss Alps—except the Glaciers—have their similitude in the mountains of Armenia; the dun expanse of the Iberian Peninsula may be viewed also between Tokat and Erzeroom; the happiest phases of Italy are excelled by the lovely scenery along the shores of the Marmora; the wildness of nature witnessed in Montenegro has nothing to compare with that of Karamania; the genial fertility of Prussia is exceeded by that of Central Anatolia, where vegetation is spontaneously productive without waste of human energies; the orchards of Sicily must yield in plenitude and sweetness to the famous fruit tree groves of Smyrna and Broussa; Sicily has her Etna and Naples its Vesuvius: Anatolia has her volcanoes of Koula and Konia; Lisbon has its fearful records of earthquakes, Smyrna and Aleppo have theirs; Southern France is visited by inundations sometimes, so is the Bagadad pachalic: Germany and Austria have their Rhine and Danube, Asia Minor has its Euphrates and Tigris; Greece and Rome have their classical antiquities; has not Asiatic Turkey its Ephesus, its Troy, its Sardis and Mound of Alyattes, its Iconium, its Antioch, its Palmyra, its Edessa, its Damascus and Palestine? But it is needless to enter further into comparisons, for I could prolong them indefinitely, and for everything in Europe I could show an equivalent in Minor Asia.

WHEN IS IT GOING TO TAKE PLACE?

But when is this rail cottion of the Indian empire with the British kingdom to transpire? When is Asia to be married to Europe by bonds of civilization? "Soon," they say. "Sometimes," we also hear. When shall the 300,000,000 of Europe be able to barter their manufactured essentials in an expeditious manner for the raw materials and spices of the 500,000,000 of Asia? By and by, is our answer. There are able men agitating the question every day in London, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The world is anxiously waiting to hear of the birth of this latest prodigy which the nineteenth century civilization has conceived.

But I wonder if the once mighty energies of the great mother of Saxon nations are prostrate? Is the present political insignificance of England to be the harbinger of her commercial decrepitude, as in the case of Greece, Carthage, Rome, Venice, Spain and Holland? If not, why this delay? Was it not Ruskin who said that "the purest impulses and the noblest purposes had been oftener stayed by the devil, under the name of Quixotism, than under any other base name or false allegation?" Is this railway to India a Quixotic project? "Humility of mind depauperates the spirit," said an old English ecclesiastic. Have English journalists, critics and aristocrats, who, for the last century have—like the empty headed *œil de bœuf* clique before the French revolution destroyed it by the blade of the guillotine—been so persistent in their sneers and witless gibes against human energies, noble efforts, good purposes and civilizing ideas, been so successful in their evil arts that they have stamped out of Englishmen all originality and spirit? It seems so. And, like the hero who sighed for other worlds to conquer, this trinity have directed vigorous attacks against ourselves. "Americans are, as we all know, lovers of humanity," is the latest malicious cackle of a Saturday journal which generally writes in a hap-hazard way, always virulent and mean; and soon the whole swinous tribe of the lesser lights of Bohemian, "slap-dash" and erratic literature will hurl their animadversions against us with the above latest gibe uttered by the pernicious Saturday journal.

But we Americans, fond of looking at ancient England with favorable eyes, if we are let alone, will be large minded enough not to heed these blasphemous sneers at righteous purposes and noblest aims of humanity, and would commend in friendly spirit every British capitalist to continue the race in commercial enterprise so featly begun between America and England, and, above all means, to push on the Indo-European Railway, that it may redound to the glory of their name and the success of their country.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Delaware to Go Out of Commission—Examination of Midshipmen for Promotion—Movements of Officers and Ships.

The frigate Delaware, Commander Earl English, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Rowan, yesterday discharged her powder and shell and will to-day proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her stores will be removed at once, and when the work is completed the ship will be put out of commission, after a cruise of more than three years in a trying climate.

The Board of Examiners sitting at the Naval School, Annapolis, to examine midshipmen for promotion to the rank of ensign have completed their labors. The standard of proficiency was placed high, and the examination was conducted with strictness, though with the greatest fairness. Nearly two-thirds of the class failed to come up to the standard fixed by the Board, and consequently failed to pass. Promotion in these cases is postponed until another yearly examination comes around, when, if found qualified, the midshipmen will be promoted. As there seems to be an inclination on the part of Congress to cut down the number of officers in the higher grades it is perhaps as well that the standard of proficiency should be elevated, in order that only the best officers may be advanced in the lower grades, which will in time save Congress the trouble of interfering. In the olden times midshipmen regarded themselves extremely fortunate if they were promoted to the grade of passed midshipmen after six or eight years' service. Promotion is more rapid now, and, perhaps, not too rapid; but it is just as well that the young officers prove themselves competent in the lower grades before they are elevated to those higher. It is, however, understood that the Board of Examiners, which has just adjourned, will be ordered to assemble again to give the young gentlemen another chance, and if they fail to satisfy the Board of their proficiency they will be put back one year.

The following officers have been detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to other stations:—

Captain H. B. Lowry, to Philadelphia.

First Lieutenants Lyman P. French, to Boston; Frank D. Webster, to Portsmouth.

First Lieutenants Benjamin R. Russell, to Washington; Stephen W. Quackenbush, to Norfolk; Edward McCauley, to Washington.

Chief Engineer Clark Fisher has reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for duty connected with experiments in steam.

The gunboat Pawnee, whose machinery and boilers have been removed, sails about the middle of December, from the Norfolk Navy Yard, for Key West, where she is to be used as a hospital ship. Lieutenant Commander DeWitt C. Kells has been detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to assume command of her. The corvette Severn will tow her to Key West.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Politics in New Hampshire.

The Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* says the question of who shall be the next republican candidate for Governor is exciting some attention in political circles, though not so much as is usual at a time so near the date of assembling the nominating convention. Several gentlemen of high character and great ability are named for the position, and any of them would doubtless do honor to the position and great service to the State. But, with all respect for these aspirants, we doubt whether the State can afford to lose the service of so able a financier as the present Governor, Mr. Stearns.

Political Contest in Utah.

It is stated that General George B. Maxwell, the Gentile candidate for Congress from Utah Territory, who was defeated by the Mormon (William H. Hooper), does not propose to let the matter rest where it is. Maxwell is a profound hater of the Mormon ideas of polygamy and union of Church and State, and, being a lawyer by profession, proposes a contest for the seat claimed by Hooper. Congress will have a nice question to decide when Maxwell vs. Hooper is reached. The decision will involve the question of how far a citizen of the United States becomes disqualified from holding office by the practice of polygamy, in violation of law.

Political Notes and Comments.

Senator Trumbull approves General Grant's administration. The Senator was nursed as the leader of the proposed revenue reform party.

The Amador (California) *Ledger* (republican) prefers John Currey as a gubernatorial candidate. Senator Maclay, of Santa Clara, has aspirations for Lieutenant Governor on the democratic ticket; and Manuel Torres, a native of California, has strong hopes of being the nominee for State Treasurer on the same side.

The San Francisco *Pioneer* (woman's suffrage organ) endorses Philip A. Roach as the "most popular" candidate among the democrats. The contest is likely to be decided on election day, if we may adopt a familiar quotation, *Sans peur, sans Roach!*

Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, is added to the list of aspirants on the radical side of the house for United States Senator from Ohio, in place of John Sherman.

The Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate has ordered an election to be held in the First Senatorial district, embracing a part of the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of December to elect a Senator to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Watt. As the majority in the Senate will depend on the result of this election, it will be warmly contested.

The *Border Times*, of Weston, Platte county, Mo., hoists the name of B. Gratz Brown for the Presidency in 1872.

Election in North Carolina to-day, to fill a vacancy in the Fourth Congressional district for the Forty-first Congress. Joseph Holden is the republican and John W. Manning, Jr., the democratic candidate.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks held their regular weekly meeting yesterday.

The petition of H. Hastorf to erect platform foot of Sixty-second street, East river, was granted, provided he pays $100 yearly rent.

The petition of the Harlem and New York Navigation Company to erect a building south side of 130th street, Harlem river, was granted during pleasure of Board.

Pier No. 33 East river was ordered to be widened on easterly side at an expense not to exceed $2,500, provided the Lorillard Steamship Company pay $1,000 additional rent per annum.

The slips between piers Nos. 4 and 5 and between piers Nos. 5 and 6 East river were ordered to be dredged seven feet at low water at bulkhead, fifteen feet at end of pier.

The owners of pier No. 3 were ordered to dredge the slip adjoining the pier to same depth as above. The owners of the eastern half of pier 23 were ordered to dredge, Department of Docks to pay one-third of expense.

In relation to the application of Courtland Palmer for permission to build a bulkhead on his property, between 125th and 127th streets, Harlem river, the department cannot at present consent to grant the permission, owing to their surveys and plans not being completed. Numerous applications for permits for different structures on piers and bulkheads were received and referred to Executive Committee.

A VERY HARDENED SINNER.—Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, has written a letter to Jailor Fenn, of Hartford, in which he tells why he gave up his attempt to starve himself to death. He says:—"If you would make an estimate of your probable income for the next year you must not include a fee for the hanging of James Wilson, for that is something you will never get. Not that it would be any pleasure to cheat you out of anticipated profits, but there are those who would consider it a feast to see my neck broken; but that is a sight no mortal man will ever see. They dare not put me to death without a trial, and if I was fairly tried and condemned, I would never allowed any one the satisfaction of seeing me hanged. The constitution of Connecticut says I must be tried by an impartial jury. My jury stated under oath that they were not impartial; hence the verdict and the sentence based upon it is null and void. But the ruling of the judge—refusing to allow me to show the provocation that caused the alleged murder—rendered both the verdict and the sentence clearly illegal. My long fast was not broken because I was hungry—I had passed that place—but because I got a new idea, and such a one as would never have been born of a full stomach. When a man has fasted nine days the grossness of his natural condition is worked off, his brain then either gets fuddled or he sees things with a spiritual clearness beyond the ken of sensual mortals."

THE MAIDEN MISER'S GOLD.

The Bone of Contention that Lochy Ostrom Left Behind Her—A Whopping Slice Wanted by a Lawyer—Twelve Thousand Dollars for Consultation Fees—Other Lawyers Sustaining Him by Evidence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1870.

There are prominent lawyers here to-day from almost every county on the Hudson river to give testimony relative to John P. H. Tallman's claim against the estate of Lochy Ostrom, Poughkeepsie's deceased maiden miser. Mr. Tallman is a prominent lawyer of this city, and during Lochy Ostrom's life time managed all her business. Now, that Lochy is dead, he makes the extraordinary claim of $12,000 against the estate for legal services rendered the defunct miser. Precisely the grounds on which that claim is based have already been given in testimony before Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, the referee.

Several witnesses testified that Lochy visited Mr. Tallman's office daily for a number of years, remaining in consultation with him from fifteen minutes to two hours five or six times a day, to the exclusion of other clients. Three of Mr. Tallman's clerks testified to Lochy's visits occurring daily through a period of eight or ten years, and at each time she demanded exclusive attention.

John Gaffney testified to her visits to Tallman's office, and also testified to a conversation he one day had with her. He asked her

WHY SHE DIDN'T GET MARRIED,

when she made a good many excuses and told about her "sparking" days. She said she hadn't much money, and no friends but Mr. Tallman and Mr. Wheeler, and what she had they would get after she was dead. Mr. Tallman's team took her out riding once in a while, perhaps once or twice a week. Witness used to take her potatoes and cabbage from Mr. Tallman's.

Walter Farrington, who has an office adjoining Mr. Tallman's, testified that Lochy visited the latter once or twice a day; sometimes three times a day; never content to have any one to do her business but Mr. Tallman; has known persons to wait half an hour for her to get through.

All the above evidence was brought to establish the fact that Lochy did encroach upon Mr. Tallman's time daily for a number of years, and the evidence to-day was brought to show what that time was worth.

WHAT ULSTER COUNTY THINKS.

Charles A. Fowler, Surrogate of Ulster county, testified—Have practised law over seventeen years; have read the minutes of the testimony given in Mr. Tallman's case before the referee; if the intestate consulted the plaintiff five or six times a day in his office and occupied from fifteen minutes to two hours' time at each interview for six years, those services would be worth from five to ten dollars for each consultation, and if they were of more than usual importance two hours' time would be worth more than that—probably twenty-five dollars each; some weight would be given to the importance of the case; a fair charge for unimportant consultation would depend upon the time consumed; if two hours, then not less than ten dollars; perhaps

TEN DOLLARS AN HOUR,

however, on an important consultation; if the deceased's consultation was upon the subject of investing her money, $25,000, I would charge five or ten dollars each; two hours' consultation on any matter would be worth ten dollars; any consultation, even if it does not consume over five minutes, is worth five dollars if it is worth anything; there are some consultations for which lawyers do not habitually charge; litigated cases are among those; I have had the management of estates worth $25,000 or upwards for over six years; I have never had such a client as Lochy Ostrom is said to have been.

Mr. John Thompson (loquitur)—Nobody else, I guess, except Mr. Tallman.

Witness continuing—I never knew a lawyer to charge by the hour—at least a respectable practitioner; I never knew a lawyer who did all the business for a client who charged for every consultation; I observed in the testimony that Lochy Ostrom never had any litigated business; speaking as a lawyer, and knowing what I do of the services rendered Lochy Ostrom, I may say that such services are not charged by the hour as a general thing, not customarily; I have not estimated such services by the hour; lawyers do not ordinarily charge in that way.

WHAT COLUMBIA COUNTY THINKS.

Cornelius Esselstyn, of Hudson, Columbia county, testified—Have been an attorney at law since 1855; I cannot differ materially from the last witness; consultations are worth from five to ten dollars each; there are charges a lawyer can make under five dollars; when prices get down to three dollars for consultation we don't charge anything; if consultations are in reference to investments it would necessarily require other services outside of the office, examining records, &c.; therefore the party loaning the money imposes a good deal of responsibility upon the attorney; if she goes to an attorney's office and takes up his time she ought to pay for it; if a person occupies an attorney's time upon any subject that person takes the responsibility of paying for it; if I thought the person was a good client and would furnish me considerable business I could

TOLERATE THE BORE

and charge for the time; if Lochy Ostrom visited Mr. Tallman and consumed his time, to the exclusion of other clients, she should pay for it; it is worth from $300 to $500 per year to take care of an estate worth $25,000; I wish it to be understood in this that I do not include the time occupied in daily consultation at the office; if an ignorant, miserly woman came to me over and over again to consult on one piece of business all the time, and I had the general management of her affairs, I would regard it as my right to charge her from five to ten dollars for each consultation; I think time is money; our firm, for this kind of service, generally send in a bill once a year, not waiting six years; some lawyers might let such a bill run fifteen or twenty years, but we would not; I don't think it is customary for lawyers to notify a client every time they make a charge against him.

WHAT ORANGE COUNTY THINKS.

Thomas George, of Newburg, Orange county, County Judge, testified—I think the consultations mentioned were worth from three to five dollars per hour; if a party had $25,000 in my hands, which I was managing, I would allow a reasonable amount of consultation free of charge; I never did business that way; it is not customary in our county to charge the lender of money if there is nothing more than law business connected with the loan; the drawing of the papers and seaching the records comes out of the borrower; if I had to pay the taxes and examine the sufficiency of the security, I should charge the person loaning one per cent upon every loan made during the year; if a person calls on me upon business connected with a loan five or six times a week, after I had already had reasonable consultation upon the subject, I would charge from three to five dollars for each consultation; a day's work for a lawyer ought to amount to a certain sum of money; I don't give any opinions on the street; sometimes my bills are less than three dollars.

WHAT A NEWBURG LAWYER SAYS.

J. Halleck Drakes, of Newburg, was the next witness. He testified to being a lawyer since 1859; he also believed in charging from three to five dollars an hour, in proportion to the time occupied for consultation; if they were visits of friendship then no charge; for a reasonable number of visits I make no specific charge, but charges *en masse*; haven't hardly kept an account within the past year; I try to charge all as nearly alike as possible, but am generally governed by the time consumed in consultation; for taking care of an estate I charge one per cent upon the principal and disbursements; we do business too cheap in Newburg; I wouldn't give over five or six interviews in relation to the matter without additional charge.

WHAT AN EX-CONGRESSMAN THINKS.

Charles L. Beale testified to being a lawyer since 1850; he had seen Lochy Ostrom in Mr. Tallman's office on two or three occasions, I remaining in another office till she left; on one of those occasions she stayed half an hour; she was a singularly appearing woman, and I asked who she was; I should say that each consultation she had with Mr. Tallman was worth from five to ten dollars; it would make some difference as to the amount of business he done for her, although I should either

CHARGE HER FIVE DOLLARS OR NOTHING,

except for litigated business; I have had considerable experience in loaning money prior to 1866; if my client should inquire about the loan, responsibility of parties, character of securities, &c., I should charge him five dollars if the consultation occupied twenty minutes; if the consultations were repeated four or five times a week I would charge the same and so inform him; a fair charge for taking care of a $25,000 estate would be $500 per annum; within my knowledge or my clientage there are a class of persons who visit my office frequently and ask questions whom I do not charge.

WHAT MR. TALLMAN DIDN'T ANSWER.

John P. H. Tallman, sworn—Have you ever been paid by any one for services for which this suit has been brought? Objected to, and objection sustained.

On what agreement or understanding with the deceased were these services rendered? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Here the case was adjourned till Monday, December 26. During the examination Allard Anthony and John Thompson appeared for Mr. Tallman, while Judge Charles Wheaton and William J. Thorn represented Walter D. Wheeler, the administrator of Lochy Ostrom's estate. E. Crummey appeared for unknown heirs. During the proceedings the counsel for Mr. Tallman offered to prove that Lochy promised to pay Mr. Tallman liberally for services rendered her by him, but the opposition objected.

A WEDLOCK RAILROAD TRAIN DOWN SOUTH.—A youthful runaway couple from Troy, Ala., were joined in wedlock in this city yesterday. They arrived on the morning train. The completion of the road from Troy is of immense benefit to those who contemplate matrimony without parental sanction. We happened to be in Justice Charles Coleman's office yesterday morning when he performed the ceremony over two Russell county Alabamians.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Nov. 22.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Cleveland Convention and the Curious People Who Attended It.

The Factions in the Women's Rights Party.

THE WHOLE AFFAIR A FIZZLE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1870.

There were three of us who had met in Cleveland, or the "Forest City" as it is known in the West, after several years separation, during which time we had not heard of or seen each other at all. One of my friends was a Cleveland man, originally from the East, possessing a great fund of the strong, common sense which is usually found on the hills of New Hampshire; and with this strong common sense of his he had amassed a large sum of money in the bustling, smoky city which sits on the lap of Lake Erie like a precious gem encrusted with dirt. The second person in our party was a spinster of thirty-eight years of age who had been disapointed in her first love and had received, subsequently, six offers of marriage. This lady through these troubles of her heart had become a sort of a feminine misanthrope, and was a little doubtful of all the best and purer impulses of humanity in her speech, while at the bottom she was as honest as a child, and would not be guilty of a mean action. After she had refused her fourth offer of marriage she came from the wilds of further Pennsylvania to New York, and there she fell in with a very peculiar class of people—Communists, Free Lovists, Female Suffragists, Positivists, Reformers of Mankind, Benefactors of Humanity, and Makers of a Dollar in any way they can get at it. The spinster, unfortunately for herself, became impressed with the idea that she should get the "ballot for woman." In a private conference which I had with the spinster she informed me that she was dyspeptic, and that she thought that a day's voting and working at the polls would do her the same service as a dose of Brandreth's pills. Accordingly she came to the First Annual Convention of the American Women's Suffrage Association, which began its sessions on Tuesday, November 22, at Cleveland, in Case Hall. I place the titles and organization of this body in large letters, because I know they like newspaper notoriety, which is the breath of their nostrils and by which they obtain a square meal now and then.

Every one who has ever been in Cleveland knows what a dark November day is in the Forest City. We three went together to Case Hall, the place of meeting—myself, the spinster and the Cleveland man. We were all on good terms, but the spinster and the Cleveland man would differ on the questions of social science and political economy. Case Hall is a big, long brick building, trimmed with freestone and fronting on Superior street, which is, I believe, the main street of Cleveland. It looked like snow; and then, again, it did not look like snow. When we got to Case Hall we found a knot of people waiting—middle-aged and old women and curious men standing at the side entrance waiting for admission. There were several hacks driven along the outer line of the curb, which had just deposited their loads of "free franchise." Some of the hackmen did not seem by their speech to relish the fares which they had been carrying. One said:—

"I wonder when them 'ar good-looking gals are comin'; I dont see any of them yet."

The Cleveland man said:—"I don't think you'll see any of them at this 'ar gathering."

Up stairs he went, and when ascending the stairs which led into the hall the spinster took occasion to rebuke, in a quiet way, our Cleveland friend, whom she had known for fifteen years.

"Please do not talk in that flippant manner about the holy cause of woman's suffrage. Remember the story of the little boys and the bears."

Mr. Henderson, the Cleveland man, was a little puzzled at this, and said:—"Do you mean them bars that eat up them boys sixty miles from Omoha?"

The spinster smiled a pitying smile and answered, "Poor, ignorant man, how little he knows of the Grate Cawz."

At the top of the stairs, before entering the hall, was a newspaper stand, on which were displayed, as at every women's convention, the pictures of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone and others of the same ilk. A lady with red cheeks and a black cloth jacket offered copies of the *Revolution* for sale here, at ten cents a copy. Both of my friends bought copies.

When we found ourselves in the hall proper it seemed to look very like Irving Hall in New York. There were the same frescoes on the ceiling and walls—little gods, cupids, Bacchantes, Terpsichore, with her usual quadrille party, and a number of other mythological people were disporting themselves in red, blue, yellow and orange daubs. The floor of the hall was covered with red velvet, chairs having stiff backs, and at the farthest extremity was a stage bulging out, on which were several chairs and a black walnut desk, surmounted by a gas burner, with a stained white shade, and a big pitcher.

Sitting on a chair behind the black walnut desk and pitcher was Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, a black-bearded man, with a full forehead and a sack overcoat. His face was flushed with the glow of the coming victory—for even in the councils of women who go for suffrage there is sometimes bickerings, and ladies prominent in the movement have actually been known to hate each other, and this Convention was no exception to the general rule.

"There are two parties in this woman's movement," said the spinster to the writer. "One is headed by Theodore Tilton. He is the man with the curly hair. You will find that Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, of Indiana, and Judge Bradwell and Mrs. Willard, of Illinois, will back Tilton, who is not here; while the other wing is headed by Lucy Stone. Her backers are H. B. Blackwell, her husband—a poor stick; T. W. Higginson, who used to command a colored regiment in the war; Margaret V. Campbell, of Massachusetts; Judge Whitehead, who believes he can run any convention under the sun; Mrs. M. M. Cole, who was a kind of an editress; Miss Rebecca Rice, a professor in Antioch College, Ohio, and Mrs. Celia Burleigh, who is the best of the lot and has more brains than them all put together. I don't know how Mrs. White, of New Hampshire, or Mrs. Hazard, of Missouri, stand, but you can be sure of one thing—New Jersey is good for Lucy Stone."

"Well," said the Cleveland man, "I don't exactly understand this row among the women or why you should have it. What's it all about? I'd like to know."

"I know you are a scoffer at our d-e-vine cawz," said the spinster, "but I suppose the best of us will have an alloy of human selfishness mixed with the golden grains of our better nature. As I said, there are two parties in the movement for women's suffrage, and they are represented by two newspapers. There is the Boston party, which is represented by the *Woman's Journal*—by the way, I have left my smelling bottle at the hotel—and the *Woman's Advocate*, a separate paper formerly, has been merged in the *Journal*. This is the New England organ of the suffrage movement, and they have New England ideas. The principal people who radiate around that sheet are Julia Ward Howe. She is a very refined woman—you know her; she wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and they say she understands Greek. Then there is George William Curtis, the editor of *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Monthly*, who makes all the jokes in the "Drawer" of the magazine and hates the democrats and the Irish. Then there is James Freeman Clarke, a great Unitarian clergyman, and F. B. Sanborn and Lydia Maria Child, the poetess, and Henry Ward Beecher, who is going to draw out because he is afraid we will go too far for the married men in his congregation, who pay him a large salary. These are the principal supporters of the American Suffrage Association, and they are all strong radical republicans. I don't care about politics myself, so I am just giving you the inner workings of the movement for the enfranchisement of woman. William Lloyd Garrison, Caroline Severance, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Phœbe Hanaford, of Connecticut; Grace Greenwood, Amelia Bloomer, of Iowa, the original Bloomer, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, a member of Congress, are all with Lucy Stone. They all believe in woman's suffrage alone, and do not want to introduce the questions of marriage or divorce into the business before them, although I think that a great many of their friends and supporters are believers in free love and are living practically as illustrations of the doctrine. Well, then, you know the society which Theodore Tilton was the head of—I mean the "Union Woman's Suffrage Association"—is for free love. They wont say so plainly, but they are waiting patiently for public opinion to justify them in their expectations and then they will come out boldly. I wish I had my smelling bottle. How hot the room is. Deary me, if poor Augustus was alive he wouldn't see me want for anything. Susan B. Anthony is the principal worker here to-day and it is arranged by her that Judge Bradwell, of Chicago, shall do all the talking—"

"While Susan puts up the jobs—oh, I see," said the Cleveland man.

"I don't understand men's slang, but I dare say you are right," replied the spinster.

There were about forty to sixty men and women of uncertain age in the hall, showing a visible falling off from the attendance last year, when over 100 delegates were present, beside a large assemblage of curious Cleveland people of both sexes. This year there were only fifty-one delegates of both sexes, and only thirteen States represented. The delegates all felt dismal, and every one of them came prepared for a row between the Lucy Stone-Higginson and the Theodore Tilton-Susan B. Anthony factions.

Colonel T. W. Higginson ascended the platform while some of the old lady delegates were taking off their India rubber goloshes and preparing to warm their feet over the polished iron heaters in the hall. There were in the sixty persons present in the hall, three pretty and young girls, and I think that they came with the deep design of getting married to whoever should offer first. The other ladies were divided into three classes: those who were mothers and wives and wanted something to divert their minds from the tedium and monotony of home life; those who were not handsome enough to make a living on the stage and sought the bosom of a woman's suffrage convention for whatever might turn up; half a score of disappointed and soured old maids and three or four highly intellectual ladies, who honestly believed in giving women a chance to vote in order that they might, as they said, become independent of the horrid tyrant man in their endeavors to earn a living. The men who were present were of various compositions and ideas. Many had failed at the bar and in the schoolroom; not a few as stump speakers and lecturers, and some others came there for a purpose that I would not like to mention in the columns of the HERALD. All of them, however, were bound together in a firm bond and had one foremost idea, and that was to get their names in the newspapers by hook or crook, even if they were spelled wrong.

From the beginning of the session of the Convention there was no chance for the Tilton ring, as Colonel Higginson had been appointed chairman. The Colonel is, I believe, a scholar and a gentleman, and desired to rule fairly and politely, "but you know how it is yourself."

I could not divest myself of the idea that Colonel Higginson looked like a plausible dry goods man whose store had just been burned out, and, the water having settled on his goods, was desirous of selling them off at a reduced price, but to advantage.

There were a number of female reporters present at the Convention, who occupied a couple of tables in sight of the audience. Their names were:—Miss M. Florence Burlingame, Westerville (Ohio) *Banner*; Miss Fannie Holt, St. Louis *Democrat*; Miss Nellie M. Hutchinson, New York *Tribune*; Miss Susan B. Anthony, New York *Revolution*; Miss Amanda M. Way, Indianapolis *Journal*; Mrs. W. T. Hazzard, St. Louis *Republican*. They did, as is the manner of lady reporters, but very little writing, but a good deal of looking on and around the hall.

Then there was a reporter officially taking notes for the association, wearing spectacles, who might be called a venerable owl, and who was continually moving about the stage, offering suggestions, just as a reporter should not do. The most gigantic reporter of them all was Miss Amanda Way, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, dressed in a red dress with cherry colored silk trimmings, who measures over six feet in height and looks like a vivandier of the French Imperial Guard. Then there was Margaret V. Longley reporting for an Ohio paper, and a delegate, as was also Mrs. Hazzard, a fine, chubby looking lady in black, with a fur muff, and Miss Amanda Way. There was also Mrs. M. M. Cole, an editress and delegate, who was very strong for Lucy Stone. The result of the Convention was that the Tiltonites were beaten badly by a vote of 112½ to 47½, the delegates voting by States and giving fractional votes, as in a political convention, although the leaders betrayed an utter ignorance of parliamentary law, with the exception of Colonel Higginson, and did not know—not one of them all—on throwing the vote how many Congressional districts there were in each State. Mrs. Burleigh never said a word until the close of the evening on the second day's session, and then silently rose and advanced in that well bred manner of hers and in graceful, ladylike gesture said:—"The State of New York, thirty-three votes, votes nay."

This was a clincher for the Tilton wing, just as the State of New York would be in a political convention, and Illinois, headed by Judge Brodwell, with sixteen votes, withdrew in disgust, and Susan B. Anthony took the six o'clock train to deliver a lecture in Aurora, Ill. During the Convention there was great bitterness of feeling, and considerable ugliness displayed to each other by the respective parties, and if they cannot come together on a compromise one of the lady delegates told me "the work of female suffrage will be put back at least fifty years."

In one of the discussions Miss Anthony became heated and was understood by the Convention to have said that Lucy Stone was not legally married to her supposed husband, H. B. Blackwell, who took the assertion as mildly as an old maid takes a hot and sweet lemonade at an evening party. I saw a red flush burn on the honest face of Lucy Stone and Colonel Higginson seemed very suddenly to get very mad. He denounced the assertion as an outrage, and said that he ought to know, for he "tied the knot which had united the couple himself."

Justice should be done to Miss Anthony, however, who is as earnest and plucky as any of them. She got up at the instigation of Miss Rebecca Rice, of Antioch, Ohio, a spinster with brown curls, and said:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I did not intend to insult my friend, Mrs. Stone. When she was married she did protest against unjust laws, and that was the grandest protest against wrong the world has ever seen. I have always honored her for it. I have stood by her through thick and thin for many years, and if I said anything offensive I did not mean it. So help me God I would sooner lose my right hand. Mr. President, I humbly beg the pardon of yourself, of Mrs. Stone and of all these gentlemen and ladies.

[From the Cleveland Herald of Nov. 24.]

RECAPITULATION.

The suffragers have come and gone for the second time. In enthusiasm, harmony, accomplishment of business and general success the convention a year ago was incomparably superior to the one which has just closed. Perhaps the most marked point of difference was the degree of interest taken by our citizens generally. Last year all the sessions were largely attended, and in the evening Case Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The speech making, at a quarter a head, proved a highly profitable source of revenue, giving the newborn association a good "send off," with money in its coffers after paying all expenses.

Perhaps the managers, in choosing the Forest City as the place for their second meeting, counted upon the same spontaneous enthusiasm, but if so they are sad victims of misplaced confidence. The first heavy dose of suffrage proved nauseating, and few were disposed to repeat it. The attendance of spectators throughout was pitiably small, and the amount realized from the evening "entertainments" was appalling, in a financial point of view. A couple of hundred dollars for the hall and another hundred for printing, advertising and incidentals, besides individual travelling expenses, drew uncomfortably upon the pockets of the delegates, the treasury of the association being sadly emaciated, and they "pay dear for their whistle."

In point of business the Convention was also a lamentable failure. Almost literally nothing was accomplished except the defeat, after a protracted struggle, of the proposition to unite the two national associations. The second day was marked by wrangling—or, as one of the delegates expressed it, "squabbling"—bitter personalities and recriminations, which convey to the outside world a decidedly unfavorable impression of the "happy family." When next the association meets, if Blackwell and Bradwell can be kept in the background, and Susan B. Anthony doesn't light upon them with one of her "angel visits," a reasonable hope may be entertained of something being accomplished. As it is, this Convention cannot be regarded as other than a failure, and the most zealous leaders will depart with the feeling that it has been unprofitable and unsatisfactory.

THE WOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS.

Conclave of the Sisterhood in Union Square—The Place Where They Met and How They Met—The Ladies and Their Trappings—Their Beauty and a Guess at Their Ages—What Elderly Dames Know of Young Men's Habits.

Passing from the din and bustle of fashion-haunted Union square through the side door of a *bureau des modes*, near Sixteenth street, and up a narrow, ill-lighted staircase, the curious visitor may find himself, any Friday afternoon the long year round, at the headquarters of the bevy of fair visionaries who delight to style themselves the Women's Suffrage Association. Here, within the narrow limits of a small office, meekly gather together the intellectual queens of the epoch, those exalted feminine minds who, having driven away their guardian angel, man, by the unconquerable pride of self will of genius, have since been attended by a restless spectre that ever beckons them on to

REVOLUTION AND THE POLLS.

The chamber in which this solemn conclave holds counsel deserves description. It is a sort of comfortless parlor rather than either an office devoted to business or a club room sacred to the social gods. Its carpet, of a

DULL BRICK DUST COLOR,

selected to show strikingly the azure blue of most of the stockings that pass over it, is worn and faded; the chairs are of that harsh and unyielding pattern upon which bachelors have from time immemorial delighted to vent the deep curses of outraged sensibility; a lounge, at the side, is covered with a melancholy-tinted chintz, and a life-like portrait of

SOME SOUR-FACED PAST PALADIN

of the woman's rights reform serves only to show up in its naked hideousness the bareness of the walls. In session, however, the eye merely wanders speedily over these disagreeable trifles, and is then fixed in horror by the great feature of the room—a small, rickety, ungraceful wooden skeleton table—which on yesterday, a specimen field day, was covered with a bewildering litter of books and papers, a slouched hat belonging to a tamed and converted male monster, a blue gauze veil, some candles, a bottle of mucilage and a few pairs of light-tinted gloves.

The attendance yesterday was, perhaps, scarcely so numerous as might have been expected, and did not comprise in all more than thirty or forty persons; and even that limited number displayed but feebly the typical features of the strong-minded fair. When

THE MEAN AGE

of the company—which must have been about forty-five—is fairly taken into account, the assembled ladies were certainly as amply blessed with good looks as their absent and unsympathizing sisters; and indeed there were several who were of striking, though not dazzling beauty. Then, too, the dress and adornments of the gathering were not by any means those accepted as the natural personal equipment of the intellectual virago. Only one or two had short hair, and the rest were liberally furnished with chignons and puffs and false curls. Flounces and furbelows, earrings and shawl pins, and bracelets,

WELL MADE BOOTS

and irreproachable gloves; and, in short, all the vanities dear to the common feminine heart seemed to be in active demand among these sterner members of the grand sisterhood of the human race.

The chairwoman, seated behind the littered and literary table, was a pale and not unbeautiful blonde of some thirty summers, more or less. She was attired in a black silk dress, relieved by some enormous flaming pink ribbons, which wandered widely over her slender figure.

SHE WAS FLANKED

on the left by her husband, a meek, blue-eyed, feebly-intellectual man, with the scanty whiskers of delicate, silky fluff and the thin, rough, curly hair which seem the necessary characteristics of his species. Farther away, upon the left, uneasily rocking herself in an uncomfortable chair, sat a pale, sorrowful-faced elderly lady, attired in a slate-colored morning dress, with Fenian edging, and a venerable pair of sad-colored cotton thread gloves.

Such, briefly, was the general appearance of this singular assemblage. The meeting having come to order,

THE LADY ORATOR

of the day, Miss Bronson, was introduced, and at once plunged into the perusal of several reams of manuscript. She was a tall, handsome lady, dressed in black, and possessed one of those sweet, rich voices which now and then falter in tremulous earnestness, and, carry conviction far into the soul of all impressionable hearers. Unhappily, however, the discourse which she delivered never reached any conclusions upon which conviction was possible. It consisted for the most part of a savage attack upon every phase and feature of modern civilization. One of her illustrations of the injustice of our present social system is worthy of the deepest reflection.

"Suppose," cried she, in accents louder than usual, "that some morning at a family table the question of the morrow's breakfast comes under discussion. The husband suggests

LIVER AND ONIONS.

The wife insists on having sausages and Irish potatoes. These two dishes now become a party question, and at present frequently lead to disagreement, as the husband acts the part of a Grant. But in a rightly constituted social system the matter ought to be finally settled by the vote of all the members of the family."

Miss Bronson concluded her discourse by severely lecturing our legislators for their heartless indifference to the physical needs of "starving, hungry women." They said to women, "Your proper place is at home." But if that were so, why did not these political sages provide them with homes?

The paper, having been finished, became the subject of general criticism. A brunette, attired in a Scotch plaid dress, named Mrs. Somerby, said that she had only this to say—that if she were given a vote she would be in a

VERY PERPLEXED STATE

of mind. She wouldn't know how to vote. She knew that the republican party and the democratic party were both equally corrupt. If women went into politics a new system of government would be necessary, for she was sure that no lady could take part in the corrupt practices of the politicians of the time.

Mrs. HALLECK, an elderly lady, replied that it was all very well for young people like Mrs. Somerby to think about forming a new system of government. For her part she was

TOO OLD TO DO SO,

and would be content to get into the "rings" of government as they existed at present and use them as a means of doing good. She thought it was best for everybody to make up their minds to reclaim somebody else, and the bigger a sinner he was the better. If she had the chance she would not hesitate to try her hand at

CONVERTING JIM FISK.

She wanted a big sinner, and if she took Fisk in hand she would pray for him and work for him and very likely she would succeed in getting him at last to heaven, because she believed he was to a great extent the victim of circumstances. The most dangerous class in society, she thought, were those wretched women who teach their sons that they can do as they like, at the same time that they, for the sake of custom, hold their daughters in check. She saw every day in the streets hundreds of young men with the vices of manhood and the weaknesses of women.

THEY DRANK, THEY GAMBLED,

they—well, the audience well knew what were the habits of the young man of the period. All this was the evil fruit of the pernicious teachings of respectable women.

Soon after this a polite quarrel occurred between Mrs. Halleck and Miss Bronson. Mrs. Halleck said she did not know exactly what Miss Bronson wanted.

MISS BRONSON said she wanted to arrange things so that there should be freedom for the individual as well as freedom for the general mass of people.

MRS. HALLECK said that Miss Bronson did not know what she was talking about.

MISS BRONSON said, with a sickly, blighted laugh, that Mrs. Halleck misunderstood her.

Mrs. HALLECK said "Perhaps so."

But finally this pretty little scrimmage ended in mutual forgiveness and apologies.

Various gentlemen and ladies addressed the meeting, and Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker would also have been forced to do so had she not preferred to keep her presence a profound secret. Most of the ladies were such amateurs in the woman's suffrage movement that they actually did not recognise the person of one of the greatest and ablest and most successful of its leaders.

The meeting adjourned after a spirited, but apparently not very productive effort on the part of the president to draw a few contributions to the cause from the pockets of the audience.

MAZZINI ON THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

The *Women's Suffrage Journal* of London publishes the following extracts from a letter addressed by M. Mazzini to an English lady:—

MY DEAR FRIEND—Can you doubt me? Can you doubt how eagerly I watch from afar and how heartily I bless the efforts of the brave, earnest British women who are striving for the extension of the suffrage to their sex? Is not the idea of the equality of man and woman sacred to every logical and fearless man who strives for the equality of any class or section of mankind? Is your question less sacred than that of the abolition of slavery in America, or of serfdom elsewhere? Ought it not to be even more sacred to us, in reverence for our mothers, and if we remember that the most important period of human life—the first—is entrusted to woman? Are not all questions of equality mere baseless rebellion, unless they derive their legitimacy from an all-embracing religious principle? And is not that principle—the oneness of the human family—the soul of your country's religion?

Have the men who deny the righteousness of your claims abjured that religion or forgotten the holy words of Jesus and of Paul:—

Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word.

That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they may also be one in us.—John, xvii., 20-21.

For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.—Epis. Galatians, iii. 26 28.

Do they tell you these words apply to heaven? Ask them who has taught them to pray that God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven? Yes, we are all children of God, free and equal in Him, and it is high time, eighteen centuries and a half since those words were spoken, and while new religious truths are dawning on the horizon, that they should be practically understood and applied to life and to society. You believe in one God—the Father. Consequently in one law for His human family. Wheresoever God's baptism, the stamp of humanity, is upon a created being, we find the human characteristics of free will (the source of responsibility) of educability and capacity of indefinite progress. These faculties denote the same general duties and rights, and furnish a leading principle to govern legislation. No question such as yours ought ever to be solved without asking how far does the proposed solution minister to the moral education of society? The sense of self-dignity, the deep conviction that each of us has a task to fulfil on earth, for our own improvement and for that of our fellow creatures, is the first step in all education. We are bound to start by teaching all whom we seek to educate the words you quoted:—You are a human being. Nothing that concerns mankind is alien to you. If you crush in man his innate sense of self-respect you decree the helot. If you sanction moral inequality to any extent you either create rebellion, with all its evils, or indifference, hypocrisy and corruption. If you punish the accomplice, leaving the sinner untouched, you destroy, by arousing the sense of injustice, every beneficial result of punishment. If you assume the right to legislate for any one class, without allowing that class voice or share in the work, you destroy the sacredness of law and awaken hatred or contempt in the heart of the excluded class. In these simple obvious principles lies the justice of your claims.

In the moral principles I have stated you will conquer. Your cause is a religious one. Do not narrow it down to what is called a right or an interest. Let duty be your ground, both in protecting your unhappy sisters and in urging your political claims. You are children of God as we are. You have the same task to perform on this earth—the progressive discovery and progessive fulfilment of His law. You cannot renounce that task without sinning against the God who appointed it, and gave to you as to us faculties and powers for its accomplishment. You cannot fulfil your task without liberty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfil it without equality, which is liberty for each and all.

Your claim to the suffrage is identical with that of the working men. Like them you seek to bring a new element of progress to the common work; you feel that you, too, have something to say, not merely indirectly, but legally and officially, with regard to the great problems which stir and torture the souls of mankind. There lies your real ground for being heard, there your strength. Keep to that ground resolutely, and do not allow any expediency, unconscious selfishness, or fragmentary view of the struggle, to allure you from it. There is a holy crusade going on throughout the world for justice, freedom and truth, against lies and tyranny. You, too, are a battalion in that crusade; feel this, and act accordingly. Sympathize with all who suffer, and you will meet sympathy; help, and you will be helped. The sole foundation of right is duty fulfilled, and if the emancipation of the working man is at hand, it is because he has shown himself, during the last half century, ready for self-sacrifice in the noble causes requiring the devotedness of the true and brave I am, dear friend,

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. By T. Allston Brown. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

Properly speaking, this book is not a history of the American stage, its contents being made up solely of "biographical sketches of nearly every member of the profession that has appeared on the American stage from 1733 to 1870." As a biographical dictionary it is exceedingly valuable, not only to actors and editors, but to all intelligent persons who patronize the drama. Mr. Brown has displayed marked taste, and must have performed a great deal of labor in the compilation. If he has not written a history of the American stage, he has at least gathered together all the materials for one. A most interesting review of the rise and progress of the drama in this country can be made from the biographical sketches of the many men and women who have figured on the stage during the past one hundred and forty years. And a curious story it would make too. Singularly enough, it was not until long after the establishment of the republic that professionals of eminence appeared upon the American stage, although we had, as early as 1800, cities with populations large enough to tempt a visit from distinguished English actors. We regret that want of space prevents our reviewing this book as fully as the reminiscences it provokes admit of. We, however, recommend it as a valuable acquisition to the literature of the American stage.

A WINTER IN FLORIDA. By Ledyard Bill. New York: Wood & Holbrook.

It has been truthfully said that Americans are better acquainted with other countries than with their own. They will read every work descriptive of foreign countries which they can get hold of, while neglecting very excellent books illustrative of their own country. Such being the case, it is particularly worthy of notice that this book has passed through four editions. Florida has never been properly understood. To some it is a kind of paradise; to the great majority it is a vast extent of territory, almost submerged in water and inhabited principally by alligators and bears. Of course both ideas are exaggerations. The State undoubtedly labors under many disadvantages, but, on the whole, we think it more favorable to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than three-fourths of the Western States. Mr. Ledyard Bill, who is the corresponding Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and also of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, spent a winter in Florida, and has given the result of his observations in these pages. He writes in a clear, impartial style on all subjects save on politics, in which he now and then permits partisanship to lead him into palpable errors. But these instances are exceedingly few. He frankly tells us of the difficulties which settlers must encounter, and he also points out the benefits which must accrue to all who make Florida their home. The exhibit is, on the whole, most favorable to the State. Persons meditating seeking their fortunes in the South will do well to read this book.

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM BOILERS. By J. R. Robinson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is an admirable essay, written by a steam engineer, on a most important subject. Mr. Robinson shows how explosions of steam boilers are caused and how they may be prevented. Through a series of experiments made by him, he has demonstrated the existence of radical imperfections in the style and manner of construction of boilers, which are responsible in most cases for the explosions which yearly occur, and which are so often fatal to life and property. Improvements in construction are suggested and avoidance of explosions pointed out. Not least in the merit of the essay is its brevity, which, however, does not prevent a thorough and even minute treatment of the subject.

THE STUDENT'S MYTHOLOGY. Arranged for the use of Schools and Academies. By C. A. White. New York: W. J. Widdleton.

Madame White, the author of this admirable school book, is one of the principals of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, a Catholic institution of learning in this city, which holds a deservedly high rank among the schools of the United States. The value of her work is apparent at a glance. It is "a compendium of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Hindoo, Chinese, Thibetian, Scandinavian, Celtic, Aztec and Peruvian mythologies." The several superstitions of the ancients are stated briefly and succinctly. Everything that is necessary to give youth a knowledge of Pagan religion is embodied in the book, divested of the grossness which surrounds the original records and which are so often retained in the works of Christian writers. At the best it is doubtful if boys are benefited by a knowledge of Pagan corruption; but there can be no doubt that it is better for our girls and young women to be kept ignorant of these impurities. We heartily recommend the book.

THE WOMAN AND HER ACCUSERS is the title of a lecture delivered by Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, in several of the churches of New York and Brooklyn. It is a plea for the "Midnight Mission," and is an earnest, forcible composition. The book, which is handsomely printed and bound, is published by Pliny F. Smith, of this city, and is sold for the benefit of the "Midnight Mission." We bespeak for it a large circulation.

A little volume of poetry, entitled "The Crowned Cross and Other Poems" (New York: N. Tibbals & Son) lies before us. M. Elva Wood is the author. Many of the poems possess decided merits. All are, more or less, of a religious cast of thought, here and there a trifle too sombre, perhaps, but, on the whole, rather pleasing than otherwise. Mr. Wood is evidently a gentleman of culture and ability. We commend his poems to the public.

We have been somewhat disgusted at the dedication to a small volume of verses written by Robert Burton Rodney, United States Navy. The author dedicates his effusions as "A memorial, by his remote son, to William Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerset, England. Died June 10, 1669, and buried in Huntspill church—that shire. A poet: his mother cousin-german to Edward VI.; his family ancient and memorial: its Norman name spoken with praise and trust by kings and presidents and identified with English glory and American liberty." It is difficult for us to decide which is worse—the flunkeyism or the poetry.

Another volume of poor poetry is entitled "Esther" (Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger). The title page informs us that it is written "by Nobody Nothing, of Nowhere." We hope, for the sake of American poetry, that the title page tells the truth.

LIGHT AT EVENTIDE is a handsomely printed and bound volume containing a compilation of religious hymns and poems. Mr. David Estes, the editor, has displayed marked good taste and judgment in his selections. We commend the book. It is published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.

The passengers on board the ferryboat Idaho, which left South Seventh street, Williamsburg, at fifteen minutes past six last evening for Roosevelt street, were thrown into a state of consternation by the cries of "A man overboard." On rushing out of the cabin nothing could be seen for some time, but at length the cry of "Stop the boat" was heard, and on looking over the stern a small rowboat was discovered, completely smashed, and a man's voice was heard, but he could not be seen.

The ferryboat was stopped as soon as possible and a chain let down, and in a few moments the anxiety was relieved by seeing a man pulled safely on deck; but his appearance was pitiable, his face and head being badly cut by the tiller of the Idaho.

It appears that the man, whose name is Thomas Wyatt, had been at work loading a vessel, and having just finished was returning to New York with the tools in the boat, and the current being very strong he was carried under the bow of the Idaho before that boat could be stopped. Although the man bled profusely, yet his wounds are not of a very serious nature. Had it not been for his remarkable presence of mind in holding on to the rudder chain he must undoubtedly have been drowned.

THE COURTS.

Decision in Admiralty—Personating a Revenue Officer—Alleged Passing of Counterfeit Money—Action for Damages for Loss of Life.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Decision in Admiralty.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Mary A. Conine vs. the Steamboat Deer, her Tackle, &c.—This was a libel to recover damages caused to a canal boat or barge and her cargo of brick, through her being run, while in tow of the steamboat Deer, on a sunken pier or dock at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, East river, New York, on the 8th of May, 1869. The libellant was the owner of the towboat, and had the cargo in charge as a common carrier. After reviewing the facts of the case the Judge holds that the steamboat was guilty of negligence, inasmuch as she knew of the sunken pier and yet ran the barge upon it. He decides that there must be a decree for the libellant for the damage done to both the vessel and the cargo, with costs, with reference to a commissioner to ascertain and report the amount of such damages.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Case of the Ship Old Colony.

Before Commissioner Shields.

In this case there is a criminating and recriminating charge. In the first the complainants are charged by Captain Isaac B. Grindle, of the ship Old Colony, with having mutinied and attempted to fire the ship. On this charge the defendants were arrested and brought before the Commissioner. Inquiry into the facts of the case, with the "over true tale," which the appearance of the unfortunate men, Raymond Raw and Franco Frank, put the charge in another and very different light, and with the sympathy with which the Commissioner always looks upon the party most likely to be the oppressed, the tables were turned and the seamen were accepted as the complainants against the First, Second and Third mates of that vessel as already published in the HERALD.

The examination was to have been held yesterday, but in consequence of the abuse and ill-treatment inflicted, as alleged, by the officers of the vessel on the two men, they were not able to appear, and the Commissioner in consequence adjourned the case over to Friday next.

Charge of Personating a Revenue Officer.

"Charley" White (not the well-known negro minstrel) was brought before Commissioner Shields, charged with personating a United States revenue officer, and swindling Frederick Held, a discharged soldier, out of his pension papers. It appears that one Joel Meyer was in the saloon of one Stoltzel, at No. 191 Stanton street, when Held, who is a tailor, residing at No. 245 Third street, came into the saloon and wanted to sell Meyer his pension papers. White came up at this time, and informed Held that he was a United States revenue officer, at the same time exhibiting a shield, and telling Held he had no right to dispose of his papers, seized them and forcibly took them from Held's possession; after some talk, White told Held that he could have his papers back by paying a fee of two dollars; Held said he did not have the money with him, but he would go home and get it, and White promised to wait until Held's return; when Held came back White was gone, and Held was unable to trace his whereabouts for some time, but finally met him and demanded his papers. White refused to give them up, and Held, who, in the meantime had been informed that White had personated an officer, and had probably sold his papers, had White arrested. White was held for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

An Alleged Passer of Counterfeit Money Captured.

Louis Meyer and Louis Emil started on Thursday morning on a Thanksgiving bender. During the peregrinations of the former, who was temporarily abandoned by his friend, he entered a ladies' boarding house, No. 16 Delancey street, and there offered a twenty dollar note, purporting to have been issued by the Shoe and Leather National Bank of this city, in payment of some refreshments. The spuriousness of the note was at once detected, and Meyer was arrested. On being searched, among a quantity of valuables found on Meyer's person, was a second twenty dollar counterfeit note, purporting to be issued by the Oneida National Bank of Utica. The accused asserted that he knew nothing of the character of either of the counterfeit notes, but the Commissioner thought it was a case for the Grand Jury, and Meyer was held to await the action of that body.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Loss of Life Not to be Charged to a Northeast Storm.

Before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

Angeline Seabrook, Respondent, vs. John Hecker, Appellant.—In November, 1852, a stack of ovens, in the rear of No. 58 Rutgers street, fell and crushed the house in the rear of No. 114 Monroe street, occupied by the respondent, killing one of her children and doing to her serious personal injury. In the lower court a verdict for $1,400 was given for the respondent. The defence was that the ovens were properly constructed, and that their falling was the result of a violent northeast storm. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Resisting a Foreclosure on Ground of Alleged Usury.

Before Judge Miller.

John H. Greggory vs. Emma Campbell et al.—This is an action to foreclose a mortgage for $6,000, dated October 25, 1869. The defence is that the mortgage is usurious, defendants alleging that the lender deducted a bonus of six per cent on and over the interest of seven per cent, payable semi-annually, and requiring the lender to pay $70 for the services of the conveyancer in making the vouchers and $10 for additional disbursements. The usury is denied by the plaintiff. The case is still on. Ira D. Warren for plaintiff and Daniel Clark Briggs and H. A. Nelson for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decided to be Compos Mentis.

Before Judge Brady.

Richard Winthrop de Lunatico Inquirendo.—Nathaniel Jarvis, by direction of the Court, was ordered to inquire into the mental condition of Richard Winthrop. He announced having made such examination and reported Mr. Winthrop of sound mind.

Decisions.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Bowne vs. Leceridge et al.—Order settled.

Roman, Park, et al. vs. Woods, Receiver, et al.—Order settled.

Masterson vs. The Mayor et al.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Before Judge Brady.

William H. Gallend vs. Edward B. Simmons.—Application for costs denied.

William Anderson et al. vs. Gallena et al.—Application for costs denied.

Blake vs. Lawson.—Reference ordered.

Bennett vs. Fredrick et al.—Motion denied.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Defunct Central Bank Again.

Before Judge Benedict.

An application was made yesterday in the matter of the Central Bank, for the appointment of an assignee.

Mr. Waring, who appeared for a number of creditors, some of whom were unable to attend an election for an assignee a few days since, moved a reopening of the polls at that election, and submitted a petition asking that the votes of those absentees be added to the list already polled and recorded in favor of Anthony Campbell; otherwise that another election might be held. This petition was signed by creditors representing an aggregate capital of $15,000.

General Crooke, for the bank, remarked that under the act of elections an appointment of assignee was subject to the approval of the Judge, and, even if all the creditors had voted, it virtually rested with the Judge who the assignee should be. There are some 200 creditors of the bank, with deposits of less than fifty dollars; some were down to one cent, some twelve cents. Four-fifths of the creditors had voted for Mr. Campbell, and, if a new election was not ordered, he (the speaker) made application for Mr. Campbell's appointment. General Crooke then submitted his affidavit, showing his representation of seventeen creditors, among them Kings county, representing $106,667. The claim of the United States, about $48,000, was fully secured for $30,000, with abundance of assets to pay the balance. Practically, this creditor was the only one without any real interest in the election. Deponent further states that he is well acquainted with the affairs of said bankrupt, the greater part of whose assets consist of real estate in this city, the management of which requires the close attention of a person conversant with real estate and its value; and deponent knows, of his own knowledge, that the large majority of creditors have selected Mr. Campbell, and wish him appointed as assignee. General Crooke sustained his affidavit with a few remarks in favor of the appointment of Mr. Campbell.

District Attorney Tracy urged the necessity of the appointment of an assignee as quickly as possible.

After some further statements and the suggestion of several names as assignees, General Crooke said that it appeared to him that the bank had $150,000 of surplus beside a large mass that was very good. Then, $250,000 might, by good management, be made out of the real estate, and there was a liability of $150,000 on the shareholders, which made a total of $550,000.

Judge Benedict took the papers in the case and reserved his decision on the appointment of an assignee.

CITY COURT—IN EQUITY.

Suit on a Contract.

Before Judge Neilson.

John Powers vs. Christopher Conlon and Others.—This is an action for the recovery of $1,691, a balance alleged to be due plaintiff on a contract for erecting two houses and stores on defendant's property at Dean street and Vanderbilt avenue. The defence is that the work was performed in an unworkmanlike manner. Judge Neilson reserved his decision.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1870.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for November 28:—Nos. 49½, 48, 49½, 51, 56½, 61, 1, 24, 21, 13.

THE WESTERN SHORE.

Nyack and Its Vicinity—What the Northern Railroad Has Done for It—Scenery and Surroundings—Real Estate—Its Future.

NYACK, Nov. 21, 1870.

The extension of the Northern New Jersey Railroad to this place has brought within an hour of New York one of the most lovely spots of the many to be found within a radius of thirty miles from the centre of the great commercial metropolis. Situated on the western shore of the Tappan Sea, between Piermont on the south and the Hook Mountain on the north, on a tract of land sloping gradually to the westward until the summit of a high and thickly wooded range of hills is reached, it forms a picture worthy the pencil of any artist, and the views to be obtained from any part of the ground described are beautiful to those fond of all that is lovely in nature. Looking north you have the Hook Mountain, a remarkable bluff, rising almost perpendicularly from the river, its wooded summit and rugged, rocky sides presenting a strong contrast to the richly cultivated country on either side. From this point around to the eastward, and to the southward, the view takes in the broad expanse of river, the towns of Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Irvington, and the beautiful country above, below, between and beyond them, and from thence to west and north, you have hill and valley, woods and fields, dotted here and there with the house of the farmer or the more elegant mansion of the wealthy man, who has discovered the beauties of this vicinity and located himself in a spot alongside of which fashionable summer resorts and watering places present but few attractions. Again, from the shore, which is composed of sand and pebbles, with nothing about it of a character to generate miasma, there is a low bluff, interspersed here and there with little ravines, which serve to carry off the torrents of water from the hills beyond. From the edge of this bluff the ground rises gradually, without an undulation to break the regularity of the slope, and at such an angle as to prevent the eastern view being shut out by any house constructed in front of or to the eastward of another.

It is at Piermont that the first view of the Hudson river is obtained, after leaving Jersey City, and about a mile beyond is the station most properly termed "Grand View." The track between Piermont and Nyack runs along the side of a steep and wooded hill; below you is the road, running along the river bank, a most attractive drive. You look over the tops of many fine houses that line the western edge of the road, and it must be one utterly without sentiment who could fail to exclaim, "How beautiful!" when viewing the exquisite picture here spread before him. I cannot conceive of any one becoming tired of it. Even now, when the country has donned its winter garb, ready to battle with the storms of snow and sleet that will soon be upon us, the view is grand. How must it be in the bud and blossom of spring, the mature verdure of summer and the variegated tints of autumn? I should say exquisite, matchless, and in using such strong terms I do not consider myself an atom beyond the bounds of truth. Of course this picture cannot be seen as I have described it from the opposite shore or by passing up and down the river. I have given the views from Nyack and its vicinity, not towards them, and a person to appreciate or believe what I have told must be here on the spot, not at Tarrytown or on board a steamboat.

The river road between Piermont and Nyack is one of the most interesting features of this vicinity. On one side you look down upon the waters of the Hudson; on the other, or western side, it is lined with fine dwellings, finished or in course of construction, and above these, away up the hill side, the train of cars goes thundering by, looking down upon us on the common road as if in disdain at our lowliness and proud of its exalted position. The numerous trees on either side give ample shade from the morning and noonday sun, while the steep hills shut out the gaze of old Sol when he passes the meridian and sinks towards the western horizon, and when all nature is in its garb of green this drive is almost under an archway of branches and leaves. The view from almost any point of this road, both up and down the river, is scarcely inferior to that from the high land above. A few days since, when sauntering along this fine avenue, one of the most striking sunset effects was observed. The Hook Mountain was in deep shadow, while above, where the opposite shore appears to join it, by reason of the river curving to the westward, everything was a flood of light; all the hills of the eastern shore sparkled in the rays of the setting sun, and the golden and crimson-tinted clouds above completed the gorgeous spectacle.

The village of Nyack must remain as it is—that is, the vacant ground north and south of it will be sought after now by those who desire to erect fine buildings and have ample ground about them. Property has become too valuable for the construction thereon of inferior houses huddled together. A location like this, now that it is so near New York in time and limited as its space is, will soon be filled with a wealthy class, who will build not only with a view of having a summer residence, but to remain the entire year; for Nyack can be reached from Wall street by rail with as much facility and with no more discomfort than an up town residence, and in time there will be found a society here—small, but select—that can have within itself as much enjoyment as is to be found in the whirl and excitement of a Fifth avenue winter season. Even now there are those who, being far-sighted enough to see the future of this locality, have made permanent homes here, and nothing could induce them to change for a city residence.

Very many persons have sought Nyack during the summer season at the few places wherein guests were received. Last season it was estimated that over three thousand strangers were here. The Rockland Female Institute, which during the summer vacation becomes a boarding house, was filled to overflowing; indeed, room could not be found for all who desired to take up their abode hereabouts for a few months. Now we learn that a company has made a large purchase of land, in which is included the Hook Mountain, and intend to construct upon its summit a hotel capable of holding five hundred guests. This, under any circumstances, cannot be ready before the summer of 1872; for a road has to be constructed, the only path to it being a narrow footway used by those ambitious enough to attempt the ascent of this rugged mountain for the sake of the view to be had from the top, which is said to be very fine. Indeed, it is asserted, how truly I am as yet unable to say, that the city of Newark can be seen, and of a perfectly clear day, and with a good glass vessels on the Sound can be clearly distinguished. A good hotel, as this will doubtless be, and in a location such as I have described, must necessarily draw a crowd of visitors during the summer season. It will be removed, as it were, from the private residences, and thus not interfere with those who desire a quiet life.

Nyack must be a healthy locality, for there is everything in its surroundings to make it so, and while other points on the Northern New Jersey Railroad have suffered from fever and ague during the past season, Nyack remained perfectly healthy, as it always has been. A knowledge of this fact, combined with all its other advantages, must ensure its great popularity and induce those to come with whom health is the first consideration.

I deem it but a duty thus to describe a locality that is comparatively unknown to the masses. Its light has until lately been hid under a bushel, but now it is destined to shine with increased brilliancy; and much of the attention that has heretofore been directed to the opposite side of the river will be drawn to this vicinity, which can be reached at almost every hour during the day, either by the Northern New Jersey road, by the Hudson River road to Tarrytown, and from thence by ferryboat to Nyack, and also by steamboat direct—the latter of course a favorite route in the summer season. The next summer is destined to make a great change in the appearance of things here, and a few years will see all the choice spots in the hands of those who will not sell at any price, who have come to make a home and remain in it.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A general order has just been issued from the War Department stating that the regulation hospitals will be constructed on the plans just approved, and will be erected at permanent posts when specially authorized by the Secretary of War. In the construction of a new post the erection of the hospital shall go on *part passu*, when practicable, with that of the store houses and men's quarters. The erection of the hospital is to be done at the request of the medical officer through the commander of the post.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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Rejected communications will not be returned.

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Volume XXXV.....No. 330

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE RAPPAREE; OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—FAUST—LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES, &c. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE. Matinee at 1½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TOUR DE NESLE—POSTY THIEVES—PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—PEOU-PEOU. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE ROAD TO RUIN. Matinee—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND NILSSON CONCERT at 1.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—TOODLES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 806 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON—LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—GRAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth sreet.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS. THE CATASTROPHE, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 26, 1870.

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THE LAKE CITY (Minn.) *Sentinel* is making the welkin ring by its rejoicings over the smashing of a "wheat ring" in that region, which has been running the county political machine for a long time.

A WYOMING POSTMASTER the other day cut the telegraph wires and vamosed with all the government cash on hand. Women rule in Wyoming. Was the defalcation in the above instance committed by a defaulter or a "defaulteress?"

STILL ANOTHER NEW PARTY.—Some one out West proposes to get up, in addition to the new party of revenue reformers, one to be designated "reverend reformers," with a lager beer platform and Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, and Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, as bottle holders.

AN IRISH PRIMA DONNA is so rare a bird that Miss O'Toole, whose stage name is Rose d'Erina, would command a success of curiosity, even if her appearance in New York had not been heralded by flattering reports of her triumphs in London, Dublin and Paris. Miss O'Toole will sing at Steinway Hall on the evening of Wednesday, November 30, for the benefit of the New York Foundling Hospital. The public will thus enjoy an opportunity of at once judging of her merits as an artist and aiding her generous efforts in behalf of a most laudable object.

The European Crisis—England, Russia, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the Pope.

The Russian difficulty in the East still menaces the general peace of Europe. In consequence the London Stock Exchange is feverish and "panicky," and there are hints from England of a probable change in the Cabinet, in order that the apparently bewildered and hesitating Gladstone, a fair weather Premier, may be superseded by the decisive Earl Russell, the warlike associate in his day of Lord Palmerston. Russia, the *Times* says, "is calm but firm, and yields nothing;" and "England must be firm," while still keeping the door open to diplomacy. We apprehend from present indications that diplomacy on this question will fail; that Russia has been watching and preparing for her opportunity to "rectify" her humiliations under the Treaty of Paris, not only touching her armed exclusion from the Black Sea, but touching those "rectifications" of her Turkish frontier whereby she is removed from the mouths of the Danube which she had gained from Suwarrow's bloody siege and sacking of Ismail; and touching, also, the key of the Bosphorus and the gates of the Dardanelles.

In preparing for her opportunity it is not known to what extent Russia is now ready for active military operations on the Black Sea or for a descent by land into the Sultan's dominions. Since the Crimean war, however, it is known that she has extended and enlarged her railway communications with the Euxine; has not neglected her naval depots near the outlets of her great rivers which are discharged into that sea, and has been exceedingly active in introducing all the latest improvements into her army and navy, and that while through all the interval since 1856 her voice in the councils of Europe has been for peace, she, with an eye on France, has been industriously, systematically and constantly preparing for war. Vague rumors have been set afloat of the existence of a considerable number of formidable iron-clads and floating batteries in the shipyards of the Bug and the Dnieper, ready for a descent into the Black Sea on a very short notice; but as it is hardly possible that in those inland waters Russia would undertake to construct a fleet to dispute with the navy of England the armed occupation of that sea, we conclude that, whatever may be the character and extent of the naval preparations of the Czar in that quarter, they are intended merely to assist, as far as possible, a descent of his land forces upon Constantinople.

At all events, it is evident that upon this Black Sea question Russia "means business," and that the present opportunity is very inviting. France, prostrated and helpless in the grasp of Germany, will be out of this Eastern conflict, in the event of a war, and the *entente cordiale* between Russia and Prussia secures the Czar on his Western frontier. Austria, looking to the line and the mouths of the Danube, will, of necessity, be an ally of England; and Italy and Spain, looking to their interests in the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, must support, as far as they can, England, Austria and the "sick man" of Turkey. Denmark and Sweden may be drawn to the same side, and yet, with Russia relieved from all dangers on the North and the West, the Czar may prove a match, with his immense armies, for the whole coalition on the land and sea against him in the South. Nor must it be forgotten that, if Russia can have no fleet to cope with that of England in the Black Sea, she has a squadron of iron-clads in the Baltic equal, perhaps, in strength to half the available armored ships of the British navy. In short, giving all that may be asked to the probable coalition against Russia on this Eastern question, she has, in reality, so little to lose and so much to hope for from war as to balance at least the chances—peace or war.

But even while this Eastern war cloud has thus enlarged till it overshadows all Europe, the local difficulties of France, Spain and Italy are of such a nature as to divide the general attention of the civilized world. There appears now to be very little hope for the French republic or for France. The capitulation of Paris may be close at hand; and the army sent forward to its relief from the South, is, with Tours, in more imminent danger than Paris itself. King William has broadly suggested that there can be no peace without the annexation to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, and no peace without a responsible government for France. Does he mean by this the restoration of Napoleon or his regency, or a call to the throne of one of the younger Bourbons? We cannot tell; but the capitulation and surrender of Sedan and the capitulation of Metz point to the Napoleonic dynasty. If so, and if there is peace upon this basis, we may look for another revolution in France with the retirement of the Germans.

In Spain the conservative royalists have won their game in securing a king; but the revolutionary republicans are in an ominous state of combustion. They appear to be powerless against Prim and his well-managed army; but from this very triumph of a king Prim and his party may be driven to the wall. The new King of Spain is a son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The King of Italy has recently appropriated the States of the Church, including the city of Rome, and he has done this in response to the general voice of "young Italy" for Rome as her capital. The Pope has protested at every step against these sacrilegious outrages; they say he has ordered the churches within his Holy City to be closed with the entry and during the presence of King Victor, and at last, all other resources failing, the Holy Father has issued a bull involving the "major excommunication" against the aforesaid King of Italy and against all concerned in aiding and abetting him in these heretical and abominable spoliations of the patrimony of St. Peter. This may prove "the Pope's bull against the comet," but it may prove something worse to the excommunicated parties. As the head of his Church the Pope is infallible. All good Catholics, therefore, as his followers, must support him in this excommunication of the King of Italy and the Italians—*anathema maranatha*. Between the infallible Pope and a fallible king the loyal Catholic must stand by the Holy Father. The King of Italy, then, and all his backers in these Roman spoliations may soon find themselves in hot water, and in a hot fire, too; and the faithful Catholics of Spain may, perhaps, be inspired to a revolution against this son as an accessory of an excommunicated robber of the Pope.

These things may come to pass; but, on the other hand, the Pope may be compelled to seek a place of refuge under the protection of the Queen of Protestant England in Malta, or under the wing of the Protestant King of Prussia somewhere in Germany. The bull of the Holy Father against the King of Italy and his confederates is a declaration of war and means a war with the weapons of the Church against the usurping State now in occupation of Rome. Will this war end in the quiet retirement of the Pope from his capital, or will it go on until these existing European complications, and revolutions and factions become more complicated than ever? Who can tell? We can only say that this fearful encyclical of the Pope must be considered as another added to the difficulties in the way to the pacification of Europe.

The War Situation in France.

If report speaks correctly, the battle which is to decide possibly the fate of France is now progressing. From Tours we learn that heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in Orleans, and it was thought there that a battle had taken place near Arteney. The result was believed to be favorable to the French. How this conclusion was arrived at we are unable to decide, as the report which announces the battle gives us not the slightest piece of information upon which to base any such conclusion. The German armies now in the valley of the Loire are estimated two hundred thousand strong, and this estimate is not very much exaggerated, if it is any. The Army of the Loire, and the forces co-operating with it, must also be very strong. An official report from Tours a short time ago set down the forces under General Paladines' command at three hundred thousand men. There may have been three hundred thousand men on paper, but that any such force could be brought into the field properly equipped and ready for active service we very much doubt. Paladines' army, however strong it may be, will meet in the coming struggle, or in the struggle probably now going on, the very flower of the German army, commanded by favorite generals, who have led their soldiers on to victory in every engagement in which they have been in during the present war. From this it will be seen that the odds are largely against the French. Besides, even if beaten, the Germans have large reserves to draw from, and, as if to be prepared for any emergency, the German forces in the north of France are rapidly concentrating, and large bodies of troops are moving southward toward Paris and Orleans. On the French side the Army of the Loire is the hope of the nation—we might say, the forlorn hope. That destroyed, and the cause of France is lost. Such is the situation to-day as we view it.

The Immigration Convention at Indianapolis.

There does not appear to be much result from the Immigration Convention which has been in session at Indianapolis for some time past. In fact, it looks very like a dead failure. There is very little in its proceedings to give it a higher tone than a mere political and railroad machine. This is to be regretted, because the subject is really one of great moment. A good deal might have been done at this gathering of men from all quarters of the country toward a better direction of the immigrant element toward those points where industry—and the capital, too, such as it is, which the immigrant brings with him—can be best applied for the mutual interest of the country and the immigrant. The retirement of the New York delegation—provoked, it is said, by attacks upon the management of the Emigration Commission in this State—brought the Convention to a speedy and not at all amicable conclusion. The resolutions of the Convention are composed of mere generalities. There is not an original suggestion to be found in them. In short, the affair was very badly managed and proved a mere fizzle, out of which the railroad and transportation companies—who, it is said, were most interested—will probably not make much.

We want yet a perfect, good system for the protection of immigrants, but it is evidently not to be found in a convention like this in Indianapolis.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.—It is understood that President Grant's forthcoming message will recommend the passage by Congress of a law permitting the issuance of American registers to foreign built ships owned in the United States. This announcement has aroused the Eastern shipbuilders, who are actively at work endeavoring to counteract the President's recommendation. They contend that the effect of such a law would be to at once close most of the shipyards in the country and produce much distress by throwing great numbers of workmen out of employment. Representative Lynch, of Maine, has taken the shipbuilding interest in his special charge, and will, immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, press the passage of the bill for the revival of American commerce introduced by him at the last session.

NOW THAT UNCLE SAM is laboring under water for the removal of Diamond Shoal, between the South and Staten Island ferries and Governor's Island, why don't our State authorities provide some method for removing the "above water" obstructions near the same spot by regulating the length of the canalboat tows that are constantly interfering with the transit of the ferryboats between this city and Long Island?

WALL STREET AFTER THANKSGIVING.—Wall street made a close holiday of Thanksgiving. Hence there was a general good-humored settling back to business yesterday after the relaxation and recreation of the day previous. The European complications, the session of Congress and the fresh agitation of financial questions are likely to render the winter campaign in the street a lively one.

THE TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) *Gazette*, speaking of Gratz Brown, admires his courage, and says "he is made of the stuff out of which Presidents ought to be made." A good President should always have plenty of "grit," and that Gratz has sufficiently, we doubt not, to suit our Indiana contemporary.

Reduce Taxation.

Why should the people of the United States be taxed so enormously? Why should they be called upon to raise a revenue of four hundred and sixty millions a year? We say four hundred and sixty millions, for that is according to the rate of the Treasury income at present, the revenue for the last quarter, ending September 30, being over a hundred and fifteen millions. Three hundred millions a year should pay all the current expenditures of the government, the interest on the debt, and leave a surplus of twenty-five millions, at least, to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. The current expenses for all the departments—war, navy, civil service, pensions and all—ought not to exceed a hundred and fifty millions. We are at peace both at home and with all the world, with the exception of some Indian wars, which need not be costly. Indian wars we have always had, and the regular army of our peace establishment is sufficient for this purpose. Nor is there any fear of any other war. The army is no longer required for reconstructing the South, if, indeed, it ever was, for that section of our country is restored and acting in peaceful harmony with the North. A large standing army is therefore unnecessary.

Admitting that we should have both a larger army and a respectable navy, in proportion to the increase of population and the growing importance of the republic among the nations of the world, these branches of the public service ought not to cost over sixty millions a year. This would leave ninety millions for the civil service, including pensions, if we reckon the total current expenditure at a hundred and fifty millions. Who will not say this ought to be sufficient? Indeed, it is too much for an economical administration of the government. It is double the amount expended ten years ago, just before the war. Add the interest on the debt, which is about one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the total revenue required to meet the demands of government is two hundred and seventy-five millions. With an income of three hundred millions the government would then have a surplus of twenty-five millions a year for the liquidation of the principal of the debt. That is all that should be asked now of the people who have spilled their blood for the Union, and who have already paid so much of the cost of the war. Is it not monstrous, then, to tax us at the rate of four hundred and sixty millions a year?

The administration boasts of having reduced the principal of the debt. What else could it do with such an enormous income? But would it not be better to boast of taking off the burdensome taxes? Would it not make more political capital, if that be its object, by relieving the people of their burdens than by paying so much of the debt as it is now paying? Besides, such a stupendous surplus revenue leads to corruption, extravagance and the employment of an army of office-holders. It tends to sap the foundation of public virtue and to demoralize the community. It leads to extravagance among the people and keeps up high prices. The manufacturers may wish to perpetuate this system of raising an enormous revenue, because it calls for a high tariff and affords them protection; but the mass of the people—the farmers, planters and all the industrious classes—are the sufferers. If Congress would reduce the taxes a hundred and fifty, or even a hundred millions a year, which the government could very well afford, the amount thus saved to the people would go to the development of the country and to increase the national wealth. The next generation, or even the people ten years hence, would be far better able to pay the principal of the debt than we are. Reduce the taxes, then, to the lowest point that an economical administration of the government and a sinking fund of twenty-five or thirty millions a year for liquidating the debt will admit. A revenue of three hundred millions ought to be amply sufficient for this. We advise General Grant, Secretary Boutwell and Congress to establish a system of financial policy in accordance with these views.

England After the Suez Canal.

It is said England is about to secure the right of property in the Suez Canal. The collapse of the imperial government of France and prostration of the resources of that country have driven M. Lesseps to England for funds to pay himself and to keep the great enterprise going. It is known that the canal does not pay simply as an investment and in a business point of view, but it is of great value to commerce, particularly to British commerce. No private company could afford to buy or keep up the canal. This could be done only by one of the great European governments from its own resources entirely or by backing a company that might purchase the work or assume the management of it. France being no longer in a situation to carry out this object, England must do it, or that magnificent work of modern science and enterprise will probably prove a failure. Apart from the political and international importance of possessing and controlling the Suez Canal, the commercial interests of England require it to be kept open and in order. In view of these considerations it is probable that the rumor is true that the British government is negotiating for a transfer of the rights and privileges of isthmus transit to itself.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—When the American schooner Grapeshot was captured three of her crew were shot without trial for supposed intention of participating in the Cuban revolution. This fate has repeatedly befallen American citizens. A short time since the Salvador went to Cuba with arms and other evidences of the intention of those aboard to participate in the war. Being in a sinking condition all the crew escaped except five or six, who were condemned to death by a military tribunal. The English Consul interfered and they were set free and paid for their time lost in confinement. Why are we not as able and willing to protect our citizens as England? Why was the mail of our naval commander detained a week when a little English gunboat obtained hers in a few hours? It is high time the American people had demanded of their rulers some explanation of their course in reference to Spain and Cuba, and also of the contempt with which our flag is treated by Spaniards in Cuban waters.

The Cabinet Crisis in England—Peace or War?

Downing street is deeply excited over the Russo-Eastern question difficulty. The British Parliament not being in session the responsibility of advising her Majesty the Queen as to the national policy in the crisis rests solely on the members of the Ministry. Unaided by legislative advice, this is a very serious and exceedingly grave position for Premier Gladstone. Our cable telegrams do not indicate, however, that he intends to summon Parliament in extraordinary session. That the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of peace or war, for Turkey or against Russia actively, is plain enough. The Ministers met in council in London yesterday. The session was protracted, and the discussion of the situation and general prospect carried on, no doubt, in an animated and anxious manner. The Ministers were divided in opinion, and it is quite evident that no satisfactory conclusion had been come to at the date of our latest telegram by cable. Prince Gortchakoff's note was read. There it was, it presented a solid, substantial and stubborn fact—the Treaty of Paris on the one side, and the absolute necessity of Muscovite expansion, the exigencies of a universal commerce and the imperious demands of a progressive civilization on the other. Not only was the Gortchakoff note read, but also came the knowledge of the assurance that the Czar remains firm to his first position and evinces no disposition to recede from it. Earl Granville sought an audience with the Queen, and a reconstruction, if not a resignation, of the British Cabinet was deemed inevitable. There may be a reconstruction. England can scarcely undertake the formation of a new Cabinet in the face of such a European agitation. Indeed, it is barely probable that any one of the opposition parties in Parliament is powerful enough to discharge the duties of a Ministry—able to form a new Cabinet. John Bright intimates, it is said, his intention to resign his seat in the Cabinet. We are told that he has resigned. This event may happen. The Manchester school men have nothing in common with the aristocracy in politics. Manchester does not want war. She demands foreign trade, new and old customers, industrial hands, not soldiers, and a reduction of taxation instead of a war budget. The democracy of Great Britain is a fraternal democracy; it is economic and, so long as not directly insulted in its nationality, peaceful. Russia on the Black Sea will not injure the metropolitan reformers of England, and the Treaty of Paris will not purchase one day's provisions for their children. This situation constitutes the conservatism of Europe. It may serve to avert the calamities of a new war from the homesteads of the Old World. Prussia inclines to an active sympathy with Russia, and in this is to be found a point of danger; for if the two great military Powers should really coalesce they may undertake some very serious work in the way of rectification near home and in the East. Austria predicts peace. The Hungarian Chancellor is reticent, however, even to Parliamentary inquiry. The London 'Change was panicky and the commercial world of Britain excited. Such is the situation. For war or peace?

King William's Speech to the North German Parliament.

King William has not so much as Queen Victoria been in the habit of delivering his speeches by royal commission. On this occasion, however, royalty is justified. The King, commanding the army of invasion at Versailles, cannot speak to the North German representatives assembled at Berlin. His speech by commission is, therefore, justified. It is a good speech. It justifies the war, not on the side of France, but on the side of Germany. The reasons given are good. France began the war; Germany acted on the defensive. France is beaten; Germany has won. Now that she has won, and that all Germany follows the lead of Prussia, King William, speaking for Prussia, can afford to say, "No peace without adequate compensation." "It is above all things necessary," says the King, "that we should establish a safe frontier for Germany, against the continuance by future rulers of France of desire for conquest." The same day that brings us King William's speech brings us the news that Bavaria, the greatest of the South German States, and Catholic, has signed the treaty which makes all Germany, with the exception only of the Austro-German States, a unit. Prussia, with her heel on France, and the whole German people imploring her to take them in charge, justifies all that King William says, and compels the admission that reconstructed Germany is henceforward to be the proudest Power of Europe. Austria knows her danger, and Russia is disposed to be conciliatory. With the Prussian King—the future Emperor of restored Germany—at the gates of Paris, the "national idea" may well be said to be near "its full realization." In modern times—we mean in the last three hundred years—no position so proud has been occupied by any monarch. King William and Bismarck will live in history as the saviors of Germany and the benefactors of mankind.

SENATOR CAMERON returned to Washington yesterday from his pilgrimage to Georgia. The Pennsylvania Senator is one of our shrewdest politicians, and, observing the unfavorable aspect of affairs in Georgia, concluded to give the republicans in that State the benefit of his experience. The Senator has evidently "fixed things" in the interest of his party. He returns bringing words of cheer for the radicals, and thinks that with a full vote his party will carry the State. In order to prevent intimidation of the colored voters and to insure a fair election he considers the presence of federal troops absolutely necessary. Governor Bullock endorses Senator Cameron's views, especially as regards the necessity for troops. The Governor, however, is in training for the United States Senate, hence his particular anxiety for a "fair election" and radical success.

HOW TO END THE WAR.—The Boston women have solved the problem of how to end the war. They propose to talk it down. Women's tongues have many times worked wonders; but as few fair Hubites understand French and German their efforts in the present combat will be comparatively fruitless.

The Dethroned Emperor of France.

History, in reproducing itself, as it sometimes does with marvellous exactitude of detail, still finds new forms adapted to each epoch. The splendid captivity of Napoleon III. at the palatial residence of Wilhelmshöhe—which some have ventured to call the Versailles of Germany—irresistibly reminds us of the detention of the first Emperor of his name during the period that preceded his exile to Elba, and afterward to St. Helena. But the surroundings and circumstances of the time are greatly modified. Napoleon I. came into power riding high upon the tidal wave of popular commotion that followed the great moral and political earthquake of 1792, which shook down the feudal system and the throne of Louis XVI., established the first French republic and assembled the National Convention. This preliminary shock to the old settled monarchical scheme of Europe came on the 4th of May, 1789, when the States General, after a sleep that seemed like death, of one hundred and seventy-five years, was summoned to meet at Versailles. In less than four years from that date the supremacy of the Bourbons had been overthrown, and the gentle monarch whose hard fate it was to expiate the offences of his predecessors had been guillotined. In six years more chaos had settled into government and Napoleon was appointed First Consul. Ere five years had been added to the last the same man, covered with both civic and military glory, had been proclaimed Emperor of France. Thus, between May 4, 1789, and May 18, 1804—a lapse of about fifteen years—the whole face of European politics had been transformed, and an obscure lieutenant of artillery had risen to the proudest eminence in the world, not as its greatest living soldier merely, but as its most illustrious and most powerful crowned head.

Some of the circumstances that preceded the rise of Napoleon III. resembled those just narrated, but the starting point of the latter monarch was far more exalted and advantageous. Even in exile and poverty he was a prince, with the halo of the Napoleonic glory hovering about him. No long and perilous services in the field and no dazzling achievements in council were required of him. He was elected to the French Assembly, and afterwards to the Presidency of the republic, on the prestige of his family name in 1848, and from that position to the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, and the election as Emperor on December 2, 1852, he had but a step to make with all the hopes of the army, the Church and the moneyed classes centring upon him as "the saviour of society." From the hour when he became, indeed, the ruler of France he followed, as nearly as the altered time and the more educated minds of men would permit, the "Napoleonic ideas" of which his uncle had been the originator, and which he had personally endeavored to explain in his celebrated work on the "Idées Napoléoniennes." The very life and soul of these was the enforcement of the Napoleonic code as the basis of French social organization under the new *régime*, and the most succinct and striking defence of that able combination of ancient and modern law we derive from the language of the first Emperor himself. It embraces, moreover, an exposition of the principles and aims of the Napoleonic government and reasons for its downfall which, by here and there transposing terms, will throw light upon the catastrophe that has overwhelmed it in 1870 as it did in 1815. The great soldier's view of Washington will also be found singularly apposite to the opinions of Napoleon III. concerning America, as uttered the other day through the columns of the HERALD.

My one code, said Napoleon to his friend Las Cases, at St. Helena, has done more good in France than the mass of all the laws that preceded me. Under my reign crimes were rapidly decreasing, while among our neighbors, the English, they increased in a frightful manner. And that is enough to pronounce definitely on the respective administrations.

This positive assertion of Napoleon is amply borne out by the full and exact statistics given by Montvéreau in his "Situation de l'Angleterre," from which we extract the following concise tabular statement:—

	FRANCE.		ENGLAND.	
Year.	*Inhabitants.*	*Condemned to Death.*	*Inhabitants.*	*Condemned to Death.*
1801	34,000,000	882	16,000,000	3,400
1811	42,000,000	392	17,000,000	6,400

The reader will be impressed by the astonishing decrease of condemnations in France, especially when he contrasts it with the heavy increase of her population in ten years, while in England, on the other hand, with but a single million added to her numerical total during the decade, the number of condemnations, enormous as it was at the outset, almost doubled.

But the inspiration for these excellent ideas of government the Emperor frankly ascribes to the example of the United States, of which his successor, Napoleon III., has, through our columns, expressed such high appreciation.

And see in the United States, says Napoleon I. to his biographer, how, without effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there! It is in reality the public will and interests that govern. Put the same system at war with the wishes—the interests of all—and you would immediately see what confusion and what increase of crimes would ensue. Arrived at power I should, according to the American idea, have become a Washington; the words cost nothing, and surely those who pronounced them with such facility did so without comprehending either times or places, men or things. Had I been in America I would willingly have been a Washington, and I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible for me to have done otherwise. * * * For me, personally, I could have been nothing in Europe but a crowned Washington. It was not in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, that I could become such. Then and there alone I could show with effect his moderation, his sagacity, his wisdom. I could not reasonably reach that position excepting through universal dictatorship. To that I aspired. Do they make me out a criminal for doing so? Will they think that it was beyond human power to have laid such control aside again. Sylla, although gorged with crimes, dared to abdicate, even although pursued by public execration. What motive would have been strong enough to stop me? I, who had naught but blessings to

receive! But to ask of me, before the proper time, what was not seasonable, was a vulgar folly. For me to announce it, to promise it, would have been taken for verbiage, for charlatanism. To do so, then, was not my way. * * * I repeat, it was necessary for me to conquer at Moscow.

With the same turn of thought, and with this kingly model constantly before him, Napoleon III. may have felt that it was vitally necessary for him to have conquered on the Rhine and to have dictated peace at Berlin. Recalling what he had done for the beautification of Paris and the extension of French trade and commerce; for the extinction of pauperism and the facility of acquiring a homestead by honesty and toil; the cementing of friendly alliances and the progress of colonial dominion; the protection of Turkey and the liberation of Italy from Austrian and Bourbon predominance; the desire to give France natural frontiers, marked by great rivers and lofty mountain ranges, and, above all, his suppression of turbulence and his assertion of the law's supremacy, the captive of Wilhelmshöhe may well lament that he had not the area, the traditions and the temperament of the United States to deal with in the land and the people he sought to govern.

It was in turning his face away from the task actually before him at home and in the countries coterminous with his own that Napoleon I. committed his first fatal error. His long, costly and futile preparation for the invasion of England wasted time, energy and means that would have consolidated his dynasty in France, and England was his executioner at last. It was in his expedition to Mexico and in the consequences which inevitably followed it that Napoleon III. lost the double prestige of infallible statecraft and military prowess. The march of the *grande armée* on Russia was a desperate effort to retrieve the follies of Boulogne; the raid upon the Rhine was a tardy attempt to replace the laurels lost when the French army that had enthroned Maximilian re-embarked at Vera Cruz.

Was there not something in all this which, if amended, in each case, according to the standard of Washington and after the pattern of America, would have secured a loftier result even with that long-suffering family of peoples in Europe upon whom illustrious men who fail find it so easy to cast the blame of their own delusions? To own a fault and tell wherein the error lay, for the benefit of truth and humanity, is better than to be

Prisoned in ermine and a velvet chair.

The Gallic Muses in America.

The proverbial ill wind, which in the present case has whistled thick with smoke and bullets over the heads of the devoted Frenchmen, like all others, brings good to some. While Bellona is raging with her fire-breathing steeds in very dangerous proximity to the French capital, we are told that the terrified Muses in the city, ever inclined to more pacific scenes and divertissements, are picking up what little clothing may be left them—and Heaven knows that in that respect they are easily satisfied—and contemplate a flight to the proud metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. One can readily imagine that, being obliged to leave the gay centre of European culture and pleasure, they would very naturally turn their eyes to this great city, so well known as a liberal patroness of the arts and sciences, and where already such a constellation of artistic luminaries shed around their effulgence. It is surely something to have risen to a foremost rank among the cities of the earth, but how much more to have attained an absolute eminence as the home of talent and merit, and the refuge for the dissatisfied or oppressed elsewhere.

New York has ever been foremost in her liberality and appreciation of real merit, and the distinguished artists who come here from abroad may expect every attention and patronage. There need be no jealousy either or fear on the part of our own artists. The great pulse of the metropolis, throbbing with coined gold and greenbacks at the rate of millions a minute, shows that she has heart and money enough for the Muses of all civilized nations—singing and dancing, sketching and painting together. There are miles upon miles of naked walls on the avenue and Murray Hill positively aching in their vacancy, and which their owners would probably most willingly cover with greenbacks for the veriest sketch from the hands of some distinguished artist—that is, always supposing that they have the versatility not unknown to many of their profession. And there is beside these a by no means inconsiderable number of citizens, who, by a long familiarity with good works, either of our own or foreign painters, have cultivated and formed an excellent judgment. It is upon this element we shall mainly depend for the counteracting of an enthusiasm which is apt to run away at times with our sober, reasonable common sense, one of our good points, and of which we have just reason to be proud.

Despite the proverbial difficulty of artists getting on well together, there really ought to be a wonderful harmony between French and American painters, for both the two schools and classes of subjects are so totally different that it would require no ordinary amount of ingenuity to bring them in conflict. In landscape we certainly stand unrivalled. In the graceful and delicate ideality of the French we might take many lessons with great profit. There should thus be a mutual advantage. The effect of their tendency to exaggerate should only somewhat enlarge our rather too practical method of treatment. Their excellence in many respects should stimulate us, where we are perhaps inferior. We can show them a nature more grand and diversified and often better interpreted than they generally see.

It will not be the first time that foreign artists have been generously received in the metropolis; and, won by the frank kindness of brother artists and an appreciative public extending the right hand of fellowship, have been induced to make their home among us, and adopt as their own with pride the nation which has done already so much for the promotion of education, science and the arts.

CURIOUS PHASE IN VEGETABLE COMMERCE.—The keeper of one of the principal restaurants in the lower part of the city purchases his supplies of cauliflowers and other fresh vegetables in England, and after paying freight charges, tariff duties and other expenses, obtains them cheaper by from fifteen to twenty per cent than they can be purchased in this market. Our Long Island and New Jersey "garden truck" raisers might make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly. But we suppose that the high rates demanded here on vegetables and other market stuff are the result of a system of speculating or forestalling by "middlemen" that has been allowed to creep into our market, much to the prejudice of consumers. Our Superintendent of Markets should look into this abuse, and ascertain if a corrective cannot be applied.

The Women's Suffrage Movement.

The convention of reformers of both sexes which has just been held at Cleveland in the interest of the women's suffrage movement has proved to be a miserable failure. Some of the old stagers who have figured at like conventions for the last two decades were there, and the usual quantity of bickering and squabbling took place, but the exhibition did not draw, the people of Cleveland did not take any interest in the show, and the curtain fell upon a troupe of discontented actors who had failed to attract an audience, and who started to make the best of their way out of a city which failed to appreciate their sublime efforts in the cause of humanity. Our correspondent has hit off lightly the points of the exhibition. The usual weekly gathering of the reforming sisterhood was held in this city yesterday, the sayings and doings whereat are also recorded in to-day's HERALD. We give, besides, a letter on the same subject from that most impracticable of reformers, Mazzini. But the only real and tangible fact in the whole movement is the election yesterday of a woman as a member of the School Board in Manchester, England. The telegraph curtly gives her name and quality as "Lydia Becker—No religion." Is not that description very apt to apply to most of those professed reformers who are so anxious to unsex themselves?"

ANOTHER DODGE OF THE WHISKEY RING.—A Western paper gives currency to a report that the "whiskey ring" will combine this winter to induce Congress to raise the tax from fifty cents to one dollar per gallon. The stills have been kept running constantly for months, and there is an immense stock on hand, on which the profit would be enormous if the tax was increased. When will the country be relieved of the operations of the mammoth combination known as the "whiskey ring?" Its hand is seen in almost everything that comes before Congress, and its touch is deadly to all public reforms unless its demands are complied with.

THE AVERAGE RATE OF TAXATION IN BROOKLYN for this year is as high as three dollars and eighty-six cents on every hundred dollars' worth of taxable property. Owners of real estate in some wards complain, at the same time, that their property has been assessed largely in advance of last year's value—in some cases as much as fifty per cent. This is clearly a fictitious increase. Growing as Brooklyn is every day, real estate has not advanced five per cent in the past year. All this looks as though the men who are running the machine of government had no permanent interest in the prosperity of that city, but were making a hasty grab at the spoils.

OBSTRUCTING HARBOR NAVIGATION.—Complaints are frequently made to us about the annoyance and delay in the trips of the Atlantic street and Hamilton avenue ferries, occasioned by the long lines of towboats that are continually passing and repassing the slips. There is reason in all things, and there is no reason why these tows should have entire control of the harbor near the ferries at those hours when thousands of persons are passing to and from their places of business. The attention of Harbor Master Hart is particularly called to this public grievance.

Personal Intelligence.

Count Catacazy, the Russian Minister, arrived at ten o'clock last evening from Washington and occupies apartments at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Samuel Bard, from Georgia, who has been on a pleasure tour through the Northern States, came to the city yesterday, and left the Astor House last evening for his home in Georgia.

General James C. Negley, member of Congress from Pittsburg and the hero of the battle of Murfreesboro, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel on a brief visit.

Mr. A. D. Geavey, proprietor of the Great Geyser Spring, Saratoga, is among the last arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain a few days.

A distinguished foreigner—Captain Paley, of the British Army—who "has been roaming" through the world, turned up yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has come to this country to study the manners and customs of the people, and will probably publish a book on the subject—a novel one—on his return to Albion's Isle.

Mr. Charles Knap, the famed cannon founder of Pittsburg, whose fifteen-inch guns proved such formidable weapons, during the late war, is stopping at the Everett House, where he will remain a few days.

General J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, N. Y., who is largely interested in the Southern Pacific Railroad, has engaged quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor Samuel Merrill, from Iowa, arrived yesterday from Indianapolis, where he has been attending the Convention for promoting the interests of emigrants. He is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Judge Smalley, from Vermont, came to the city yesterday, and is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Viscount Treilhard, who was appointed Minister to this country by the late government of Napoleon, left the Hoffman House yesterday for Washington. He expects that his appointment will be sanctioned by the present government of France, and will, upon receipt of the necessary papers, assume his ministerial duties.

Mr. O. Townsend, President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, is among the last arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General John D. Freman (of Confederate renown) left the New York Hotel yesterday for his home in Mississippi.

Lieutenant A. H. D. Williams, of the United States Army, and his pretty young wife, who are on a bridal tour, are at the Astor House.

Among the arrivals from Europe by the Cuba is Rev. F. C. Ewer, of Christ Church, who is a guest of Dr. George H. Perine, West Thirty-first street.

The venerable Bishop Paulus, lately of the Greek church of Sitka, leaves this afternoon by the steamer Hermann, for his new diocese of Irkutsk, Siberia.

Lieutenant A. M. Stewart, of the United States flagship Delaware, is for the present stationed at the Astor House.

Colonel Benjamin Smith, of San Francisco, arrived yesterday and put up at the Hoffman House.

Captain Hall, formerly of the United States Navy, and at present in the Haytien service, has arrived in the city. He played a prominent part in the last revolution of Hayti, and contributed to the destruction of Salnave and his adherents.

Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytien Minister, left this city last evening for Washington, where he will confer with the President.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

German National Progress in the Palace of the French Kings.

Italy to Arm With Her Great Guns.

King Victor Emmanuel Fighting the Papal Bull.

CHINA PACIFIC UNDER COMPULSION.

GERMANY.

National Consolidation in the Face of the Enemy.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 7170.

A special despatch from Berlin to-day states that the treaty of the North German Bund was signed on the part of Bavaria at Versailles.

ITALY.

Bringing Out the Big Guns—An Infantile Royalist.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Italian artillery is to be increased at once.

A son has just been born to the Duchess of Aosta.

ROME.

Travels of the Papal Encyclical—Taking the Bull by the Horns.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Pope's Encyclical, which was printed at Geneva, has been posted in prominent places in Rome.

One of the journals of the latter city, which reprinted the document, was promptly seized by the Italian authorities.

IRELAND.

Corporate Sympathy with the Fenians.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin petition for the pardon of the Fenian convicts.

ENGLAND.

The Public School Board Election—A Religious Medley and No Religion—Commercial Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

At the election in Manchester to-day for a School Board fifteen members were chosen, two of whom are Roman Catholics. A poll shows six Churchmen, two Wesleyans, one Presbyterian, two Secularists, one woman (Lydia Becker), no religion, and one ragged school advocate, no religion. The Secularists obtained the lowest number of votes.

There were forty candidates. Lydia Becker got 15,249 votes out of 26,513 electors.

Robert Wright & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped work. Much distress has resulted from this failure.

The appeal of the Rev. Mr. Mackinochie from the sentence condemning him for Romanizing tendencies has been decided against him.

CHINA.

Pacific, with Europe Armed at the Gates—Foreigners Reassured.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

Later advices have been received from China. The news is more pacific.

The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre had had the effect to encourage the trading classes there, toward whom the natives had daily grown more insolent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cabinet Affairs in Brazil—The Argentine Rebels—Montevideo Still in Danger.

LISBON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day, bringing dates from that city to the 6th inst. The news is generally unimportant. Peletes, who had been tendered the war portfolio of Brazil, had refused.

The rebels in the Argentine republic were apparently gaining ground.

The siege of the city of Montevideo by the revolutionists was imminent.

Heavy Rains and Violent Storms—Revolutionary Conspiracy Discovered in Lima—Large Fire in Callao—Insurrectionary Movement in Bolivia.

PANAMA, VIA HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1870.

In consequence of heavy rains in the country near Buena Vista the railroad has been submerged to an extent of eight miles. The flood is now subsiding.

A severe norther has prevailed for five days. The Arizona, Brunow, on the 18th cut her hawsers and put to sea.

News from Lima, of the 14th inst., has been received. A conspiracy for an insurrection had been discovered and the leaders punished. An intercepted letter from ex-President Prado, now at Valparaiso, to Senator Benavides, implicates both.

The Editor of *El Nacional* was accused of participation in the movement and imprisoned.

The store of José Beghole, at Callao, had been destroyed by fire.

In Bolivia on the 22d ult. a revolutionary movement, headed by General Rendon, was attempted. He proclaimed himself President. Martial law has been declared in the State of Potosi. A fight is imminent between the government forces and the revolutionists.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Seamen's Pay in Honolulu—Shipping Intelligence—The Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25, 1870.

Honolulu advices to Nov. 3 have been received.

The United States Consul had fixed the rates for paying off American seamen, for sperm oil, 78c.; for Arctic and walrus, 33c.; for coast, 31c.; for Arctic bone, 53c.; for walrus teeth, 12c.

Sailed October 27, ship John Bryant, for New York; October 29, United States ship Jamestown, for Callao, and ship Sterling Rynard, for Guano Islands.

The following whalers had arrived:—Henry Tabor, with 1,050 bbls. oil and 21,000 lbs. bone; Norman, with 380 bbls. oil, 1,600 lbs. bone; Monticello, with 300 bbls. oil; J. D. Thompson, with 1,500 bbls. oil, 15,000 lbs. bone; William the First, with 880 bbls. oil, 10,000 lbs. bone; Wm. Rotch, with 1,100 bbls. oil; Alaska with 740 bbls. oil, 9,500 bbls. bone; Jose Rhine with 2,000 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; Seneca with 1,250 bbls. oil; Medas with 1,220 bbls. oil, 18,000 lbs. bone; Julian with 1,600 bbls. oil, 18,000 lbs. bone.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 25—4:30 P.M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. American securities dull; United States five-twenty bonds of 1862, 87¾; do., 1865, old issue, 87¼; do. 1867, 89; ten-forties, 86½. Stocks flat. Erie Railway shares, 20; Illinois Central Railway shares, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed flat. Middling uplands, 9¼d. a 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. a 9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, including 18,000 for export and 12,000 for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 374,000 bales, of which 38,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 23,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—4:30 P. M.—The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters; American, 15,000. Wheat 11s. 5d. a 11s. 6d. per cental for California white; new red Western spring, 10s.; do. winter, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 7d. Flour, 24s. 9d. per bbl. for Western canal. Peas, 39s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 100s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Bacon, 46s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut, and declining Lard 69s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 25.—Tallow firmer, at 43s. 6d. per cwt. Refined petroleum firmer, at 1s. 7d. per gallon. Clover seed, 41s. per cwt. for American red. Linseed oil easier, at £29 10s. per ton.

HEAVY FROST IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1870.

There was a heavy frost here to-day.

CUBA.

The New King of Spain Favorably Thought Of—De Rodas' Speech—The Elections—Increase in the Customs Revenue.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1870.

The news of the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne was very favorably received. The journals and public appear to be pleased at having a king. Captain General De Rodas, at the levee held on the occasion, made a speech, in which he said he was glad that the Spanish people had decided at last and that the period of temporary rule had passed. He hoped the choice of the Cortes had fallen on a good king, whose reign would initiate an era of prosperity and peace for Spain.

The journals merely referred to the election the day after the reception of the news.

The majority of the people here is composed of monarchists. There are but a few republicans.

The customs revenue of the past year, under the administration of Señor Santos, shows an increase of $6,000,000 over the last.

The Aspinwall Cable Laid—Telegraphic Communication With Panama.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1870.

Though no official notification has been given of the event by the officers of the Panama and West India Telegraph Company, there is good authority for announcing that the telegraph cable between Jamaica and Aspinwall has been laid, and that telegraphic communication with Panama is complete. It is understood that messages of to-day's date have been forwarded from Panama to London.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Greenbacks for California—The London and San Francisco Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25, 1870.

National currency to the amount of $5,000,000 was received at the Sub-Treasury here on the 23d, from Washington, overland.

The London and San Francisco Bank, ex-Governor Latham manager, on January 1, 1871, will absorb the old banking house of John Parrott. Mr. Parrott takes stock valued at half a million dollars.

FREAKS OF A MANIAC.

Fearful Scene in a Church—Struggle for Life Between a Priest and a Maniac.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

A man named Anthony Hoop, manifestly suffering from partial insanity, entered St. Xavier Catholic College to-day, armed with a hatchet and long knives, saying the Jesuits were getting too much power in this country and he wanted to die for Jesus, and created great consternation by attacking the priest. Father O'Neil was cut on the left arm in a painful, though not dangerous manner, and a number of other priests received slight injuries before the man was arrested.

FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Nov. 25, 1870.

The entire contents of L. Bush's auction store, No. 135 Water street, were burned on Thursday evening. Insurance, $9,500. The stores adjoining were more or less injured. Mrs. Hagedorn, milliner, and J. Jacobs, clothier, were the principal sufferers. The entire loss is between $30,000 and $40,000.

Fire in Boston—Loss $20,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The building No. 251 Washington street was destoyed by fire last night, and the occupants suffered seriously in the loss of goods. Among the losers are Christopher Kirmes, hairworker; W. P. Horner, window shade and curtain fixtures; Brown, Pickett & Co., millinery goods, and Branigan & Co., cloths. The loss is about $20,000.

BOSTON WOMEN'S PEACE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

A World's Peace Convention of Women assembled in Tremont Temple this evening, with a good attendance. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided and addressed the convention, giving her well known views upon the subject of the pacification of the world by the direct intervention of woman.

She was followed by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, who said it was no spirit of cowardice that had led to the convention, for our own country was not threatened, and those who attended accepted war bravely when it was forced upon them. They feared to inflict war, knowing well the suffering that was caused by it. Even to this day the effects of the late war were to be seen on every hand in the belligerent propensities of individuals. The abolition of national appeals to arms, she contended, would follow naturally the abolition of such appeals to sustain the code of honor among individuals. To love your own nation and to hate all other nations not in perfect harmony with yours had been for centuries the universal rule of public sentiment. But peace advocates were now seeking to awaken an international sentiment that would agree to arbitration for the settlement of grievances. This principle was now coming in vogue between the employers and employés. There was no reason why the endeavors of women to allay suffering on the battle field should not be carried further and aid in the prevention of the causes of that suffering. The mothers who furnished the victims of war had a right to be heard.

At the close of Mrs. Cheney's address the Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, entered the Temple and was urged to take a seat on the platform. This he declined to do, and then remarked that if anything could be done by man or woman to make a public sentiment that would bring to a close the present wicked war in Europe he would be glad of it. Mrs. Howe having previously suggested the appointment of a committee to act with similar committees in other cities, to further the interests of the New York General Convention, to be held on the 23d of December, Mr. Wilson closed by moving the appointment of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney and Mrs. Lydia Maria Child as such committe, with power to add to their number. The question was put by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and was carried amid much enthusiasm.

The Convention was then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Memorial to Congress Regarding the Protection of Immigrant Passengers on Lines of Travel.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

The committee appointed by the National Immigration Convention at Indianapolis to memorialize Congress met at the Sherman House in this city today. The resolutions presented to the Convention were taken up, and the following was then drafted:—

In regard to the first two resolutions, your memorialists would present to your honorable bodies that the Convention which we represent embodied delegates from twenty-two States and one Territory of the Union, and that it was composed in a great measure of men who had given much of their time and attention, both in this country and in Europe, to the subject of transporting emigrants from Europe, and in placing before you the views of the Convention we would state that emigrants are frequently placed in badly ventilated ships, supplied with insufficient food, deprived of the means to secure personal cleanliness, unprovided with proper medical attendance, and even in vessels where proper sanitary regulations are enforced the laws of the United States are violated by overcrowding the steerage. Your memorialists believe that as great or greater evils exist in the land transit of emigrants as in their transportation to this country.

Your memorialists call especial attention to the fact that by far the greater number of emigrants landing at our seaports pass over immediately to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories; and that during such transit they are subjected to many abuses, such as crowding into cars not sufficiently ventilated, and not afforded the proper facilities for obtaining cheap and wholesome food and an adequate supply of water; that they are unnecessarily delayed on the way, being sent by circuitous routes to accommodate certain railroad companies; that they are enticed by runners into boarding houses against their wishes and inimical to their interests; that they are unable to have their baggage checked through, and that thereby they frequently lose it, and that they are insulted by deck hands and thieves on the river and lake steamers.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York for the year ending December 31, 1869, corroborates fully the conviction which has been forced upon the minds of the memorialists that it has become an imperative duty with the United States government to carry out the objects above recited, and they respectfully urge that the proposed Convention of representatives of the United States and foreign governments for the better protection of steerage passengers on the high seas be held at the earliest practicable time. The memorialists also call special attention to the annoyance and injuries frequently imposed on immigrants by the action of Custom House inspectors, all of which are referred to in the said report of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York.

The Committee then adjourned until this evening, when the report will probably be completed.

WASHINGTON.

The President on the Revival of American Commerce.

Senator Cameron on Georgia Politics—The Situation Hopeful for the Republicans—Governor Bullock in Training for the Senate.

Publication of the Agricultural Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The President's Message on the Revival of American Commerce.

Since the announcement was made that the President would probably recommend, in his forthcoming message, the passage of a bill to import foreign ships free of duty, as he did just previous to the close of the last session, several letters have been received from persons in the shipbuilding interests in New York and elsewhere, protesting against it. They advance no new arguments on the subject, but simply say that their business will be ruined and that the closing of the shipyards would throw a large number of men out of employment and create widespread distress. Even should the President make such a recommendation it is understood that the shipbuilding interests will unite with the extreme protectionists, as they did before, to defeat the measure. A prominent protectionist stated to-day that one of the new arguments to be used against the project will be the near approach of the close of the war between France and Prussia. In the meantime Mr. Lynch, of Maine, will endeavor to bring up and press the passage of his bill for the revival of American shipping.

Senator Cameron on Georgia Politics.

Senator Cameron arrived here this morning from Georgia, whither, it is understood, he went to help the republicans to arrange matters so as to carry the State at the approaching election. The Senator says everything now looks very hopeful for a republican victory. Of course he disclaims, in his usual modest way, any services of his own that would be likely to contribute to the success of the party. The organization is very good, and the members of it pretty generally united. Senator Cameron thinks if the full negro vote can be brought out the republicans will have a fair majority. There are some fears, however, that the negroes in the country districts may be kept away from the polls through intimidation. To prevent this the Senator is of opinion that a strong force of troops should be distributed through the State. This would give courage to the negro voters, while at the same time it would prevent any disorder or outbreak.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is also here, and had an interview with the President, as did also Senator Cameron. It is understood that both gentlemen expressed their views of the situation in Georgia to the President, and urged the policy of having a sufficient military force in Georgia to protect all the legal voters.

As already indicated in these despatches, the President, through his Secretary of War, has ordered that additional troops be sent to Georgia, to remain until after the election. Should the republicans carry the Legislature Governor Bullock will be a candidate for the United States Senate, and the chances are that he will be elected. The success of the republican party in Georgia will naturally strengthen the position of Attorney General Akerman—who is from that State—in the Cabinet. That gentleman, therefore, is very solicitous for the success of the party.

Payment of Census Marshals—Astonishing Development of Southern Loyalty.

The clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor are busily engaged in examining the accounts of the census marshals for labor recently performed, and the system adopted of paying one half of the account on presentation has thus far worked very well. The appropriation, however, of $1,000,000 for this purpose is insufficient, and Congress will be called upon to supply a deficiency of perhaps several hundred thousand dollars. When the accounts have been rendered and passed upon by the Fifth Auditor it is designed to pay the other half of the account, but this will not be done until the first half has been paid all round. It will take about a year to complete these returns, and in the final settlement of the accounts they will be disposed of, as far as practicable, by States, in their alphabetical order. Many of the assistant marshals are disgusted with the amount allowed them and have, in some cases, taken steps to secure from Congress additional compensation. The Fifth Auditor is also in receipt of a number of claims from the Southern assistant marshals who were engaged in taking the eighth census, but whose accounts have been suspended since 1861, when the rebellion broke out. There are some nine hundred of these claims to be settled, for which Congress made a sufficient appropriation at its last session. The claimant, however, is required to take an oath prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in form very much the same as the "iron-clad oath," and it is remarked as somewhat surprising that there were so many loyal men in the South left unpaid. There does not seem to be any trouble in taking the oath, and it may be that of the entire number to be settled with not one will be left unpaid. The claim agents are reaping a harvest in the prosecution of their business in this direction, and as there is no limit to their fees, in some cases they tax their clients one-half.

New Business Regulations of the War Department.

Some time ago the Secretary of War appointed a board of officers and experts to examine into the present methods of keeping the records and transacting the clerical business of the War Department. The board having completed its labors and made a report, extracts from the document are now published, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for the guidance of the several bureaus and officers of departments on and after the 1st day of January, 1871. The instructions and forms now prescribed, and a strict observance of which will be required, are designed and expected to do away with much unnecessary labor to the clerks, expense to the department and inconvenience to the public—in a word, to dispense as much as possible with "red tape."

The Agricultural Report.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which makes a bound volume of seven hundred pages, with numerous illustrations, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. Congress, in July last, ordered 220,000 extra copies of the report to be printed for distribution by the House, Senate and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Irregularities in the Buffalo Custom House.

In consequence of the reported irregularities at the Custom House at Buffalo, R. H. T. Leopold, acting special agent of the Treasury Department, has, at the direction of Secretary Boutwell, taken charge of the Custom House and depository at that place, and entered upon a thorough examination of the books of the several offices. He has forwarded to the Treasury Department a statement of the receipts and disbursements during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870, which shows the balance on hand July 1, 1869, to have been $567,773 43; receipts, $4,872,330 29; total, $5,440,103 72. The disbursements during that period were $5,137,214 13. Balance due the United States, $302,889 59. Mr. Leopold does not state how much of the amount due is actually on hand, and until the investigation is completed it will be impossible to tell whether there has been any peculation.

The Mail Robbery on the Central Pacific Railroad.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of a long communication from special agent Barstow, who writes under date of the 16th inst. from San Francisco, detailing the results of a thorough examination of the locality of the recent mail robbery at Elko, on the Union Pacific Railroad. There is a probability that some of the parties arrested will turn State's evidence, and it is thought that all those implicated will be arrested. All but three of the registered money letters have been recovered, and the balance of the letters found have been returned to the writers. The government has in view a system of protection for the trains carrying the mails, and such detentions as have recently occurred will be guarded against in the future.

Cabinet Meeting.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was protracted until a late hour. All the members were present except Postmaster General Creswell. The President's Message, which, it is understood, will be somewhat extended this year, was the principal topic of discussion.

The President instructed Secretary Delano, in furtherance of his Indian policy, to have surveyed the land ceded to the Creek and Seminole Indians, and the Cherokee country west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, with the view of designating for each Indian family its individual tract of land. It is considered that the Indians will take more interest in what they will then possess than they otherwise could, and that they will naturally feel more interested in the cultivation of the soil they can call their own.

The questions of who shall be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Patents, and who shall succeed Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, were not discussed.

Secretary Boutwell Becomes Facetious.

The Postmaster at St. Louis telegraphed to Supervising Architect Mullett to-day, during the burning of the building adjoining the Custom House and Post Office building in that city, asking what he should do to save the government property, as there was a probability of the fire being very disastrous. Secretary Boutwell jocularly remarked that he should appeal to the Fire Department for assistance; but this advice sent by letter would be quite as satisfactory as if sent by telegraph.

Internal Revenue Decision—Important to Distillers.

Supervisor Dutcher, of New York, having inquired of the Internal Revenue Office as to the kind of vessels rectifiers are required to put their liquors in, and what tax they are required to pay thereon, the acting Commissioner has written a reply, referring him to paragraph 5, section 1, of the act of April 10, 1869, which defines who are rectifiers, and from which it may be seen that the products of rectification can be classified as distilled or rectified spirits, wines and other liquors; that when the product is distilled spirits it is to be put up in casks or packages under section twenty-five of the act of July 20, 1868, and to be taxed under section fifty-nine of the said act; when original or genuine wines, no provision has been made as to the manner in which they are to be put up, nor is there any tax chargeable thereon. All other liquors resulting from rectification are to be put up and taxed under section forty-eight of the said act of July 20, 1868, subject only to the exemptions made therein. The exceptions under section forty-eight are held only to apply to liquors in the original package and the product of the fruits named in the said section, and not to such liquors as are prepared by mixing with the products of the fruits so specified.

Distribution of Currency—New Treasury Regulations.

Hereafter new notes will not be forwarded from the Treasurer's office in return for certificates of deposits issued by assistant treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, as provided in circulars No. 8 (1869) and No. 1 (1870), and new notes will not be forwarded in return for bankers' drafts, as provided in circular No. 1 (1870). New fractional currency will be forwarded by express from the Treasurer's office under government contract with Adams Express Company to any point within the territory covered by that contract at the expense of the department on certain terms.

It having come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department that certain parties availing themselves of the privileges of circular No. 1, and obtaining exchanges on the South by depositing old notes in New York and having new ones sent to their correspondents in the South, a new edition of the circular has been issued, with amended regulations, stating that the department, having now on hand a supply of United States notes of the series of 1869 sufficient for the purpose, is desirous of issuing them in lieu of United States legal tender notes of former issues remaining in circulation, all of which, whatever their condition, it is desired to retire. Therefore, when returns are made in new notes of the series of 1869, they will be forwarded only to the parties from which the old notes have been received.

Appointments by the President.

The President has appointed James Jourdan as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third New York district and Henry Houle as Consul at Guatemala.

Appointments Confirmed.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day confirmed the appointments of Julius Reich, D. T. Nelligan and F. W. Armstrong as clerks, and C. H. Heyzer and Aaron McCall as inspectors in the New York Custom House.

A Card.—Tiffany & Co.,
UNION SQUARE,
having removed to their new Store, now offer their entire importation for the Holidays. Selected expressly for their opening.

A.—Espenscheid's Leading Dress Hat for the winter is the most chaste, destingue and elegant specimens of a silk hat we have ever seen. Price $7, at 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Tooth Brushes of Best English Make at very low prices.
DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.

A Genuine Weather Strip like Roebuck's makes any house storm proof. 58 Fulton street.

A.—Sore Throat, Cough, Cold and Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

A Specific for All Kidney Diseases Found in Missisquoi Water. A fresh supply received.
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College place.

A.—Furs at Popular Prices, Manufactured expressly for Broadway trade. Choice Sets Northern Mink at $30; Royal Ermine, $30 and upwards; Astrakhan Sets, $12; London made Seal Sacques, $70; Russian and Hudson's Bay Sable Sets, 20 per cent below market rates; misses Sets, $4 and upwards; all goods warranted as represented.
BURKE, 661 Broadway (late of 469 Broadway).
Branch at 128 Fulton street.

Ball, Black & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
offer a very large and choice stock of very fine
THREE-QUARTER PLATE
WALTHAM WATCHES,
in new styles of cases, specially made to their own order. These watches cannot be excelled in beauty, finish or fine time-keeping qualities by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's offices, 924 Broadway, 459 Broome street, corner of Broadway, and 111 Eighth avenue. Ladies' and gentlemen's Apparel cleaned in a manner unsurpassed in America.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 16 Bond street.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Ladies' Ornamental Hair.—Finest, best fitting. Factory 474½ Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

David's Style of Gentlemen's Hats for the winter. Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Every Genuine Bottle of Congress Water has a large "C" raised upon the glass. None genuine sold on draught. Depot, 94 Chambers street.

Four Cents a Foot for Weather Strips.
ROEBUCK BROS., 58 Fulton street, near Cliff.

Gray Hair No More.—Use Chevalier's Life for the Hair. See how pleasantly it will do its work. Recommended by physicians.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething.
Best and surest remedy in the world
For all Diseases of Children.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Supplementary determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE LUTHY & CO 316 Canal, 154 Chatham and 240 Greenwich streets.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss: best made or known. Establishment No. 6 Ann street, New York, opposite Herald Building.

What is the Matter?
Why, KNOX, the hatter,
All persons do say,
In his usual way,
Is up and about
With the best styles out—
Acknowledged by all
He takes lead this fall.
If in the fashion you would be,
To KNOX you must go immediately.

EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

How the British Ran Away—Celebration of Evacuation Day.

Parade of the Veterans of 1812, and their Banquet at the Continental Hotel—The Men Who Would Have "Fit Into the Revolution."

It was after one o'clock yesterday when twenty-three veterans assembled at Military Hall, Bowery, to celebrate the eighty-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops. Twenty-three prouder men were not in New York; twenty-three older men it would be difficult to hunt up; twenty-three jollier human beings were nowhere to be seen. "Good old times, sir," was visible on every face, every wrinkle was smooth with satisfaction, and brave old shoulders struggled manfully against the pressure of time. And such laughing, too, and stern old hand-shaking and genial looks and gentle poking of ribs, and such consoling observations as, "Oh, you sly dog! why, it's younger you're getting every day." "You don't look more than fifty—hale and hearty as ever."

"Are you going to marry again, Colonel? what about the widow?" was the happy inquiry of a fine old veteran of seventy-eight to another old veteran who had once been straight.

"Nonsense, my dear boy. Ha, ha, ha. Well, I—a—I don't know what I may do after some time; but," he added, confidentially, "don't say a word of it; I'm only in treaty about the affair, you understand."

These and a thousand other congratulatory allusions were made prior to the formal meeting before parade. At length, when the twenty-three

GOOD OLD SOULS

had congregated in Military Hall.

"Now, boys," said gallant old General H. Raymond, aged 79, and who fought in the frays at Sandy Hook and around the harbor long ago, "now, boys, take your seats and we will proceed to business." And so the veterans sat down in council. There was Colonel Abraham Dally, aged 73; Captain Charles Knowles Crowley, aged 83, who fought like a hero and whose father and grandfather had military records of which he might well feel proud, and he did feel proud; and arrayed in full uniform, including his old sword and cocked hat, he looked like "a fine old gentleman, which nobody could deny."

THE OTHERS.

Then there were besides, Isaac Manee, 84; Captain Hoffman, 76; Timothy Wheeler, 81; Ansel Titus, 80; John M. Smith, 75; John Gessner, 81; Israel Meade, 79; Henry T. Jolly, 73; Joseph H. Hull, 75; Israel Brush, 81; William Dealing, 92; Captain H. B. Williams, 80; Richard Garrett, 77; Frederick Friend, 81; Peter Peck, 81; William McCullough, 81; Chaplain Charles Coombs, 72; Jerad Homestead, 77; Captain Henry Baker, 73; Ensign John G. Sexton, 78; Captain William H. Brown, 78.

It was a splendid sight. Behind the cocked hats of some flowed their silvery locks, and there was an expression of earnestness on every face, showing that the recollection of hard fought battles were yet fresh and green in their memories. Some had uniforms—the uniforms that had seen more, perhaps, than history has revealed—and

SOME HAD SWORDS,

rusty ones to be sure, but dear, glittering prizes to their owners. The chat was started all round, and old reminiscences were discussed in lively style. Some had been prisoners of war; some had fought at Baltimore; others had been engaged defending the harbor; but all had a hand in at the time the invader was driven forth. Each one having told his particular tale—and all the old gentlemen had something interesting to narrate—

General Raymond called attention to the fact that there was

AN INDIGENT BROTHER,

who, now that old age had come upon him, required substantial assistance. With characteristic manliness the veterans subscribed their respective mites, and a handsome little sum was made up. It may be mentioned that the association, which is both military and civic, was organized in 1850 for benevolent purposes. They have ground of their own at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

"Indeed," said the General,

"WE'VE BURIED TWENTY-SIX

there, but if we hadn't burial ground of our own the poor old men would be laid in Potter's Field."

"Rouse up, my lads," cried Captain Crowley, "it's time for parade," and the gallant old patriot, donning his hat, stepped bravely across the floor, the clinking of his sword sounding to him like a band of delightful music, and the warriors rose and descended to the street, where General Raymond, being in command, marshalled them in order. There was a large crowd assembled to greet them as, in twos, they commenced the parade. It was very short and unaccompanied by music. But there was plenty of admiration on all sides, and

AS THE VETERANS MARCHED

through Grand street across to Broadway they occasionally received a cordial recognition. They at length arrived at the Continental Hotel and at once seated themselves at the long table in the centre of the restaurant. A smile pervaded every face, and as the oyster soup was served around jokes were cracked *ad libitum*.

It was not a brilliant entertainment, but a good, hearty dinner, which all thoroughly enjoyed. Once again old times were talked over, and although no addresses were delivered mutual hopes and congratulations were given with increased earnestness. Mr. McCullough, one of the old soldiers, was thanked for the repast, and after Colonel Dally had sung the "Battle of Plattsburg" the veterans dispersed, highly pleased with their display.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In former days it was usual for the National Guard to turn out and for all the public buildings to be decorated with flags. Yesterday but two regiments turned out to honor the day, and no banners waved over Broadway.

The regiments that displayed their conspicuous patriotism were the Fifth and Sixth, the former commanded by the veteran General Benedix and the latter by Colonel Sheery. The Fifth, or rather a large part of the command, were dressed in Prussian uniform, spiked helmets and all, and made a fine appearance. The other organization appeared as usual and attracted considerable attention. Colonel Sheery marched his command down Madison avenue, through Broadway and down town, and Bendix delighted the denizens of the east side with his spiked boys of Deutchland. Both regiments paraded late in the evening, and their excellent marching and military bearing were highly commended by the large crowd that lined the sidewalks.

MILITARY PARADE AND INSPECTION.

The National Guard in Westchester—Presentation of Colors and Review of the Third Regiment of State Militia.

The members of the recently organized Third regiment N. G. S. N. Y. assembled at Yonkers, Westchester county, for parade and inspection, as well as to receive a stand of colors, which it was announced would be presented, in behalf of the State, by General William M. Tweed, Jr. Nearly 400 members were present, exclusive of the officers, and the appearance of the men in their new uniform of West Point Cadet cloth was the subject of many encomiums. About one o'clock in the afternoon the regiment, preceded by mounted police and a band of music, entered the village and halted in Getty square, where Colonel Fay announced the receipt of a telegram from General Tweed, setting forth that owing to illness, he was compelled to forego the pleasurable duty which had been assigned to him. The colors were accordingly presented by Colonel Fay, on the part of the State, and were received in behalf of the regiment by the Lieutenant Colonel.

The regiment subsequently marched through the principal streets to the ground selected for the review, which took place in presence of a large concourse of citizens, including the following staff officers of the Fifth division N. G. S. N. Y.:—Colonel C. D. Westbrook, assistant adjutant general and chief of staff; Colonel John Darrimbacher, chief of artillery; Lieutenant Colonel B. Gage Berry, commissary of subsistence; Major J. H. Everett, aide-camp; Brigadier General James Ryder, Seventh brigade N. G. S. N. Y.; Major Cole, of New York; Colonel Hyatt, of Peekskill, and other notables of the National Guard.

The evolutions of the regiment were highly creditable, considering the brief period of its existence as an organization.

HOW THEY TREAT A CRIMINAL'S DEAD BODY IN NEW JERSEY.—While the company assembled at the Sheriff's dinner at the State Street House were waiting in the parlor the subject of the hanging of Lewis for the murder of Mr. Rowan, of Princeton, was discussed. It was the opinion of some that notwithstanding the murderer's crimes his body was treated inhumanly after death. It was taken to Princeton, set up with a club in his hands and his picture taken, after which it was brought to this city and the flesh boiled from the bones in a soap boiler. Dr. Rogers, of this city, now has the skeleton, and Fowler & Wells, of New York, the skull. It was hardly an appropriate subject to discuss before an incoming Sheriff, but the probabilities are that he will have no such unpleasant tasks to perform in superintending the arrangements for legally sending a human being out of the world.—*Trenton Emporium.*

THE ELECTION POOL SALES.

Pay Night Up Town—How the Elections Went, Not How They Will Go.

A good-humored little crowd of sports congregated last evening at Riley's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, to perform a pleasant little duty, which was no other than the collection of their little "dues" resulting from the pool sales on the recent election. To say that the lucky ones felt "good" would but faintly convey the benign and generous expression that marked every countenance. To be sure, they all knew they would win, and the only regret experienced was that they had not purchased just twice as many pools. "But, come, boys, let's get the stamps," observed a bright-eyed, sharp, shrewd little man, and with a merry little laugh he prepared his pouch for the reception of the much valued paper. Johnson, the poolseller, was on hand, and at once proceeded to make a liberal distribution to the winner. Those betting on Hoffman's majority of 50,000, on Hall's majority, that Ledwith would get 40,000 votes, and on a city and county total vote of 120,000 were paid, as the result of the voting in each case was universally admitted. The following will show how the pools were sold prior to elections and also a few of the payments made:—

Hoffman's 50,000 majority—$300, $300, $198, $205, $200, $2[illegible]0.

Hall's 20,000 majority—$215, $210, $196, $198.

Ledwith's 40,000 votes—$185, $196, $192, $200, $205.

City and county total vote of 120,000—$156, $150, $150, $175.

There was little or no excitement, as the feeling was all the one way. The remaining payments will be made as soon as the result of the canvass is officially announced.

THE MULLEN CASE IN JERSEY.

Motion for a New Trial—Why Were the Coroner's Papers Not Produced at the Trial?—Some Additional Points in the Case.

In the case of Bartley Mullen, convicted of highway robbery at the Hudson County Court, the jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Winfield, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial yesterday on the ground that the jury examined the contents of a purse found at some distance from the scene of the Reynolds murder, and consequently they were not wholly unprejudiced. The Court reserved its decision. If a new trial be granted some new points, in regard to the watch chain said to belong to Eppenger, will be brought forward, which will give quite a different complexion to the case. There is one matter connected with this trial which is very remarkable, and which the prisoner's counsel intends to bring before a higher tribunal, namely, that the records of the coroner's inquest were not produced at the trial, although the Court sent for them to the clerk's office. Yet the case was given to the jury without affording them the benefit of these papers, which contain abundant evidence to prove the innocence of Mullen from the admissions of Eppenger himself. Their perusal would also place the murder of Reynolds in in a light very different from that under which the Grand Jury viewed it when they passed upon the case on the sole testimony of the man who was so deeply interested in justifying himself and escaping the serious consequences of his act. Coroner Crane states that he placed these papers in the hands of the County Clerk, and the question then arises, what has become of these papers? Their production is a very serious matter for the prisoner, who is a poor young man without any friends who have influence in New Jersey. The prosecution nailed him completely when the statement was given to the jury that Mullen belonged to a very disreputable gang in New York. Escape for him was out of the question after that.

Nevertheless great sympathy is manifested for him in Jersey City, and, in case sentence be passed upon him, a petition bearing thousands of signatures will be sent to the Court of Pardons in his favor. A few humane individuals in the court offered to raise a subscription for him to defray the heavy expenses incurred in the two trials; but he promptly declined, on the ground that had some money saved from his hard earnings, and that his brother also furnished him some funds. The lady in whose house he boarded in New York, and who is quite a handsome, respectable looking woman of thirty-five, sat behind him during the trial and spoke of him in the highest terms. He is a beardless young man, of stout build, and is unmarried.

BROOKLYN COUNTY INSURANCES.

A Nice Little Speculation in Politics.

The county buildings of Kings county, the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, Hospital and Nursery, under the supervision of the Superintendents of the Poor, are valued at about $2,000,000. This property is insured for $348,000 only—the policies being divided between twenty-three companies. The business of attending to these insurance policies for years was intrusted to Mr. George G. Herman (now County Clerk elect), who subsequently transferred the business to the management of Mr. E. J. Lowber, of the Board of Water Commissioners, who is also President of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company of New York and a very wealthy man. A policy for $23,000 is held in the King's County Insurance Company. This latter policy, which has been running for years, is renewed each year. According to the representations of Supervisor Crook, Mr. Lowber, upon assuming the agency, applied to the company for the payment of fifteen per cent to himself on the policy and five per cent additional for the privilege of permitting them to retain the business. The president of the company refused to comply with the request, which he considered unfair.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors a member from the Sixth ward presented a resolution, at the request of Mr. Lowber, to cancel the policy held by the Kings County Insurance Company. Mr. Crook arose in the meeting and denounced it as a blackmailing job: as one which was gotten up simply to get twenty per cent out of the company in question, or else to transfer the patronage elsewhere. The citizens and taxpayers at large are of the opinion that whatever percentage was to accrue from the county patronage in this line of business should be accredited to the interest of the county, and not to any single individual or to any ring. The matter is now in the hands of the Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who will investigate it thoroughly.

DETENTION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES AT HAVANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The HERALD, of the 22d inst., attacks the admiral commanding the North Atlantic fleet for not threatening to blow up the Spanish iron-clads in Havana with the Saugus and for not demanding, by guns, immediate reparation from the Spanish authorities in Cuba for detaining for the space of a week despatches from the American government to its naval commanders. This is a first-rate notice of the old monitors and ought to please all interested in building or selling them; and it skilfully exhibits the good sense and necessity for delivering at Key West (the Southern depot of the fleet) the mails, with official despatches for that point, instead of carrying them by Key West on to Havana. It will be well, however, to correct the misapprehension which exists in some quarters as to the authority and duty of naval commanders in time of peace. The constitution gives to Congress and not to them the power to make war, and the regulations for the navy instruct naval commanders not to take upon themselves the power of inflicting punishment on any civilized nation for the violation of treaties or international law, but in the absence of a diplomatic representative of the United States to enter into correspondence with foreign authorities and obtain and report full information of such matters to their government. Naval commanders are instructed to respect the sovereignty of foreign nations, to protect our commerce as far as may be in their power and to repel assaults, but not to provoke hostilities.

NORFOLK, Thanksgiving Day.

CONFIRMATIONS BY ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

His Grace Archbishop McCloskey, accompanied by Commissioners Owen, Brennan and Nicholson, and a numerous suite, attended at Randall's and Hart's Islands yesterday, and performed the rite of confirmation for 250 children. The distinguished party left East Twenty-sixth street at half-past eight o'clock, arriving on Randall's Island at a quarter past nine. Here a number of the children qualified for confirmation were assembled in the Catholic chapel. After making a few remarks upon the solemnity of the rite the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop and the children duly admitted within the pale of the Church. The company subsequently embarked again for the schoolship Mercury, at Hart's Island, where about ninety children were assembled for confirmation. The catechism was propounded by Father Duranquet, after which his Grace made some appropriate remarks to the children and performed the ceremony for admitting these youthful Christian aspirants as communicants in Catholicism.

A NEWARK MANUFACTURER ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Mathew Garrigan, whose building, No. 28 Mechanic street, Newark, was damaged by fire to the extent of several thousand dollars on Wednesday night, as reported in Thursday's HERALD, was taken into custody on a charge of arson. The complaint was made by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, based upon information given by Charles H. Taylor, a former clerk of Garrigan, who states that the latter offered him several months ago $2,000 if he would fire the building. Garrigan was held to bail in $1,000 by Justice Dean.

NEW YORK CITY.

Miscellaneous Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	35	44	3 P. M.	42	52
6 A. M.	32	43	6 P. M.	40	50
9 A. M.	34	43	9 P. M.	38	48
12 M.	41	50	12 P. M.	35	46

Average temperature yesterday 47

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 37½

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday in the Supervisors' room, in the new Court House, and revised the vote in the Second district of the Twenty-first ward. They then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

On Tuesday night the boot and shoe store of George West, 803 Third avenue, was broken into by forcing through the back entrance, by burglars, and goods stolen to the value of between $400 and $500. The police have the matter in hand.

The miniature paddle-wheel ship City of Ragusa, which recently made the voyage from Europe to Boston, is expected to arrive daily at this port. Captain John C. Buckley, her owner and commander, is in town, making arrangements for the exhibition of the little craft.

John C. Gobright, formerly a member of the Washington press, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening next at Gibson's Hall, corner Broadway and Twelfth street. The subject of the lecture is "Personal Experiences," and certainly Mr. Gobright is a gentleman who should be able to unfold an extraordinary narrative.

Charles B. Forrester, of No. 116 Nassau street, was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with engraving a plate to manufacture labels in imitation of those employed by a London firm, J. & J. Coleman, mustard makers. He denied the charge, but was held for examination.

An altercation occurred yesterday morning in Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth street, between one Fagan, of Forty-seventh street, and Christopher Moore, of Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue. Fagan drew a revolver and shot Moore in the mouth, fracturing his jaw, and then made his escape. The ball was extracted by Surgeon Purdy.

A portrait bust of Peter Cooper, executed by Ames Van Wart, has been presented to the Mercantile Library Association by Mr. Marshal O. Roberts. Mr. Cooper is an honorary member of the Association, and has always shown himself to be one of its most steadfast friends. The bust will no doubt be placed in the library building, in a conspicuous place.

A private exhibition of a series of stereopticon views illustrating the topography, history, costumes, manners and customs of the Holy Land was given at Association Hall last evening by Mr. Samuel Bergheim. The views were accompanied by an interesting lecture explanatory of the history and inhabitants of Jerusalem. The exhibition was thoroughly appreciated.

John Fagan, who shot Chris. Moore on Thanksgiving evening, in Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth street, was arrested yesterday and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was held to await the result of Moore's injuries. The injured man will not die: at least, that is the opinion entertained by his attending physician.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lager beer saloon of John Kohl, No. 303 Seventh avenue. His loss was $500, upon which there is $1,200 insurance. The loss on the second floor was $250, divided between John Neil and James McCaffrey, occupants. The loss on building is about $1,000. The fire extended to the drug store of Dr. Goodel, No. 301, where an explosion involving a loss of $250 occurred.

The flags on the building of the Department of Public Works and on the City Hall were at half-staff, in memory of Mr. Thomas Grain, Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the department. At noon, however, the flags on the City Hall were run up in honor of Evacuation Day, but on the building at the corner of Broadway and Park place the flag remained at half-staff. This, of course, caused a great deal of comment and inquiry, and there were very few who could satisfactorily explain it.

The ladies' fair of the Suffolk street German Reformed church, at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, held during the week, has proved to be the great attraction of the neighborhood, and the success of the fair is decided, under the skilful management of the lovely maidens in charge of the tables, and especially is this the case in the art department, where the likenesses of King William, Von Moltke and Bismarck prove as invincible in the hands of the fair as in the fields of war or diplomacy. This evening the fair will close with a grand musical entertainment.

ALLEGED RAILROAD SWINDLE.

Officer Brennan, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, yesterday morning arrested Frederick W. Bodstein, at his residence, No. 64 West Nineteenth street, upon complaint of Ernest T. Hesse, of the corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, who charges that on the 6th of July last he represented that he was a member of the executive committee and a shareholder in the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and upon the payment of $475 he would procure for him a position of restaurateur for the road on or before the 15th day of October last.

Hesse, believing the representations, paid the money and heard nothing more from the prisoner until five days after the day appointed for him to take possession of his place of business, when he visited the prisoner and was informed that another person was endeavoring to get the place, but upon the payment of fifty dollars more he could procure the place for him without doubt, promising to place him in possession of it by the 5th of November. The additional money was paid, but Bodstein failing to make good his representations, Hesse visited Mr. F. W. Rankin, superintendent of the road, and was informed by him that the representations made to him were false, and made for the purpose of defrauding him out of his money, as Bodstein owned no stock in the road and was not a member of the executive committee. He denied the charges before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, but was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to appear for examination.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

The Centre street bridge of the New Jersey Railroad at Newark was the scene, yesterday noon, of a thrilling sensation and the miraculous escape of dozens of men, women and children. Attached to the regular twelve meridian train from New York was a Washington sleeping coach, which somehow jumped the track at the curve just before reaching the bridge. On the train went, dragging the coach through every obstacle, such as telegraph poles, &c., until the bridge was reached. "Down brakes" was whistled, but hundreds of persons held their breath, expecting surely that the coach would be dragged on the bridge and then tumbled over into the river. Happily, however, the signal was obeyed with remarkable celerity, and before the train had got twenty feet on the bridge it was stopped. Nobody was hurt, though a great many were rendered insensible with fear, at least for a short while. The effect on those who witnessed the incident can better be imagined than described.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

A stonecutter named Patrick Bellew, living at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, while attempting to get on a Harlem Railroad train at that place last Wednesday afternoon, fell under the wheels, which passed over his lower limbs, crushing them in a shocking manner. The unfortunate man lingered until yesterday, when he expired. Owing to the absence of important witnesses Coroner Bathgate gave a permit for burial, and adjourned the inquest until next Monday. Deceased was about forty-five years old.

CITY 'BUS LINES IN BAGHDAD.

American City Railroads in the City of the Caliphs.

[From the London Telegraph, Nov. 7.]

Is there a place in the world where it would seem so odd to ride in a 'bus as Bagdad? Nevertheless, omnibuses are about to run in the city of the Caliphs; they have been ordered at Birmingham, from the Midland Wagon Company—eight tramway cars, two first and six second class—and the constructors are on the point of despatching the carriages for service in the metropolis of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Railway trains up and down the long walks at Athens, and telegraph wires between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, are scarcely so incongruous at first sound as a tramway on American principles in the bazaar at Bagdad. One would half expect to see Sinbad the Sailor getting in to go down to his ship, and asking small change for one of those diamonds which he got from the eagles' nests, or the three one-eyed Calendars might be fancied climbing together on to the knifeboard, while any tall-veiled figure might be Zobeide, and the dignified personage beside her in plain clothes her lord and master Haroun-al-Raschid, on one of his anonymous expeditions. The dream would vanish at the cry, "Any gent for Bagdad, Bagdad, Bagdad? All the way for two piastres." But what an "eighth voyage" old Sinbad might indite if he could come over through the Suez Canal and fetch those tramway omnibuses himself!

THE WINTHROP LUNACY CASE.

Mr. Winthrop Establishes His Sanity—A Terrible Ordeal—What Might Have Been—Out of the Slough—A New Lease of Life.

Some few weeks ago a case was brought into the courts which involved the question of the sanity or insanity of an old and respected citizen of New York, Mr. Richard Winthrop. The person most surprised, as most naturally he must have been, at the motion for an inquiry *inquirendo a lucando* was Mr. Winthrop himself, and with a madness that had all of Hamlet's method in it he combated the motion of his friends to have his case submitted to a few interested individuals. He preferred, in fact, to take the case out of the hands of his particular friends, so that he might not be taken unawares, and moved in the courts that the question of his sanity or insanity should be submitted to a referee appointed by the Court. The disposal of moneyed relatives according to the dictum or desires of greedy relatives, especially when a madhouse is in the perspective, is not a task of such easy accomplishment in the free and enlightened United States of America as it is even probably now and up to a few years past has certainly been in England; but the HERALD has, notwithstanding, frequently to chronicle such attempts on the part of relatives eager to supplant in the enjoyment of the good things of this world he who by his economy and industry amassed the coveted prize of influence and wealth. We have had several proofs of this desire to supplant and enjoy, to reap where we have not sown, in the great Winter alleged lunacy case, in the domestic drama of the late Commodore Meade, and now, later, in the case of Mr. Winthrop. The latter on his own volition, but with the aid and assistance of outside friend, attached to him, and who knew the fearful ordeal to which he would have been subjected had he once fallen into the clutches of his foes, appealed in time to the courts for protection. The ægis of the courts was thrown around him, as it ever will be thrown around those who justly claim its protection, and the case of Mr. Winthrop was submitted to a referee in the person of Mr. Jarvis, of the Court of Common Pleas. The fact of Mr. Winthrop occupying a highly respectable position in society, and the additional fact that there was a large amount of property involved, threw a good deal of interest around the case and caused the referee to give it a good deal of his attention, the result of which has been the following report on the reference:—

REFEREE'S REPORT.

I do respectfully report that I have been attended by the said Richard Winthrop and his counsel, and by the committee of his person and estate and their counsel, and that I have taken the testimony of such witnesses as were produced before me, whether in support of the prayer of the petition or in opposition thereto, and that such proofs are annexed hereto and form a part of my report; that I have had frequent and scrutinizing interviews and conversations with the said Richard Winthrop, and that such conversations were calculated to elicit evidence of his sanity. I do, therefore, report, as my opinion, founded upon the said testimony taken by me, and my own observations of the petitioner, that he is of sound mind and fully capable of taking care of his person and property; and that he has been of sound mind and capability since the month of August, 1870; and I do advise that he be restored to the care of his person and property, according to the prayer of his petition. I do further report that the said Richard Winthrop has been, since the issuing of the commission and the appointment of committees of his person and estate, left entirely to his own personal efforts, and without any restraint, to provide for his own living and protection, without receiving any pecuniary assistance from his estate, and entirely without the care and attention of his committees; and that the intelligence and energy shown by the petitioner under the circumstances of deprivation and neglect afford, together with the testimony taken by me, satisfactory proof of his ability, not only to take care of himself and his property, but to sustain himself by his own exertions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Referee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

This is another healthy sign that no combination of selfish parties can now, as in times past, consign relative, friend or legator to the dreadful limbo heretofore destined for those unfortunates who stood in the way of the enjoyment of heirs or legatees. Mr. Winthrop has escaped the terrible net spread for him, and is enjoying to the top of his bent, and with all his faculties unimpaired for such enjoyment, the goods which the gods and his own energies and labor prepared for the winter of his days. He won them well—may he enjoy them long.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS SHOOTING.

One of Mr. Bergh's Agents in Limbo—Firing at a "Fantastical" and Fatally Wounding a Horse.

While a company of mounted "fantasticals," styling themselves the Ku Klux Klan, of Mott Haven, Westchester county, were gyrating through the streets of that place on Thanksgiving Day a lynx-eyed personage, named Sydney H. Conkling, representing the authority of Mr. Henry Bergh, arrested one Henry Fingel while in the act of riding a lame and attenuated specimen of the equine species. From what can be ascertained it appears that Fingel was quietly accompanying his custodian in the direction of the Town Hall, when some members of the company interfered, demanding to know why Conkling wished to deprive the man of his liberty when the necessary amount of bail was forthcoming for his future appearance. Fearing some hostile act on the part of those around him, Conkling drew a revolver and warned the parties against molesting him in the execution of his duty. At this moment the Bergh representative was stunned by a blow from a stone, which struck him on the head, causing a slight effusion of blood. In his bewilderment Conkling then fired at Fingel, who was standing about ten feet from him, the ball missing the latter and lodging in the breast of a horse.

During a scene of indescribable confusion which followed Conkling was arrested by officer Kelley and taken before Justice Fullen, who held him to bail in $500 to appear and answer the charges against him. Accordingly the case was brought up yesterday afternoon, when the accused, having waived examination, was ordered by Justice Fullen to find bail in the sum of $1,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Owing to the necessary bonds not having been filed the accused was still locked up at a late hour in the afternoon.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Important Suit—Several Millions Involved.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Nov. 22.]

The last case before the federal court in Nashville, Monday, before adjournment, was one of the most important corporation cases ever presented to a court in this State—the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company and creditors, in bankruptcy. A voluntary petition was filed by the company in bankruptcy on the 30th of May, 1868. The company was declared a bankrupt on the 14th of July, 1868. Notices were issued by the messenger to the creditors of them to appear before the Register in Bankruptcy, at Clarksville, on the 17th of August, 1868, to choose one or more assignees. On that day E. H. East, as attorney for D. B. Cliffe, receiver, appeared before the Register at Clarksville, and filed his reason of protest, in substance alleging that the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company could not take the benefit of the Bankrupt law passed the 2d of March, 1867. G. A. Henry, as president of said company, and J. E. Bally, their attorney, at the same time appearing before the said Register, insisted upon the petitioner's right to the bankrupt law. Said Register certified the question up to the District Court of the United States to be decided by Judge Trigg. And thereupon Judge Humphreys, now for the petitioner, moved the Court for leave to dismiss the petition out of the Bankrupt Court, and as attorney for the receiver insisted that a railroad corporation could not take the benefit of the Bankrupt law. Hon. John C. Gault, attorney for the executors of Thomas H. Calloway, deceased, and as attorney for Hudson, two of the large creditors of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, resisted both motions made by Judge Humphreys, insisting that the railroad corporation is entitled to the benefits of the Bankrupt law; that their petition filed in the cause shows that the company is hopelessly insolvent; that the filing of the petition itself is an act of bankruptcy, and, having been declared a bankrupt on the 14th day of July, 1868, they cannot dismiss the petition without the assent of all the creditors, and that he, as attorney for said creditors, dissents to the dismissal of said petition. Judge Humphreys made his argument on Saturday evening, and Judge Gault his on Monday. Both were elaborate and exceedingly able. After argument of counsel on both sides the Court held the question under advisement and for further determination. Millions of dollars are involved in the case, and the decision will be looked to with deep interest.

LONG ISLAND ITEMS.

On Wednesday evening a burglar was found secreted in the cellar of G. W. Bergen, at Freeport. He came near being shot.

A highwayman named Smith has been captured at Freeport. His accomplice escaped, but will no doubt soon be apprehended, as the officers are on his track.

The people of East New York are agitating the feasibility of incorporation in order to prevent its absorption by Brooklyn.

Mr. Grosjean, of Woodhaven, has granted the right of way to the Bay Ridge Railroad Company.

The sloop Annie, which went ashore on Hog Island, loaded with coal for S. S. Rean, has been put afloat with much damage.

John C. King, of Bridgehampton, has cultivated a turnip measuring thirty-four and one-half inches in circumference.

Mrs. Margaret Pell, a widow lady, living at Sheepshead Bay, has succeeded in growing cotton from Texan seed, with very gratifying results. The cotton heads were very large and full, of fine, long fibre, and were raised within three hundred yards of the seashore.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Consequences of the Christians' Massacre—A Riot Murderer and His End—Nativist Placard for Excitement—The Protestant Church at Fat-Shan—American Missionaries—Mr. Seward's Visit—Government Investigation of the Outrages—Sketch of the Imperial Commissioner—The Floods in the Yangtze.

By the China and Japan mail at San Francisco, and thence overland to New York, we have the following interesting details of our telegraph news reports from the Central Flowery Land:—

There is a report from Shanghae that the riot murderer of Ma-Hsin-Yi, Chang-Wen-Yang, refused to eat anything and starved himself to death. The officials, it is said, were so anxious to get a confession from him that they begged and prayed him to eat, and even "kotowed" to him, but he obstinately refused to eat anything, and died.

HOW ANOTHER RIOTER TERMINATED HIS LIFE.

A *hwen-hsing-sz* named Po-sz, a notorious leader in the riots, was the other day brought before one of the mandarins; refused to confess, was punished, &c., but remained obstinate. Said the mandarin, "It's no use; we know you are guilty, and I'll have your confession if I die for it." The fellow saw it was no use, and replied, "Well, I can't give it you to-day, but will to-morrow," "All right; I will have you brought before me to-morrow." The man had hardly got back to prison before he managed to get possession of two large needles, with which he pierced his heart. His body has been given up to his family.

RIOTERS' PLACARD ABUSING TSENG-KWO-FAN, POSTED IN TIENTSIN.

[Literally translated.]

(We) cherished (our) hatred (for) ten years,
(And then) got (our) revenge;
(We) killed (the) devils (and) burnt (their) houses;
(We) hoped for the marquis as for a tiger.
Who (could have) known that he was an old pichiu?

Or roughly versified—though with a change of metre—

We nursed our hate ten years,
Then paid our scores;
We killed the devils at last
And burnt their stores.
We thought to see our chief
A raging beast—
Who could have thought he was
A beggar priest?

A NATIVIST PAMPHLET.

We have, says a Yokohama journal of the 22d of October, received a few sheets of a translation of a Chinese book, now in press, which has been circulated in the north of China and has had no little influence in the eastern part of Shantung, and perhaps elsewhere, in exciting the people against foreigners. It is difficult to make selections that will give an adequate idea of its contents, as many of the most characteristic parts are not fit to appear in our columns. It is entitled "Deathblow to Corrupt Doctrines—a plain Statement of Facts." Though more especially an attack on Roman Catholics it is really, and indeed avowedly, against all foreigners, and it openly and earnestly advocates their expulsion and extermination. The following extract, which appears as a postscript by a friend of the author or compiler, will be interesting as showing the effect which its perusal is intended to have been upon those for whom it was prepared:—

My friend, who compiled the preceding treatise, accomplished his work by investigating a great multitude of books and making use of a large experience and observation. His statements are clear as the light. The simple reading of them is sufficient to make one's heart shudder and his hair stand on end. Even the vicious and uncultivated cannot listen to them without dread. Hence the production was put immediately into the hands of the printer to give warning to all, so that those living within the four seas may, when they see it, gnash their teeth in rage. Although you are not permitted to seize the battle-axe and sword for vengeance, you can destroy them by the power of your mouths and tongues. In this way the universal hatred will find vent and the power of corruption will be broken. The immediate effect will be that men will at once be set right, and in the future our doctrines will be firmly established. Will not the advantage accruing to all generations be very great? Mencius said, "He who can overthrow the false doctrines of Yang and Muh is worthy of being styled a follower of the sages." Is not this title fairly earned by my friend and pupil, the writer of this treatise?

PROTESTANT CHAPEL DESTROYED AT FAT-SHAN.

By the China and Japan mail we hear that a Protestant chapel, in the well-known city of Fat-shan, a short distance up river from Canton, has been (October 13) destroyed by a mob. It appears that the chapel had just been completed, and the Chinese converts connected with it celebrated the occasion by a feast to which they invited their friends. Whether following the express direction of their foreign teachers, or those advanced views of the domestic relations which Christianity has everywhere developed, the converts and their friends and families sat down promiscuously, and began to eat and drink, men and women sitting at the same table. This becoming known outside was considered highly indecorous, and this view of the case being, no doubt, studiously and skilfully worked on, a mob collected who speedily dispersed the festive assembly and demolished the chapel.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE MISSIONARIES.

It is reported on good authority, says a Shanghae journal, that Mr. Low, the American Minister at Pekin, has, on reflection, felt called on to give the Teng-chow missionaries more manly advice than was recently ascribed to him. That is to say, instead of advising them to submit resignedly to their expulsion from the scene of ten years' labor and go home to America he now advises them to turn to Teng-chow; and by way of producing a salutary impression on the wily mandarins whose artistically fomented threatenings and warnings led them to take to flight, he authorizes them to request the commander of the first United States vessel-of-war that reaches Chefoo, to convey them back to Teng-chow, and to take measures to secure some guarantee that they will be free from molestation in future.

MR. SEWARD AND AMERICAN INTERESTS.

[From the Shanghae Courier, October 11.]

Some days ago we expressed a hope that the arrival of Admiral Rodgers might inaugurate a more vigorous policy in China on the part of the United States. We are glad to get something to strengthen our hope in that direction. It is said that when Mr. W. H. Seward comes over from Japan, where he remains for ten days, he and his nephew, Mr. G. F. Seward, United States Consul General, will go north in the Colorado; and we have good reason to believe that the result of a consultation between the Minister, the Admiral, the veteran statesman and the Consul General will be to put an end to all necessity for American citizens at least surrendering, during the winter, the footholds they have obtained in the north of China.

The Massacre's Investigation—Sketch of Ting-Jih-Chang, One of the Chinese Commissioners.

Ting-jih-chang was born in the prefecture of Chaou-chow, district Feng-shun, in the province of Kwang-tung, in the first year of Taou-kwang (1821). His parents were well-to-do people, and young Ting got a fair education, but never took a higher degree in the competitive examination than Ling-sheng, a degree between Siu-tsai and Ku-jen (or between B. A. and M. A.). He afterwards purchased a small position into the rank of Tso-tang or Hien-cheng (Assistant District Magistrate), and was promoted from this to be Che-hsien of Loo-ling, in the province of Kiang-si. On the approach of the Taiping rebels he deserted his post and was degraded. After some time he was again recommended by Tseng-kwo-fan and held for some time a secretaryship under Li-hung-chang. Li soon perceived Ting to be an energetic man and quickly recommended him for promotion, so that by 1863 he rose to the post of Taoutai of Shanghae. He held this post till 1865, when he was promoted to be Salt Commissioner at Yangchow. In 1867 he was appointed Fantai of Kiangsoo, and in 1868 became Footai of the same province, which post he holds now; though he has for the present been summoned to Tientsin to assist in settling the grave complications with foreigners that have arisen out of the massacre.

Ting-jih-chang is a man of middle size, short-necked, round face, with protruding cheek bones and a gray mustache. He seems to have the good of the people at heart, and looks sharply after the officials, not allowing any squeezes. He is very active, and looks personally after affairs rather than trusting to underlings. For this reason he is not liked by the officials in general. He also understands foreigners better than most of his colleagues, and seems to realize the value of introducing foreign arts and sciences. While Taoutai at Shanghae, he established a school for studying the English language, and has now several of the pupils of that school employed in translating Colton's Atlas. In his own yamen he has also introduced many articles of furniture, &c., of foreign manufacture, which one does not see used by other mandarins. In his disposition he is hot tempered, and a man who stands no humbug. When Ting was Taoutai of Shanghae he exhibited many of the characteristics above referred to. He sedulously cultivated the acquaintance of foreigners qualified to give him new ideas on matters of finance and general administration, and carefully studied from a practical point of view the working of foreign methods of police and government, with a direct view to the improvement of his own. And he seemed as willing to give as to receive information. When the present admirable system of municipal government under which we live was being elaborated, many most valuable hints for that department of it which relates to the Chinese living within the settlement were received from Ting. With a view to ascertain from personal observation the condition and sentiments of the people or the honesty and efficiency of his subordinates, he used often to visit places where he was least expected in the guise of a coolie or beggar, imitating the practice of "the golden time of good Haroun al Raschid."

The fruit of this natural energy and foreign experience has been seen in the superior tone of his recent proclamations and in the unexampled vigor with which he is pursuing the Tientsin murderers.

The Pekin Gazette on the Inundation of the Upper Yangtse.

Oo Tang, Governor General of Szechuen, reports that on the east of the province the places situated on the bank of the river have all suffered severely by a flood. He has already deputed Wei-yuens to examine into the particulars and see what can be done for the sufferers, but in the meantime he begs respectfully to report upon the matter thus:—

Your servant has received reports from the following places:—Nan Chung (in the prefecture of Shun Tsing-foo); Ho Chow, Chiang Peh Ting, Pah Hien, Chang Show (all in the prefecture of Chung Tsing-foo); Tzu Chow (in Chung Too-foo); Chung Chow, Fung-too (both in Chung Tsing-foo); Wan Hien, Fung Chie, Yuin Yang and Oo Shan (all in Kwei Chow-foo).

The Prefect of Kwei Chow has also reported to the following effect:—

In the sixth month after the full moon, the 15th (13th July, 1870), there was a constant and unceasing daily fall of heavy pouring rain. The river broke through its banks for a considerable distance (for several tens of changs). The walls of the cities along the banks of the river, the yamêns and the fortified camps were all destroyed; the fields of the people and their houses were all overwhelmed. The people being unable to escape, great numbers of them were drowned. In the case of the two Hiens of Fung-oo and Oo-Shan, the waters completely surrounded and filled the cities. The granaries, treasuries and the archives were all destroyed. In Kwei-chow the only place which escaped destruction was the yamen of the Che-fu; the other offices were all destroyed. The officers and the people for the most part escaped to a high place outside the city. The country people hastened to save their lives by running away. For the present it only remains for us to endeavor to comfort the people of these afflicted districts, by raising a subscription and opening the storehouses and distributing to the sufferers.

Your servant, having received and examined into this petition, finds that the flood under consideration is much more severe than in any former year. From the extreme point Nanchung and Ho-chow to the extreme point at Oo-Shan and Chia-kow is a distance of one thousand and several hundred li. The inhabitants along the river bank are mostly very poor. Having suddenly met with misfortune, not only have they nothing to eat, but they have no place of shelter. Although the local magistrates have already devised plans for assisting them, yet, as those who have lost their all are very numerous, it will be extremely difficult to assist them all. Under these circumstances your servant, as soon as he had received these reports, at once consulted with the Fantai, and determined to make use of the government money for the relief of the distressed. He has also despatched a special commissioner, with instructions to hasten to the spot, and, having carefully examined into the case and divided the sufferers into classes, according as their loss has been more or less severe, to, in conjunction with the local magistrates, distribute liberally to and comfort the distressed. The rebuilding of the ruined city walls, the yamêns, prisons, granaries, treasuries, temples and fortified camps, by giving employment to the destitute, will serve instead of more gratuitous help and thus the people will be comforted and will gradually regain their former condition.

In a report from the Toong Chwan Taow (the Taoutai of Chung Ching, Kwei-chow and Swei Ting) to the Governor the Taoutai says that the flood was most severe at Fung-too. He further states that several of the gentry, having made their escape, had laid a complaint against the Magistrate of Tung to the effect that instead of stopping to the last to look after his people he had at once got on board his boat and fled to the Peh Suh Shan Monastery. The complaint having been found to be well founded, the Magistrate is dismissed.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Danish Diplomacy in the East—A Military Mission to Europe—The Mikado's Fete—An Honest Official.

Our files from Japan, dated at Yokohama on the 15th of October, supply the following interesting items of news:—

The Danish representative in Yokohama, Mr. Schwartz, signed with the Japanese government a treaty similar in all respects to those existing between Japan and the other European Powers.

The continued occurrence of robberies, attended with more or less violence, in Yokohama, called forth a loud demand for preventive measures on the part of the government.

The Japanese government was debating the propriety of sending an officer to Europe to visit the scenes of the great European conflict. The officer would not be of high rank, and his duties merely to report to his government the result of his observations. He will probably be accompanied by Shioda, well known as an accomplished interpreter, in both the English and French languages.

The Yokohama *Mail* of the 24th of September says:—Englishmen are very fond of talking of the "dignity" of their neutrality. We are sadly afraid that just now the "dignity" of England is an article of home manufacture, and for home use only.

The birthday of the Mikado was celebrated on the 17th of October, in Jeddo and Yokohama. The ships in the harbor were gaily dressed, and at noon the men-of-war saluted the imperial flag. A review of Japanese troops took place at Yokohama before several high functionaries from Jeddo, and the Consuls dined with the local authorities. In Jeddo the Consuls were entertained by the officials of the foreign settlement and the Ministers dined at Hamago-ten, with an uncle of the Mikado and the high government officials.

Baron t'Kint von Roodenbeek, the Belgian Minister to China and Japan, has come to Yokohama from Pekin, and leaves for a temporary sojourn at Jeddo.

The Chevalier de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires for China and Japan, left Yokohama for Pekin.

The Japan *Mail* of October 8 says:—

The typhoon of Sunday last was one of short duration, but of great severity relatively to this latitude. On the evening of Saturday torrents of rain fell, the depression of the barometer was marked, the temperature rose gradually, but steadily, and on Sunday morning at eight o'clock unmistakable signs of a coming typhoon declared themselves. The air was abnormally warm and stifling; the clouds looked angry, dense and gray; the wind, already risen to a gale, seemed malignant and revengeful, and the thick haze and torrents of rain denoted only too plainly to those accustomed to these convulsions, that danger was at hand. The duration of the storm was very short. It was hardly a typhoon until nine A. M., and at two P. M. all was over.

A SINCERE REFORMER OF GOVERNMENT—DYING FOR HIS COUNTRY.

On the 27th of September a Samurai of the Kagoshima Han (Satsuma) named Yokoyanma Shôtarô, impelled by a desire to ameliorate the government and by a praiseworthy anxiety to make some return for the benefits he had received from his country, presented to the parliament a memorial containing ten articles of counsel for the times, and requesting that it should be entertained, even at the cost of his life, he proceeded straightway to the front of his Yashiki and there with repeated gashes cut his belly open. Fortunately, before life was quite extinct, a fellow clansman saw him, and, by the application of surgical remedies, brought him to sufficiently to inquire what motive had impelled him to the commission of the deed. In reply the dying man handed him a copy of the memorial, which was thus sure to reach the notice of the government, and immediately expired with an expression of joy beaming on his countenance.

HAYTI.

President Saget and Minister Bassett Exchanging Courtesies—The Country Quiet, but Trouble Expected—The Sumner Testimonial.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 11, 1870.

Immediately after the return of United States Minister Bassett by the steamer City of Port au Prince he hastened to present himself to President Saget to pay a complimentary visit. The President, after expressing his pleasure at seeing him back at his post, stated it was one of the greatest wishes of his life to see a continuation of the friendly relations which had existed between his government and that of the United States, and he hoped that the intercourse between the two countries might still be yet largely developed. He hoped that the revenue, which was becoming more buoyant, would allow certain modifications to be made in the customs tariff, which would increase commerce with the United States and operate favorably in the interest of both republics.

In replying to the foregoing Mr. Bassett said that he felt highly honored at the cordial reception given to him on his return, and he felt pleased to echo the expression of good feeling towards the Haytien nation which President Grant has so lately expressed to him. He also said that words were not necessary to substantiate this, for his government had repeatedly evinced their good will towards the people of the republic with reference to the reduction of duties. An elegant luncheon took place shortly after, which was attended by the officials, and toasts were given for the United States, President Saget and Mr. Bassett. The following Sunday, after the review of the troops outside the town, according to the President's regular custom, he proceeded to the house of Mr. Bassett, accompanied by all the troops and headed by bands of music, returned Minister Bassett's visit. President Saget was accompanied by his staff of officers, all in full uniform.

The country is perfectly tranquil, the coffee harvest has been very plentiful, and large shipments are taking place in consequence. While peace prevails business always flourishes, and it is hoped that the civil dissensions which have existed so long here are now at an end.

There is a report that the Salnavists on the Dominican frontier are in league with parties in St. Thomas, and that vessels are being fitted out at that port to make an attack upon this town very shortly. The government vessels are placed in a line of defence in case the report should prove to be correct.

The subscription to the Sumner testimonial is assuming substantial form, and will amount to a large sum. All classes are largely contributing, from the President down to the humblest, who gives his mite to this fund. Mr. Sumner's efforts in frustrating the annexation scheme are remembered here with no little feelings of gratitude.

THE CORONERS' CATALOGUE.

Suicide of a Wounded Veteran—A Great Deal of Shooting Done with a Very Small Pistol—The Supposed Cherry Street Murder—She Drank Herself to Death—A Boy Killed While Playing.

Erhard Ober, a German, thirty years of age, and residing at 233 East Fourth street, on Thursday night took his own life by shooting himself. It appears that deceased, who was a pocketbook filler, served in the Fifty-second regiment New York Volunteers during the war and was wounded in the temple. This wound greatly deranged his nervous system, and ever afterwards, when in the least degree excited, Ober acted strangely and was thought to be partially out of his mind. On Thursday Ober, in a depressed state of mind, purchased a small six-chambered revolver, and, proceeding to a gallery in the Bowery,

PRACTISED WITH HIS PISTOL

for several hours. He returned home late at night and retired to bed with his wife. At a later hour Mrs. Ober was aroused from her slumbers by the movements of her husband, a moment after which he jumped out of bed, and seizing his six shooter, with all the chambers heavily loaded, exclaimed to his wife, "There's one bullet for you and one for me." At this she became alarmed, and ran from the apartment. In a moment afterwards she heard the report of a pistol in the room and saw her husband fall on the floor. The alarm was given, and

AN OVER-EXCITED GERMAN,

who shouted "Police" without seeing one of the blue-coated guardians of the peace, seized the suicide's pistol and discharged four of the remaining barrels, without, however, doing any harm. There remains scarcely a doubt but that deceased was partially deranged at the time of the occurrence. The case will be investigated by Coroner Rollins.

The So-Called Cherry Street Wife Murder.

The case of Mrs. Mary Davidson, late of No. 220 Cherry street, who died early last Tuesday morning (as was then thought) from the effects of violence received at the hands of her husband, Charles Davidson, a sailor, who had only been three weeks in port from his last cruise, was investigated yesterday. Although Davidson and his wife were not

THE MOST LOVING PEOPLE IN THE WORLD,

it did not appear that he had ever been in the habit of brutally beating her, as had been alleged. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the evidence elicited by Coroner Rollins before the jury:—

Mary Churchill, of 220 Cherry street, with whom deceased and her husband boarded, deposed that Mrs. Davidson had boarded with her most of the time for four years past, and Davidson did also when not at sea; both were in the habit of drinking to excess at times; Davidson has occasionally abused and beat his wife,

GIVING HER A BLACK EYE, ETC.,

but nothing more serious; during Monday night the witness was awoke by her son and requested to get up, as he thought Mr. Davidson was beating his wife; the witness arose and went to the door of deceased's room and found something against it, which proved to be the body of Mrs. Davidson; the witness then told her sons to get up, as deceased was having fits; at that time the prisoner was in his bed; deceased was taken up and remedies applied; she had spasms and was frothing at the mouth, which continued till she died, about

FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

The prisoner did not get up until he was called, and when it was proposed to get a doctor Davidson thought it was not worth while, as he had seen her worse, and believed she would recover from the spasms; the prisoner thrust his fingers into her mouth, as he said, to straighten it; he did nothing to injure her; deceased had fits and spasms for three or four hours.

Mrs. Mary McBride deposed that she was called in by Mrs. Churchill to see deceased while she was having the spasms and remained there until she died; the prisoner was very much under the influence of liquor.

PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Charles Davidson, the husband of the deceased, was called and being sworn deposed that he has been home from sea for five weeks, during which time has drank to excess; his wife also drank; has been married for fourteen years; deceased has had fits before; on Monday he was drinking more than usual and that morning gave his wife some liquor at her request; she was trembling and throwing up all day; we retired about nine o'clock in the evening, but to his knowledge did not strike her; woke up in the morning, and she not being in bed; he got up and found her lying on the floor; denied putting his fingers in his wife's mouth or throat; did not do anything more till after her death; was informed that his wife had been sick since half-past one o'clock A. M., and witness said she was under the influence of liquor and would be better soon.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. John Beach held a post-mortem examination on the body and found excessive fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys; the convulsions which caused death were induced by the constant use of alcohol, and such was the verdict of the jury. The verdict being recorded Davidson was discharged by Coroner Rollins, with an admonition to be more abstemious in future. Davidson said he would endeavor to raise money with which to bury his wife.

A Car Driver Killed.

Hugh Gray, a man twenty-five years of age, a car driver, in the employ of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, of late has driven a very fractious team of horses, and, as a consequence, was frequently behind time. This was the case with Gray on Thursday night, and while endeavoring to make up some time lost, the horses gave a sudden jerk, pulling him over the dashboard. In an instant the car wheels were upon him and he sustained a fracture of the spine, breast bone and other injuries. Gray was immediately removed to his residence, 255 West Thirtieth street, where he died a few hours subsequently. The accident occurred near the corner of 110th street and Second avenue. Coroner Rollins was notified of Gray's death, and will hold an inquest on the body.

Another Waif Destroyed.

The remains of a female infant were found in the Houston street Cemetery, near the Bowery, by Henry Hornridge, of 119 East Houston street. The body was removed to the Tenth precinct station house, and Coroner Flynn notified to hold an inquest.

Killed While at Play.

John Geraghty, a lad sixteen years of age, yesterday died at his residence, 143 East Thirty-second street. Deceased had been at play with other lads, and in running around some wagons and carts it is said he fell upon his breast and injured himself internally. A rumor prevailed that deceased had been kicked in the stomach by one of his companions, but it was not credited.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

A Few Remarks About the Market—Present and Prospective Conditions—Bull and Bear Views.

The spasmodic activity which the real estate market showed recently appears to have died out, and matters have settled again into a dulness approaching stagnation. The feeling in the market, however, is one of confidence, notwithstanding the efforts made in certain directions in the interest of a bear element to provoke a panicky state. The precise status of the real estate market is, however, a problem, and one which is calculated to occasion great disagreement according as men's interests are engaged.

THE BEARS

have an excellent argument in the reduction of the ratio of increase in the population of this city during the last decade, as compared with the previous decade. This is an argument, however, which applies only to property on this island. The actual increase of our population can only be ascertained by including Brooklyn, Jersey City and the towns within a circuit of thirty miles, whence the activity in real estate noticed during the last and previous years in these localities. The heavy assessments laid upon property in certain sections of the city for improvements involving a heavy outlay is another depressing influence, which is especially felt by owners of property in the neighborhood of the Park. Many of these improvements are a great public benefit, and the enormous expense attending them might, with fair justice be distributed over the entire county.

THE BULLS,

however, notwithstanding the croaking of their opponents and some reactionary signs this fall, look forward with a settled confidence to an active market in the spring. The precise effect which a European war would have upon real estate is a matter of dispute, but the general sentiment inclines to a buoyant condition following such a contingency, either through the transfer of foreign capital here for investment, or as a consequence of a general prosperity which our neutral position would insure us, England and Russia, the one as a freight rival and the other as a grain producer, being both crippled in their competition with us. The history of real estate in this island, notwithstanding certain exceptional intervals of panic, has been one of steady appreciation. Few people who have invested in real property on Manhattan Island have failed to realize a fair proportion of profit. The rapid fortunes acquired in some cases are matters of local history. There have been instances, of course, where, through forced sales or because of a sudden and considerable revolution in a neighborhood, a sacrifice has been suffered or a great depreciation taken place. Cases of this kind, however, are but incidents and cannot be quoted as giving tone or complexion to the real estate movement.

There were no sales to-day, and the general feeling in the market at present is expectant, waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
FRIDAY, Nov. 25—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day the markets were quiet. Wheat was steady, although the large arrivals had a tendency to render the market heavy in the absence of any improvement in Liverpool, where breadstuffs were quiet despite the renewed agitation of the Russian question. The large arrivals are accounted for by the general anxiety to hasten freight to New York before the closing of navigation. The Hudson river is covered all the way to Albany with a fleet of canalboats hurrying grain to this market before the ice embargo shuts off communication. The cotton market was lower and inactive.

GOLD STRONG—111¾ A 112½.

The special consideration affecting the gold market is, at present, the course of our bonds in Europe. The street was filled to-day with various and conflicting rumors as to the condition of affairs at the London Stock Exchange, the situation at one time being represented as quite panicky, owing to the "firm" attitude which Russia had assumed in her latest response to the communication of Earl Granville. The nature of this last document did not transpire, the only intelligence concerning it, that was known to the street, being the indefinite and general statement just given. But the accompanying announcement that John Bright had resigned from the Cabinet of Ministers was regarded as a further step in the direction of a war policy on the part of Great Britain, the effect of which was reflected in a decline in consols to 92¼ a 92½, as against 92¾ earlier in the week. The most curious and suggestive feature of the fluctuation at the London Stock Exchange, however, is the growing firmness of American securities, which are gradually becoming less sensitive to the public apprehension there of a war with Russia. To-day the decline in our bonds was less marked than that in English consols. Of course it is only natural that the sympathy which at first existed between them should gradually diminish. The war between France and Prussia drove millions of capital from the Continent to London, where it found investment in consols. Now that England is in danger of a war with Russia this capital naturally looks about for a fresh refuge. Hence we find that the excitement and agitation in London which at first affected all securities alike are beginning to turn this capital into American securities, which are the obligations of the only Power likely to escape the complications arising out of the Eastern question as revived by Russia's notes to the several Powers. For this reason the depression in our bonds was not at all commensurate with the reported semi-panic at London, their decline being only about ⅛ a ¼ per cent against a fall of ½ a ⅝ per cent in consols. The difference may be trifling, but any variation in our favor is certainly very significant. At least it had an important result in the Gold Room, where the speculation for a rise produced the comparatively small fluctuation from 111¾ to 112½ as the extreme prices of the day. Again the rates in the loan market indicate that a great deal of gold has been bought despite this small advance, the demand for cash gold becoming so light for the Clearing House this afternoon that the figures which had previously favored lenders turned against them, and as high as six per cent was paid to have gold carried. The specie shipment to-day was only $106,760. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112	2:32 P. M.	111⅞
11 A. M.	111⅞	3 P. M.	112
11:50 A. M.	111¾	4 P. M.	112
12 M.	111⅞	5 P. M.	112⅛
1 P. M.	112⅛	5:30 P. M.	112 a 112½
2 P. M.	112⅛		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from six per cent for carrying to one per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$53,176,000
Gold balances	1,250,728
Currency balances	1,468,878

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DULL.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and without change in rates.

MONEY EASY.

The money market continues to show the same features of ease. Borrowers on call, with pledge of government collaterals, are accommodated at four to five per cent, and on stocks at five to six per cent.

Commercial paper is without new feature. Prime names are readily negotiable at 7½ per cent discount.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Assistant Treasurer received proposals to-day for the sale to the government of one million of five-twenty bonds—the transaction being the one advertised for yesterday, but postponed on account of the Thanksgiving holiday. The amount offered was over $2,900,000. The purchase was limited to the million called for.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The large amount offered at the Sub-Treasury, as well as the moderate prices asked therefor, as well as the lower prices in London and the small advance in gold, rendered the government list heavy, and prices fell off ⅛ a ¼ per cent. The speculation at the government board is on the wane, through an apprehension that Congress will accede to the popular demand to confine the reduction of the national debt to a specified limit, thus restricting the irregular and large purchases of the Treasury Department for the sinking and special funds and enabling a reduction of the taxes. At the same time the market could not be called weak; for there is a steady investment demand, which prevents anything like a sharp decline, governments being at present prices a favorite investment with corporations and private capitalists. The closing street quotations this evening were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110⅞ a 111; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. do., coupon, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅛ a 107¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107 a 107⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 109⅛ a 109¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅜ a 106½.

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The stock market at the opening was firm, but the reported excitement in London produced a decline on the general list, which was afterward checked when it was found that the depression abroad extended less to American securities than to home investments. In fact, Erie was quoted in London at 20 (sterling) when consols had fallen to 92½, the former being the highest price attained there for over a year. It is only fair to say, however, that much of this strength is due to the reported manipulation of the foreign market by agents of the well known Erie clique in this city. Subsequently the market became strong and buoyant, with a general advance in prices, on the announcement that the rival trunk lines leading out of this city had agreed upon a tariff of winter freights, the new arrangement to go into effect at such a time as would anticipate the increased business arising out of the closing of the season of navigation. It was also reported on the street that the several boards of directors of the various lines had ordered an early presentation of treasurers' reports, in order that they might declare dividends before the close of December, after which time the old law, imposing a tax of five per cent on dividends, will go into effect again. It will be remembered, in this connection, that the last Congress, in revising the Internal Revenue laws, committed an oversight and left a hiatus in the period for collecting such taxes, extending to the beginning of the ensuing year.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	93	92⅜
New York Central scrip	87⅛	86⅞
Erie	25½	24⅜
Reading	102	101¾
Lake Shore	93⅞	93½
Wabash	52⅝	52
Northwestern	81⅛	79½
Northwestern preferred	90⅛	89⅝
Rock Island	112	111⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60⅞	60
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	82	81½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	31⅞
Western Union Telegraph	43⅜	42⅜
Pacific Mail	41⅞	40⅞

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG—NORTH CAROLINAS ACTIVE.

The feature of dealings in Southern State bonds was a sharp rise in North Carolinas, particularly the new and low priced issues, in response to the character of the Governor's message, just communicated to the State Legislature, in which he takes strong grounds against any action calculated to impair the reputation of the State's credit. The general list was strong and closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 59¾ a 60; do., new, 57¾ a 58¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 65; do., new, 63 a 64; do., registered stock, old, 49¾ a 50; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91 a 92; do. do., old, 91 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 48 a 49; do., funding, 1866, 38 a 40; do., do., 1868, 26 a 27; do., new, 25¼ a 26; do., special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 91¾ a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91¼ a 92; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 73; do., new, 67 a 69; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 90 a 91; do., Penitentiary sevens, 75 a 77; do., railroad eights, 80 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 102 a 104; do., railroad eights, 96 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 85 a 90; do., new, January and July, 70 a 71; do. do., April and October, 68 a 70; do., registered stock, old, 70 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 64 a 65; do. sevens, 65 a 68; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 79 a 80; do., interest eights, 72 a 73; do., second mortgage eights, 53 a 54; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 77 a 80; do. do., second do. eights, 66 a 68; New Orleans and Jackson first, 84 a 86; do. do., second, 70 a 73; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 83 a 84; do. do., second, 76 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad guaranteed, South Carolina, 64 a 66; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed Georgia, 75 a 76; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 50 a 51; Memphis city sixes, 57 a 59; Savannah city sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 74 a 76; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 70 a 72; do., new, sevens, 72 a 73.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$822,139
Gold payments	1,245,868
Gold balance	60,480,523
Currency receipts	1,436,445
Currency payments	740,274
Currency balance	9,825,747
Customs	372,000

The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says:—

The money market shows more signs of activity. The demand from nearly all departments of trade seems to be increasing. Collections are difficult in the country because the farmers are selling very little of either grain or hogs, and the country merchants are "hard up" because they cannot collect. The money market is, at certain seasons of the year, governed, to a considerable extent, by the condition and disposition of the farmers. If they have but little to sell, or if having it they refuse to sell, everybody in the commercial community feels the pressure in succession until at last it comes home to the farmer himself, in the shape of a depression in the prices of grain and other products, caused, first, by a tight money market, and, next, by the simultaneous crowding into market of products that have been held back too long. There was a moderate movement of currency to the country to-day, which was believed to be mainly for the purchase of hogs, as it was sent to districts where large numbers of hogs are raised. Exchange was in moderate supply to-day, and sold at fifty cents per $1,000 premium between banks. There seems to be an unusually large demand at the counter for exchange, and the remittances of our merchants to New York are larger than they have been before for a year. At the counter, bankers sell at one-tenth premium and buy at par.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Nov. 25—10:15 A. M.

$10000 U S 6's, '81, c	113⅝	100 shs U S Express..b c	36½
4000 U S 5-20, r, '64....c	107	300 N Y C & H R RR.b c	92⅞
1000 U S 5-20, c, '67	109⅛	400 do..........b3	93
25000 do..........s3	109⅝	10000 N Y C & H ctfs.b c	87½
6000 U S 5-20, c, '68	109¾	200 Erie RR	25⅝
1000 U S 5's, 10-40, r	106⅝	200 do........bet c	25⅝
2000 Tenn 6's, old..b c	59½	100 do..........b3	25⅝
7000 Tenn 6's, n.....b c	57½	500 do.	25½
35000 do.	57½	100 do.	25⅝
1000 California 7's	112½	50 Erie RR pref	51¼
5000 N C Fd act '68..b c	24½	200 Reading RR	101⅞
500 N C Fd act '66..b c	36½	800 do.....b c...b3	102
2000 Missouri 6's	92	100 Mich Central RR	121
5000 N Car 6's, o b..b c	47½	200 L S & M S RR...s3	93¾
5000 Brooklyn 6's, w l.	95	200 do.	93⅝
5000 Va 6's, reg, old	50	800 do.........b c	93⅞
6000 N Y City 6's, '87	102	100 Illinois Central RR	135½
4000 Mich So 2d mtge	95	900 Cleve & Pitts	106⅝
2000 Mich So s f bds	98	400 do.........b60	106¾
12000 Cen Pac RR gold b	91⅛	200 do.	106⅝
1000 do.	91	200 do.	106⅝
2000 Un Pac RR 1st m.	81⅞	500 do..........b3	106⅞
1000 Chi & NW con	88	100 Chic & N W RR..b3	80
1000 Chic & N W int b.	92	900 Chic & N W pfd...b3	89⅞
2000 St L & I M 1st m..	89¼	500 do.........b c	89⅞
5000 do	89½	100 Mil & St P RR	60⅞
3000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st..	104¾	400 Mil & St Paul pf	81¾
5000 C, C & I C, 2d m	64½	100 Tol, W & W RR	52½
1000 Tol, Peo & W 1st.wd	82	100 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94⅜
40 shs Nassau Bank	107	52 do.	94½
56 Cent Nat Bk	105	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	4
5 Fourth Nat Bk	108	100 Ohio & Miss RR	32¼
100 Mariposa M Co	7	380 Morris & Es RR	92
200 do.........b c	7⅛	100 H & St Jo RR	104
100 do.	7⅛	40 do.	103½
200 Mariposa Min prf	10⅝	100 H & St Jo RR pf	115
200 W Un Tel ...bet call	42⅞	100 Col, C & I C R R	18⅝
10 Adams Ex	65⅛	200 do.	18¼
100 do........b c	65½	125 Norwich & Wor RR	103
100 Am Mer U Ex...b c	45⅛	36 do.	104½
200 do.	45⅛		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$12000 US 6's, '81, c	113¼	$10000 US 5-20, c, '65	107
2000 do	113⅜	27000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅛
1000 U S 5-20, r, '62	106⅞	50000 do.	109¼
25000 do.	107	5000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅜
116500 US 5-20, c, '62	107⅛	10000 US 5-20, c, '68	109¼
36000 do	107½	21000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅜
15000 US 5-20, c, '64	107	15000 US 5's, 10-40, r	106⅛
4000 do.	106⅞	25000 US 6's, cur'ncy	111
3300 US 5-20, r, '65	106⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$3500 N C Fund act '68.	24¼	100 shs L S & M S RR,b3	93⅞
1000 N C 6's, n	24½	500 do.........b c	93⅝
1000 Alabama 8's	102	400 do.	93⅞
4000 C & R I & P R 7's.	99½	10 Panama RR	73
10000 U Pac RR 1st m..	81⅞	10 do.	74
600 shs West Un Tel	42⅞	50 Mich Cen RR	121
200 do..bet call..s3	42⅞	300 Un Pacific RR	22⅝
100 Mariposa pref	10⅞	200 Chic & N W pref	89⅝
100 do..........b3	11	100 N J Central RR..s60	108
200 Boston W P	19½	100 do......b c..s60	108
300 do.	19⅛	100 do..........s60	107⅞
100 Adams Ex	65⅛	100 Mil & St P pfd	81⅞
100 U States Ex	36¼	19 P, Ft W & C gtd	94⅜
100 do.	36	100 do.........b c	94
300 N Y C & H R RR	93	27 Del, L & W RR	109½
10 do.	93	100 Bos, H & Erie RR	4
100 do.........b c	92¾	100 do.........s60	4
10000 N Y C & H R cts.s30	87	100 do.	4⅛
20000 do.........b30	87¼	200 H & St Jo RR...s60	103⅞
10000 do.........s3	87	100 do.........s60	103⅞
110 Erie RR	25⅝	50 do.	104
100 Erie pref.......b c	50½		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	43⅛	a	43⅜	N Western pref	90	a	90⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅛	a	41⅜	Rock Island	111⅞	a	112
N Y Cen con	92⅞	a	92⅞	St Paul	60⅞	a	60⅞
N Y Cen scrip	87	a	87⅛	St Paul pref	81½	a	81⅝
Erie	24⅝	a	24⅞	Wabash	52⅛	a	52⅜
Reading	102	a	102⅛	Ohio & Miss	31⅞	a	32⅛
Lake Shore	93⅝	a	93⅞	Bost, Hart & Erie	3⅞	a	4
Northwestern	81	a	81⅛				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. The demand for pot was moderate, and prices were steady at $6 75 a $7 25. The arrivals were moderate. Pearl were dull and nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

BEESWAX was dull, the demand being entirely of a retail character. Small sales were made at 32c. a 32½c. for Southern. Western was quoted at 31½c.

CHICORY.—German ground was still scarce and firm at 10½c. a 11c., gold. We heard of no sales of consequence.

COCOA.—No sales of moment were reported. The demand was very light, and prices were nominal at 8½c. a 9½c., gold, for Guayaquil, in bond, 24c. a 25c. do., for Maracaibo do., and 15½c. a 18c., do., for Caracas do.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was in fairly active demand and firm at $1 90.

CORDAGE.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady. We quote:—Manila, 20½c. a 21½c.; Sisal rope, 19½c.; Russia bolt do., 18c.; Russia tarred, 16c., and American do., 15c.

CANDLES.—There was no demand except for jobbing lots, which were selling at former prices. We quote:—Adamantine (12 oz. a 14 oz.), 14c. a 16c.; sperm, 30c.; patent, 40c.

COPPER.—The market for Ingot was quiet, but prices were quite steady at former quotations. There were sold about 200,000 lbs. Lake and Baltimore at 22½c. a 22½c.

COTTON.—The market for lots on the spot was heavy, and prices receded ⅛c. per lb. There was a fair business transacted for export, while the sales for spinning and speculation were light. The market closed heavy at our quotations appended, with but little demand and holders generally anxious to realize. The sales were 4,070 bales, of which 3,215 were taken by exporters, 654 by spinners, 151 by speculators, and 50 were in transit. The business in future deliveries was only moderate, and, the offerings being comparatively large, prices were heavy and about ⅛c. lower. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—November, 200 at 16 1-16c., 300 at 16c., 200 at 15 15-16c., 100 at 15⅞c.; December, 100 at 15⅝c., 200 at 15½c.; December, January and February, 200 each, at 15⅞c.; 200 January, 300 February and 200 March, at 15⅝c.; January, 600 at 15½c.; February, 200 at 15⅝c.; 500, f. o. b. Mobile, at 15⅝c.—total, 3,700 bales. Also (late Wednesday evening). November, 500 at 16 3-16c., 300 at 16⅛c., 100 at 16c., 100 to arrive before 2d November, at 16c.; December, 200 at 15⅞c.; January, 100 at 15⅞c.; February, 100 at 15⅞c.; 800 f. o. b. Charleston, at 15⅛c.; 300 do. Mobile, at 15⅝c. Total, 2,500 bales. Grand total, 6,200 bales. We append the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
Good ordinary	15½	15⅝	16	16⅛
Low middling	16	16⅛	16½	16⅝
Middling	16⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Good middling	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜

COFFEE.—Rio was steady and firm, with a moderate demand from the trade. There were sold 2,250 bags, ex John Boulton, on private terms. For the other kinds the market was dull; prices, however, were steady, especially for the better grades, the supply of which was light. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15¼c. a 15½c.; good do., 16½c. a 16¾c.; prime do., 17⅛c. a 17¾c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, grass mats, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17¾c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 8¾c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

DYEWOODS.—The business was very light, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were generally nominal. We quote:—St. Domingo logwood $17 a $18, currency; Jamaica do. about $16, gold; West Coast Lima wood about $57 50, currency; camwood $100, gold, and fustic, except Cuba, $16 a $20, do. We heard of no sales of moment.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 37,918 bbls. flour, 200 do. and 600 bags corn meal, 307,852 bushels wheat, 29,915 do. corn, 68,322 do. oats, 148,940 do. barley, 100 do. rye and 400 do. malt. The flour market was dull, but firm at Wednesday's prices. The sales were about 15,000 bbls. Southern flour was dull and heavy and prices were lower. The sales were about 450 bbls. Rye flour was more active and prices were quite steady. The sales were about 390 bbls. Corn meal was in demand at steady prices. Sales 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 50 and 100 do. State at $4 20. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 10	a	$4 85
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 30
Extra State	5 85	a	6 00
Choice do	6 00	a	6 25
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 35
Extra do	5 75	a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 00	a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 75	a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00	a	6 25
Family	6 00	a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 85	a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00	a	6 25
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50	a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 50
Rye flour	4 00	a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50	a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 30	a	4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60	a	—

—Wheat was in moderate demand for export and speculation, and prices advanced 1c. per bushel—the market closing firm at $1 35 for No. 2 spring. The sales were about 125,000 bushels at $1 15 for old No. 2, $1 34½ a $1 35 for new do., $1 34 for do. in store, $1 36 a $1 37 for No. 1 do.—the latter price for Green Bay—$1 38 for a small lot do. in store, $1 40 a $1 45 for small lots of amber Western and State, $1 41 for amber Western in store, $1 65 a $1 68 for white. Rye was dull, and prices were nominal at 88c. a 97c. for old and new Western. Barley was also dull, and prices were nominal at 88c. a 90c. for two rowed State, $1 a $1 12 for Canada West, and $1 a $1 03 for Canada East. Corn was firm, with a moderate demand; sales 40,000 bushels at 86c. a 90c. for new mixed, 90c. a 94c. for old do., 95c. for new State yellow. Oats were steady; sales 200,000 bushels at 62½c. a 63c. for Western, 65c. for white Western, 61c. for Chicago in store.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, and rates were lower in some cases. The offerings of almost all articles were only moderate. Vessels suitable for the petroleum trade were more sought after and commanded full rates. Other kinds of tonnage were quiet, but held with firmness. The engagements were:—To Liverpool—50 tons oil cake, at 22s. 6d.; 12,000 bushels wheat, at 8d.; 1,500 bbls. flour, at 2s. 7½d.; and per steamer, 1,500 bales cotton, at ⅜d. a 9-16d.; 15,000 bushels wheat, at 8½d. To Glasgow—1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d., 1,000 do. do. at 2s. 6d., and per steamer, 500 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d. and 22,500 bushels wheat at 9½d. The charters were:—A bark to Naples, with 2,750 bbls. petroleum, at 4s. 7½d.; a bark to the Windward and back from St. Domingo to New York; a bark to Trieste, with about 2,700 bbls. petroleum; a bark to Buenos Ayres, lumber and general cargo; a Norwegian bark to Cork for orders. United Kingdom or continent with 2,000 bbls. petroleum; a British bark with about 3,500 do. for the same voyage; a bark from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, Adriatic or Mediterranean, with 2,100 bbls. do., on private terms; also a North German brig, 190 tons (now in Boston), to St. Marys to load with lumber for the River Platte, at $21 and primage, and a bark to Hamburg with about 1,400 bales cotton on private terms.

GUNNIES were dull, and no sales were reported. Prices were entirely nominal at 17½c. a 19c. for bags and 26½c. a 27c. for cloth.

HOPS.—The market was unchanged. There was no demand except for small lots prime and choice to supply the present wants of brewers, but prices were quite steady for all but the low and medium qualities, which were still freely offered and unsettled in value. Prices ranged from 10c. to 19c. for common to choice.

HEMP was dull, and prices were nominal at our last quotations, viz.:—Manila, 13c. a 13½c., gold; jute, 5c. a 6c., do.; Sisal, 11½c., do., and Tampico, 7½c., do., in bond.

HAY.—The demand was moderate, and prices were steady at previous quotations. We quote:—Shipping, $1 10; retail lots, $1 15 a $1 35; long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 20; short do., 85c. a 90c.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices of almost all kinds were steady at previous quotations. Holders were generally firm in their views in consequence of the smallness of the stock. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 25c. a 25½c.; do., 20 to 23 lbs., 25½c. a 26c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25c.; Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Central American trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 21c. a 22½c.; do. not trimmed, 22 to 24 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 22c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Tampico, 20 to 23 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 16c. a 18c.; Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 20c.; Porto Cabello, 20 to 22 lbs., 20c. a 22c., all gold.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was still very quiet. There was some demand, but the smallness of the supply and the firmness of holders restricted business. A cargo of about 500 tons Summerlee arrived to-day, and was held at prices above the views of buyers. There is no Eglinton or Glengarnock here, and prices are entirely nominal; the last sale of the former was made at $35. American iron was still in light demand, and prices favored buyers, though they were not quotably lower. No. 1 was quoted at $31 and No. 2 at $29 a $30. There were sold 150 tons No. 1 on private terms. Of old double headed rails 250 tons were sold on private terms. New rails were dull and nominal, at $70 a $71, currency, for American, and $57 a $59, gold, for English. Refined bar was dull at $75.

LEAD.—Pig was in small supply and quoted at $6 25 a $6 40, gold, for ordinary foreign. We heard of no sales of consequence.

LEATHER.—The demand for hemlock sole was fairly active, and prices were firm for prime stock at our quotations below. Prices of inferior lots were weak, though not quotably lower. The receipts are fair and the stock is larger than last week and well assorted. There was more inquiry for union crop, which, however, was lower, as will be seen by reference to our quotations appended. Rough was dull and unchanged. We append the current quotations:—

Hemlock.	B. A. & R. Gde.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	28c. a 28½c.	27c. a —	26c. a 27c.
Middle	29c. a 30½c.	28c. a 29c.	27½c. a 29c.
Heavy	30c. a 31c.	29c. a 29½c.	27½c. a 29c.
Good damaged	25½c. a 26½c.	25c. a 25½c.	24c. a 25c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 21c.; rough, light, 30c. a 33c.; middle and heavy, 30c. a 32c.

Union Crop.	City Slaughter.	Foreign Hides.
Light	39c. a 41c.	34c. a 38c.
Middle	39c. a 41c.	34c. a 38c.
Heavy	38c. a 39c.	33c. a 35c.

Bellies, 20c. a 22c.; oak, rough, light, 33c. a 37c.; middle and heavy, 33c. a 38c.

LIME was steady at former prices, with a fair demand and a good supply. We quote:—Common, $1 15, and lump, $1 75.

LUMBER.—Eastern spruce was steady and firm at $19 50 a $21 for fair to good schedules. The demand was fairly active, especially for good lots, while the offerings were small. Sales of about 600,000 feet were made at from $19 50 to $21.

LATHS.—There was a fair inquiry, and full prices prevailed; the supply was moderate. Sales about 750,000 at $2 50 for Eastern.

MOLASSES.—The market for all kinds was very quiet. The demand was very light and only for small lots, and prices were heavy and nominal at our last quotations. Buyers were indisposed to operate beyond their present wants. We heard of no sales of consequence.

NAVAL STORES.—The amount of business transacted in spirits turpentine was small, there being but little demand, but there was no change to note in prices. About 75 bbls. were sold within the range of 45c. a 46c., the market closing at 45c. a 45½c. for merchantable lots in yard. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin was dull, and we heard of no sales of importance. Prices were unchanged. Strained was quoted at $1 95 a $2; about 400 bbls. in small lots were disposed of within the range of $2 10 a $2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 a $4 75 for pale and $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 20 for Washington and $2 30 a $2 45 for Wilmington—the latter price for rope.

OIL CAKE.—Western was scarce and firm at $42. A lot of 100 tons city, made from American seed, was sold at $42.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 371 bbls. pork, 185 do. beef, 155 packages cut meats and 155 do. lard. Pork on the spot, was in fair jobbing demand at about the prices obtained on last Wednesday. There was some inquiry for wholesale lots, but we heard of no sales; holders generally demanded $23 50 for old mess. There were sold about 400 bbls. in lots at $23 a $23 25 for old mess, $23 75 for full weight do., $22 75 for uninspected new mess, $21 50 for do. new thin mess, $25 50 for city clear, $26 50 for city sheer clear, and $22 50 for city mess. For future delivery the market was quiet. Sales of 500 bbls. for February delivery were reported at $19 50. The market for lard on the spot was quiet, but prices were without particular change. At the close new prime Western steam was generally held at 13½c., with 13⅜c. bid. For future delivery the market was quiet but stronger. For December 13c. was asked, and 12⅞c. bid, while January was held at 12⅞c. The sales were 150 tierces at 13⅛c. a 13¼c. for new Western, chiefly at 13⅛c. and 12⅞c. a 13c. for No. 1 to steam city; also 500 tierces (late Wednesday) for January at 12⅞c. Dressed hogs were rather firmer, especially for light, and the demand was rather more active, the market closing at 8⅞c. a 9c. for light and 8⅝c. for heavy. Live hogs were quite steady at about former figures; the arrivals were 7,291 head (part yesterday), and prices ranged from 6⅝c. to 7c. Beef in bbls. was slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, but prices were quite steady. A few small sales were made within the range of $10 a $15 for prime mess and $15 a $17 50 for extra do. Beef, in tierces, was dull and unchanged. We quote:—Prime mess, $25 a $28, and India do., $29 a $32. Beef hams were dull and nominal, at $29 a $30; we heard of no sales of moment. Bacon was dull and heavy, and prices were lower. The sales were 25 boxes long clear at 11½c., and 30 do. short rib, at 11⅛c., the latter deliverable next week. Cut meats were but little sought after, and prices favored buyers. A small lot dry salted shoulders in hhds. was sold at 8c. We quote:—Pickled hams, 15c. a 16c.; do. shoulders, 9c. a 9½c.; smoked and bagged hams, 16c. a 22c. There was no change to note in the butter market. A moderate demand prevailed for the better grades, which, being in light supply, commanded full previous prices. The inquiry for the other kinds was light, and prices of them favored buyers. The offerings were fair. Cheese—The better grades were generally held with firmness on account of the favorable advices from Europe, but the business was light, buyers refusing to pay the prices demanded. There was but little inquiry for the other grades, which were still freely offered and heavy, though prices were not quotably lower. We append the current quotations:—Butter—State firkins and half tubs, fine, 37c. a 40c.; common to choice pails, 35c. a 48c.; choice State, 41c. a 43c.; Welsh, 36c. a 39c. for fall; fair to fine Western, 23c. a 30c.; inferior and common do., 15c. a 22c.; rolls, 26c. a 35c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13½c. a 15¾c.; ordinary do., 12c. a 13c.; skimmed do., 5c. a 9c.; common to extra State farm dairies, 13c. a 15¾c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

PETROLEUM.—There was no business of importance consummated in crude in bulk. There was but little inquiry, and sellers were generally more anxious to realize, but unwilling to meet the views of buyers, who refused to pay over 12c. There were several lots offered at 12¼c. Crude, in bbls., was dull and nominal at 15¾c. a 16c. Naphtha was in light demand, and we heard of no sales; prices were nominal at 8¾c. a 9c. There was a moderate demand for refined oil but, at lower prices, the market closing at about 22⅝c. There were sold 5,000 bbls. for export at 22¾c. and 500 do. for November at 22½c. There were no sales reported for future delivery. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 26c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market for oil on the spot opened strong, with holders asking 23⅜c., but subsequently declined, and closed at about 23c. Sales, 1,500 bbls., on the spot, part at 23c., and 5,000 do., deliverable up to the 5th of December, at 22½c.

RICE.—Carolina was steady, with a light supply and a moderate demand. About 70 tierces were sold at from 7⅛c. to 7⅞c. for fair to prime lots. Rangoon was dull and unchanged.

STEARINE was a trifle more active, but prices were heavy and lower for all kinds; 30,000 lbs prime were sold at 13c. Common to good lots were quoted at 11½c. a 12½c.

SUGAR.—The amount of business consummated in raw was moderate, the demand being principally from refiners, and the market was steady at full former prices, with only moderate offerings. About all of the sales were made upon a basis of 9⅞c. a 10c. for fair to good refining Cuba. There were sold 700 hhds., part at from 9⅛c. to 10c. for Cuba, and 50 boxes at 11½c. Refined was quite steady in value, with a moderate demand. We quote:—Hard, 13⅛c. a 13¼c.; soft white, 12⅝c. a 12⅞c.; extra C, 12⅛c. a 12¼c., and yellow, 11½c. a 12c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; good to prime refining, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10¼c. a 10⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅞c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8¾c. a 10c.; melado, 6c. a 8½. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10½c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅞c. a 13⅛c.; do., white, 13⅛c. a 13⅞c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10¼c. a 11⅛c.

SKINS.—There were no sales of importance reported. Prices, however, were, quite steady at the following quotations:—Goat—Tampico, 57c. a 59c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 57c. a 59c. do., do.; Vera Cruz, 52½c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c. a 57½c. do., currency; Payta, 45c. a 50c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57½c., do., do.; Cape, 40c., do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 39c. do., do.; Central American, trimmed, 42½c. do., do.; do., do., not trimmed, 36c. do., do.; Sisal, 38c. a 40c. do., do.; Angostura, 30c. do., do.; Para, 38c. a 39c. do., do.

SEEDS.—Linseed was quiet, and prices favored buyers. There were sold 2,000 bags, ex Erato, at $2 02½, gold, on thirty days' time, with interest. Clover was considerably sought after for export, but the firmness of holders restricted business; 10½c. was demanded for round lots; a lot of 250 bags was sold at 10⅜c. Timothy was dull and nominal at $4 50 a $4 75.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was quiet at 28c.; no sales.

SPELTER was still quiet and prices were nominal at 6c. a 6½c., gold.

SHOT.—We quote:—Drop 8½c. and buck 9½c.

TOBACCO.—The business transacted in Kentucky was small, there being but little demand from any source, but there was no change to note in prices. There were sold 150 hhds. at from 6½c. to 10c. Seed leaf was slow of sale, the demand being almost entirely of a jobbing character, but prices were firm. Sales 53 cases 1866 crop Connecticut at 26c., and 150 do. 1869 crop do. on private terms. Havana was steady, with sales of 200 bales at from 85c. to $1.

TIN.—Pig was dull but without particular change in value. Straits were quoted at 30½c. a 30⅝c., gold, with sales of 75 pigs at 31c., on time; five tons English were sold at 30½c.; closing at 30¼c. a 30½c. Banca was scarce and nominal. Plates were dull, but quite steady at the quotations published in our last issue. Sales 300 boxes I. C. charcoal at $8 25 a $8 37½, gold; 150 do., 14x20 coke, at $7 do.

TALLOW.—The demand was rather more active, but at slightly easier prices. There were sold 160,000 lbs. prime at 9c. a 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 115 bbls. The demand was more active, and prices advanced considerably, the market closing firm at about 90c. for iron-bound. There were disposed of 500 bbls. at 88½c. a 90c., chiefly at 89c. a 89½c.

WOOL.—The market for fleece is still quiet. The demand is light and almost exclusively for small lots, buyers being disinclined to operate largely at the prevailing prices. Holders, however, are firm in their views, demanding full previous figures for all kinds. There is a moderate business doing in pulled wool, which is quite steady in value; the principal demand is for extra. Texas is quiet, there being no demand except for small lots, but holders refuse to sell except at former figures. California wool is steady in value, with a moderate demand. The market for foreign is still without activity and prices of almost all kinds are nominal. The sales were about 225,000 lbs. Fleece at from 50c. a 52c., including Canada combing at 60c.; State and Western, 45c. a 47½c.; No. 1 to X Ohio, 48c. a 50c.; XX do., 51c. a 52c.; Western and State, at 40c. a 45c., the inside price for old; Georgia, 35c.; tubbed, part at 50c. a 52c.; X Ohio, at 46c.; inferior combing, 40c.; unwashed, 30c. a 34c.; medium Ohio and mixed lots on private terms; also 90,000 lbs. pulled at 22½c. a 42c., for low No. 1, super and extra, 100,000 lbs. spring clip California, at 25c. a 34c., the latter price for very fine; 45,000 lbs. Texas at 18c. a 35c. for common to choice, 8,000 Oregon clothing, 50,000 lbs. Mestiza scoured at 80c. a 85c.—chiefly at the inside price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales 2,200 bbls. No. 1 spring, $6 75; amber winter, $7; white $7 50; double extra, $8 25. Wheat dull; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 28, 1,500 bushels extra white Michigan at $1 56. Corn in fair demand; sales 20,500 bushels on private terms. Oats held at 57c. a 58c. for Western. Barley inactive. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $18 a $20; shipstuffs, $24 a $26; middlings, $30 a $32 per ton, according to quality. Highwines, 88c. Canal freights quiet—8c. on barley to Albany, 9c. to New York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake imports—65,000 bushels of wheat, 22,000 bushels of corn, 47,000 bushels of barley, 7,500 bushels of rye, 394,000 feet of lumber. Canal exports—2,850 bbls. of flour, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of corn, 14,600 bushels of oats, 84,000 bushels of barley, 110,000 feet of lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour—Spring extras quiet. Wheat—No. 2 closed firm at $1 07½, cash, $1 07½, seller December. Afternoon market unsettled; sales at $1 07, cash, $1 08, seller December, for No. 2. Corn firmer at 64½c. a 65c. Afternoon, unchanged for No. 2. Oats firm at 41c. for No. 2. Rye quiet at 71c. a 72c. for No 2. Barley firmer at 79c. a 80c. Highwines nominal at 84½c. for iron-bound. Mess pork more active; sales at $19 50. Lard 12c. Hogs higher; sales at $6 25 a $6 60. Cattle fairly active and higher; sales at $3 30 a $5 62½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 53,000 bushels; corn, 64,000 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 179,000 bushels; corn, 89,000 bushels; oats, 42,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 9c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1870.

Petroleum steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25, 1870.

Cotton in fair demand; middlings, 15½c. a 15⅝c.; sales, 1,700; net receipts, 7,536; exports to Great Britain, 3,572; coastwise, 3,136; stock, 69,481; sales of the week, 11,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1870.

Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 15⅝c. a 15⅞c.; sales, 5,800; net receipts, 13,713; coastwise, 527; total, 14,240; exports coastwise, 1,270; stock, 107,804; sales of the week, 39,500.

AN INCORRIGIBLE CRIMINAL.

Out of the State Prison and Into the County Jail.

James Ridley, a colored man, has been confined in New Jersey State Prison some time for larceny, and on Thanksgiving Day, having served his time, he was set at liberty. His incarceration had not reformed his manners or destroyed his love for strong drink. As soon as he found himself at liberty he went on a Thanksgiving "bust," to celebrate his return to his friends and neighbors. Towards evening, when he was pretty "full," he met Stephen Cody, a white man, to whom he had spoken before the prison days; and feeling glad to look on his face once more Ridley asked Cody to treat. Cody did not wish to have anything to do with the new arrival, so he refused to treat him, and was going on his way down Woodruff street, Trenton, when Ridley turned and gave him a savage kick in the abdomen, which disabled him for a long time. Ridley was arrested, taken before Squire Dighan, and in default of bail sent over to Mercer county jail to await trial. Ridley took his breakfast in the State Prison and his supper in the county jail.

FEEDING THE NEEDY MOTHERS.

Thanksgiving Dinner at the Howard Mission—An Interesting Entertainment.

There was a gathering of about two hundred poor women in the chapel of the Howard Mission last evening, who listened with evident pleasure to the exercises of their little children. The whole performance was superintended by Mr. Van Meter, a merry, light-hearted gentleman, who possesses the happy faculty of putting the little ones on the best terms with themselves. After the singing of songs and other appropriate exercises the mothers, the greater part of whom were widows, sat down before a well spread table, which was unsparingly supplied with turkey and other good things. The poor women, whose careworn features told tales of sorrow, were much gratified by the thoughtful attention of their patrons, and the remembrance of last evening's pleasures will form one of the brightest spots of their joyless existence.

Mr. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, is the president and the most munificent patron of the Howard Mission.

AN IMPORTANT LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

Can the Heirs of a Man Who Commits Suicide Claim the Insurance?

[From the Hartford Post, Nov. 21.]

A notice that an action had been commenced by Anna M. Buell, relict of the late Jeptha C. Buell, of Cleveland, Ohio, against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the sum of $10,000, was received at their office on the 17th inst. Jeptha C. Buell was insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life under policy No. 54,880, for $10,000, on the 22d day of March, 1866, and committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 15th day of November, 1869. Mr. Buell was insured in three other companies for $10,000 each, making a total insurance of $40,000. Of these companies the New York Life insures against suicide and has paid its policy of $10,000. The Connecticut Mutual Life, of this city, the Mutual Life, of New York, and the Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey, do not insure against suicide, and these three companies have combined in the defense against the suits brought on behalf of Anna M. Buell. The case will very likely be carried by either party which is unsuccessful in the Circuit to the Supreme Court of the United States. We shall so get an adjudication of the law of suicide, which shall be final and authoritative throughout the United States.

Jeptha C. Buell was cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, and becoming a defaulter, preferred death to exposure, disgrace and imprisonment. The coroner's jury, as usual in such cases, brought in a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol shot, delivered by his own hand while in a state of temporary insanity. We are led to remark here that insanity is alarmingly on the increase in this country. According to coroner's juries, whose verdicts are not very important in courts, every man who gets insured and commits suicide is insane, and every man who commits murder is insane.

It will be noted that it is over one year since the loss occurred, and nearly a year since the right of a claim occurred, and it was feared the claimants would not commence an action. It is a satisfaction that the commencement of the actions are announced, as the large amount in controversy, the ability of the plaintiff to prosecute, the weight of three corporations defending, the ability of counsel retained on both sides, assures a more satisfactory discussion and authoritative settlement of the law of suicide as applied to life insurance contracts than has yet been had.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CARY—ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., JAMES CARY, Jr., of Newburyport, Mass., to MARY LOUISE ROBERTSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EISENBAUM—PHINEAS.—In this city, on Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, MICHAEL EISENBAUM to ELLEN PHINEAS.

FULLER—ADAMS.—On Thursday, November 24, at the residence of Irving Adams, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. James L. Maxwell, EDWIN C. FULLER, of Montclair, to ELIZABETH A. ADAMS, daughter of the late B. S. Adams, of New York.

HALLENBECK—HOOKER.—In New York, on Wednesday, November 23, by the Rev. John E. Searls, J. W. HALLENBECK to ABBY JANE, daughter of Oliver B. Hooker, Esq., all of New York. No cards.

HEATH—HOAG.—On Wednesday, November 23, at Nassau, N. Y., by the Rev. A. Heath, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Heath, Lieutenant FRANK HEATH, of the Third United States artillery, to HARRIET E., youngest daughter of the late Samuel W. Hoag, Esq.

KENDALL—IRVING.—At Oak Park, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, November 24, by the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, CHARLES A. KENDALL to ANGUISTA, daughter of the late William Irving, all of New York.

POWER—RASINES.—On Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of William W. Clay, 23 West Thirty-first street, by the Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, THOMAS E. D. POWER to A. ROMANA RASINES, daughter of the late J. Antonio Rasines, all of this city.

California and English papers please copy.

RAPELJE—LOTT.—At West Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, November 16, by the Rev. J. M. Van Buren, PETER RAPELJE, of New Lots, to ADDIE LOTT, of the former place.

RIDNER—WHITBECK.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 22, by the Rev. John Holmes, JOSEPH H. RIDNER, of New York, to ELLOGEANE, daughter of Dr. Volkert Whitbeck, of the former place. No cards.

ROBINS—FORSYTH.—On Thursday evening, November 17, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, WRIGHT ROBINS, Jr., to EMMA J., daughter of the late Joseph Forsyth, all of this city.

WEST—WILSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. M. A. Hewes, THOMAS C. WEST, of Brooklyn, L. I., to GRACE, youngest daughter of William Wilson, Esq., of the former place.

Died.

BELDEN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday morning, November 22, Hon. CHARLES O. BELDEN, only son of the late George O. Belden, and an officer of the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers during the war of the rebellion.

BIRD.—On Thursday, November 24, at Dunellen, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Marlow, LOUISA HENRIETTA BIRD, aged 57 years.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her sons, Clinton G., John H., William and Howard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her son Joseph, No. 171 West Twelfth street, on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BOTSFORD.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, November 25, of apoplexy, STEPHEN BOTSFORD, in the 64th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 138 East Fifty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

BUSSING.—On Thursday, November 24, after a short illness, CORNELIUS W. BUSSING, aged 20 years, eldest son of Robert S. and Mary K. Bussing.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 112 Montague street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 24, Commodore JOHN C. CARTER, U. S. N., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Mansion House, Hicks street, Brooklyn, to-day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, November 25, JANE ADELIA, daughter of the late Charles Clark, aged 22 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Presbyterian church. Trains leave Liberty street at 10½ A. M. and 12 M., returning in the afternoon.

COOLEY.—At Harlem, on Thursday, November 24, JAMES T. COOLEY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 211 East 105th street, between Second and Third avenues, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be interred at Washingtonville, N. Y.

Detroit (Michigan) papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—On Wednesday, November 23, after a long and painful illness, HONORA, widow of Michael Coleman, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, Daniel Ahearn, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 185 Lewis st., this (Saturday) morning, at half-past nine. The remains will be taken to St. Bridget's church, corner avenue B and Eighth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CONNELLY.—On Thursday, November 24, AUSTIN J., son of Thomas A. and Mary A. Connelly, aged 2 years, 6 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 185 Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ERWIN.—On Thursday, November 24, of consumption, JOSEPH L., only son of Jacob and Amanda Erwin, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, South Sixth street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

FEE.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, November 23, at his residence, 266 Fifth street, after a short and painful illness, JOHN FEE, of the firm of Fee & Quinn, masons.

The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, at half-past ten o'clock, where there will be a requiem mass offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken from thence, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and those of the family are requested to attend.

FEUCHTWANGER.—On Wednesday morning, November 23, AUGUSTA, wife of Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 18 West Thirty-fifth street, this (Sunday) morning, at ten o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Friday evening, November 25, at his residence 279 Hudson street, JOHN E. FOWLER, in the 69th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HANNAN.—On Thursday, November 24, KATE HANNAN, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, from 174 Seventh avenue, to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HEWITT.—On Thursday, November 24, of general debility, MONICA HEWITT, beloved wife of Thomas Hewitt, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, from her late residence, No. 327 South First street, Jersey City.

HICKS.—On board of ship Agra, off Batavia, on Tuesday, July 5, of consumption, SAMUEL HICKS, eldest son of the late John H. and Frances Hicks, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's church, corner of Great Jones street and Lafayette place, on Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

HOBART.—Lost, at sea, on or about Sunday, October 9, on board steamship Mariposa, DAVID B. HOBART, aged 47 years.

Memorial services will be held on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at the Nostrand avenue Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Nostrand avenue and Quincy street, Brooklyn. The friends of the family, also members of George Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to be present.

IMMEN.—On Friday, November 25, after a long and painful illness, during which he exercised the most Christian fortitude and resignation, JOHN H. IMMEN, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Milton Benjamin, in Bergen avenue, near Van Vorst street, Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

IRVING.—On Friday morning, October 25, SARAH FARRINGTON, wife of William Irving.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Jersey City, on Palisade avenue, third house from Hudson avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, November 4, of diptheritic croup, MARY LILLIAN REID, only child of Mrs. Emily Johnson, aged 3 years, 1 month and 21 days.

God hath called her home to heaven.

Nashville and San Francisco papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Thursday, November 24, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Patrick Kelly, a native of Castletownroche, county Cork, Ireland, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 West street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Cork papers please copy.

MALIPHANT.—On Friday morning, November 25, ANN MALIPHANT, the beloved wife of Charles Maliphant, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Cornelia street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MALLOY.—On Thursday, November 24, KATE WINN, daughter of John Molloy, of Garbully, near Banagher, Kings county, Ireland.

Her friends and acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, 241 West Twenty-seventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

MARTINE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, November 24, MATILDA, wife of Theodore Martine.

Funeral will take place from St. Mark's Episcopal church, Tarrytown, on Monday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness to meet the eleven A. M. train from New York, via Hudson River Railroad.

MILLARD.—On Wednesday, November 23, THOMAS MILLARD, Esq., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 582 Lafayette avenue, near Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

McCLUSKY.—On Friday morning, November 25, at his residence, 132 White street, JOHN McCLUSKY, aged 46 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

NIXON.—On Thursday, November 24, WILLIAM NIXON, son of Jananes Nixon, aged 22 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family and those of his brother-in-law, Henry Dobbin, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Dobbin, 235 East Forty-fourth street.

SAGEMAN.—On Friday, November 25, F. W. SAGEMAN, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAWYER.—On Friday, November 25, SYLVESTER J. SAWYER, M. D., aged 42 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's Herald and Times.

SWEENEY.—On Thursday, November 24, at the residence of his mother, 209 Front street, Brooklyn, of congestion of the lungs, HUGH SWEENEY, aged 25 years and 10 months.

All the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

New Jersey and Connecticut papers please copy.

VAN BUREN.—On Thursday evening, November 24, GEORGE RYERSON VAN BUREN, aged 21 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 584 Ninth avenue, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

VAN VORST.—On Wednesday, November 23, LETITIA VAN VORST, wife of Cornelius Van Vorst, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Bergenwood avenue and Union place, town of Union, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be interred at English Neighborhood.

VAN ZANDT.—On Friday, November 25, MARY, widow of Andrew Van Zandt, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at her late residence, No. 28 Jones street, without further notice.

REPUBLICANISM IN ROME.

Garibaldian Veterans in Political Association.

The Anniversary of Mentana—Trains for the Battlefield and Receptions by the Way—New Wine and a Jollification—The Pope's Speech to the Zouaves—Schools—Rifles—An Irish Lady and a Zouave.

ROME, Nov. 6, 1870.

There is now an association here called the "*Reduci delle Patrie Battaglie*," who are chiefly ex-Garibaldian volunteers, and have fought under that enthusiastic leader on various occasions from 1849 to 1867. For these patriots such an anniversary as the battle of Mentana, which recurred yesterday, was not, of course, to be passed over in silence. Yesterday, before daybreak, they started by a special train for Monte Rotondo, which is an easy walk from Mentana. Other political associations came on by the six A. M. train, and great numbers of other commemorationists reached the scene later in the morning, having preferred conveying themselves and their banners along the old road, the Via Nomentana of the ancient Romans, in omnibuses, caleches and carrettini. Altogether there were about 5,000 on the field of battle to display their sympathy for the Garibaldians who fell there in 1867 in attempting to obtain what has been achieved with far less bloodshed this eventful year. At Monte Rotondo the Mayor and Giunta met the deputies of the different societies and conducted them to partake of an abundant collation. The city doctor then made a speech, and excited the indignation of the assembly by describing the barbarous treatment of the dead and wounded by the Papal soldiers after the battle. At Mentana an arch draped with mourning commemorated the event, and more speeches were made, and laurel wreaths and crowns were placed on the green hillocks marking the resting places of the slain Garibaldians, in whose honor a distinguished poetess, Signora Rizzo, recited an ode of her own composition at the Villa Santucci, the spot where the fight was the hottest. There was a great deal of enthusiasm in the assembly, but order was perfectly maintained, although an immense quantity of the agreeable new wine of Monte Rotondo was consumed on the occasion by the thirsty politicians. In the evening the excursionists returned to Rome with banners, patriotic songs and discordant clanging of drums and horns. This afternoon there was a supplement to the demonstration at the Coliseum, where the stand from which the Capuchin friar preaches on Good Friday was occupied successively by a number of orators, who narrated the events of yesterday and invited the public to another commemorative demonstration on the 24th of November—the anniversary of the beheading of Monti and Tognetti, who were executed as conspirators soon after the blowing up of the Zouaves' barracks in 1867, in which reckless affair they were accused of being the principal actors.

CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

I was amused by the variety of manner and accent in the democratical orators who mounted the monk's pulpit, and I could not help thinking that if the Pope's Ecumenical Council has been prorogued another has succeeded it in the Eternal City, for certainly all parts of Italy have sent their political representatives here, and the rich brogue of the Neapolitan succeeds the close dialect of the Piedmontese, as the smooth Venetian contrasts with the energetic Bolognese.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A question which interests all parties just now is that of education, for government schools of various grades are about to be opened, the inscription of scholars commencing on the 10th instant, while the Jesuits, who have hitherto monopolized the instruction of youth in Rome, and are anxious not to lose that privilege, have applied to General Lamarmora for permission to reopen their schools and have obtained it, although the Municipal Junta urgently petitioned the Royal Lieutenant in the contrary sense. The result is that the Jesuits are to give up half their extensive localities in the Collegio Romano for the establishment of a government lyceum, gymnasium and technical school, reserving the other half for themselves to continue teaching the scholars whose parents prefer their peculiar system. This privilege is, however, neutralized by a notification published in the *Official Gazette* of last night, informing scholars and their families that as the instruction given by the Jesuits is not considered equal to that provided by the government it will not be accepted as a legal preparation for entry into government lyceums, universities or government offices.

A SPEECH BY THE POPE.

On the 2d instant the Pope addressed the following speech to a body of Pontifical officers just returned to Rome:—

Be welcome, faithful defenders of the cause of God, who, neither yielding to threats nor flatteries, remained firm to your duty for eleven years, and then, at the moment of the last trial, willingly offered your lives, merely to demonstrate the violence used against the most ancient and venerable of thrones. Thanks also for your attachment shown to me now, that, although absolved from your oaths, you prefer waiting with me for better times, which I hope for against all hope. The cause of God, when it appears cast down to every one, is precisely then on the eve of rising again like a new phœnix; therefore, have courage and faith.

PAY.

To facilitate these officers' courage and faith Pius IX. gives them half pay, while the Italian government, looking on them as unattached, gives them half pay also, so that altogether they are not badly off.

ARMS.

There are 5,000 Remington rifles in the Vatican Arsenal, and other descriptions of arms and artillery; but, as that establishment is within the precincts of the Apostolic Palace, General Lamarmora is too delicate to inquire what his Holiness is keeping them for. Perhaps it is to help the "new phœnix" to raise his head again, although a Jesuit writer of reputation, Father Curci, has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Fall of Rome by the Italian Arms Considered in its Causes and Effects," in which he plainly states that "in the present condition of Europe there is no element for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power." As to help from Prussia, Father Curci considers that the "pious aspirations of King William, and his hints of divine right, conceal the greatest danger to the Church and the world." The writer classes Russia and Prussia as two giants of heresy and schism, and inquires what hope there is for the supreme Gerarch of the Catholic Church to be reinstated in his throne by either of them. The only Power capable of aiding the Pontiff, says Father Curci, was Catholic France, "but who does not see into what an abyss that once prosperous and powerful kingdom has fallen?"

IN SUPPORT OF FRANCE.

It is certainly singular to see the warmest friends and bitterest enemies of Pius IX. and the Papacy, such as De Charrette and Garibaldi, the Pontifical Zouaves and the "thousand of Marsala," fighting side by side to save France from the gripe of Prussia.

AN INDIGNANT IRISH LADY.

The *Capitale* is a journal which now and then caters a bit of scandal for the prurient ear of the public. The other day it invited the *Questura* to visit a certain house in the Via Capo le Case, where a lady would be found curling the mustaches of a refugee zouave. As the address of the fair one was given, the lady complained to the police, and obtained an apology from the *Capitale*, besides which she sent the following letter to the *Osservatore Romano* of the 2d inst.:

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR—Allow me to state in your respectable journal that the excuses obtained through the illustrious General Lamarmora and the Questor Berti, from the journal *La Capitale*, respecting what it had impudently said about me, do not suffice. I have still to make a manifestation. Not wishing to have fresh recourse to the above-mentioned illustrious gentlemen, who declared themselves "powerless in preventing the low insults of the free press," I now notify that, being an Irishwoman and a Catholic, and therefore a *Papalina* of the blackest hue, the cause of the zouaves is mine also, and, as I told those gentlemen, it would be too great an honor for me to keep a zouave in my house. ANASTASIA D. A. HASSETT.

92 CAPO LE CASE.

COOLIE LABORERS GOING EAST.—Another batch of Chinese laborers, ninety in number, passed through Sacramento on Wednesday *en route* for the cotton fields of Louisiana, where they are to be utilized in place of the negro population. A Sacramento contemporary says that they were "shipped as cattle and locked up in the cars by Hill & Batties," who are the American agents of the Chinese contracting firms. Recently, when a similar party of laborers were being carried through Sacramento, a number effected their escape by jumping from the cars, and it is probable that these poor creatures are either carried off against their will or are the victims of deceit and treachery.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 18.*

THE PRIZE RING.

Prize Fight in Dubuque, Iowa—"Red Handed Mike" Wins an Easy Victory in Four Rounds and Seven Minutes.

[From the Dubuque Herald, November 17.]

The second prize fight arranged in Dubuque since the earliest settlement here came off on Wednesday. Two years or more ago, Johnny Bernand, a professional pugilist, fought and whipped Toohey, a novice, of Amboy, in a battle which continued through forty-three rounds, although the purse was awarded to Toohey on a claim of "foul." That fight was arranged in this city, and the excursion started from here on a special train chartered from the Illinois Central Company. It created considerable excitement at the time and opened the way for future prize ring contests. Dubuque offers unusual advantages for arranging "mills," there being choice of battle grounds in three different States.

Some weeks ago a battle was fought by novices at Marion, Linn county. The report of the affair in the *Herald* was copied into the New York *Clipper*, and thus came to the notice of Mike O'Connor, otherwise known as Red Handed Mike, a professional prize fighter and aspirant for the championship of light weights. Thinking to advance himself in his ambition, O'Connor came to Dubuque, a few days ago, and issued a challenge for a battle, intending it to come to the notice of the victor in the Marion battle. But it was promptly attended to by a stranger who had just arrived in the city and registered himself at Doner's Hotel as J. C. Clark. He had fought two battles and thought himself equal to the task of taking the conceit out of Red Handed Mike. The challenge was accepted and articles signed for a battle for a purse, to come off near Dubuque on Wednesday, 16th inst. No time was allowed for training, but both men claiming to be in sufficient condition this was not deemed objectionable. Wednesday morning those who had been invited to the country proceeded to the levee, and by the ferryboat and in skiffs started for the battle ground, which had been selected at Boat Yard Hollow, on the Wisconsin shore.

THE MEN.

Mike O'Connor, or Red Handed Mike, claims a fighting weight of 128 pounds, when trained down to his work. He was born at St. Armesett, Canada, and is twenty-six years of age. Before signing articles here he had fought four battles in the prize ring. His first experience was with John Dolan, in a match in Red River territory, in 1865. Dolan entered the ring weighing 200 pounds. Mike weighed 135 pounds. Nineteen rounds were fought in forty-five minutes. Mike came out the victor, but had an arm, his left hand, and four ribs broken by the pounding received from his giant opponent. In 1869 he fought his second battle at St. Paul, in a match with Mike King. He had heard of King, and in order to secure a match with him assumed the name of McDonald. The men were evenly matched for weight, each turning the scale at 138 pounds. Eight rounds were fought in twenty-five minutes, Mike whipping his man. O'Connor's third battle was fought at Rochester, Minnesota, in February of this year, in a match with Billy Menard. It lasted but two minutes, Menard being knocked out of time in the first round. The fourth battle was in July last, at Mankato, in a match with John Wheeler, alias Bridgeport Tom. Three rounds were fought in five minutes, Wheeler being unable to respond to the call for the fourth.

This brief notice of his prize ring record will give a hint of his capacity as a hitter and his powers of endurance. In Mexico he fought a successful duel with knives, and in Charleston, S. C., a duel with pistols. He entered the ring on Wednesday considerably over weight, not having been trained down, but otherwise in good condition.

J. C. Clark, the other aspirant for prize ring laurels, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and is twenty-three years of age. He has but little experience in the ring, but shows a good record for skill and endurance. In 1867 he fought his first battle with Billy Lawler, at Brooklyn, N. Y. It consisted of thirty-three rounds and lasted forty minutes, Clark whipping his man. His second battle he fought at New Orleans in 1869, with Punch Morris. This was a desperate battle of eighty-two rounds and lasting an hour and twenty minutes, in which Clark was compelled to throw up the sponge, and both men were severely punished.

Clark came here from Memphis. He says he has been sick most of the past summer and was not in condition for a fight.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The match was finally made late on Tuesday evening, it being understood that the battle would come off Wednesday morning on the east bank of the Mississippi. Both men were promptly across the river, but various causes delayed the pitching of the ring until after twelve o'clock. It was finally effected, however, the place selected being Boat Yard Hollow, directly opposite and in full view from the city. The ring was the regulation size, twenty-four feet each way. John Morris and Johnny Harris were solicited to nurse O'Connor, and William Smith and John Davis performed the same services for Clark. The umpires were Edward Smith and James Jones; referee, A. Routzong.

DASH OF ORATORY.

Everything being ready, the men stripped and in their corners, O'Connor addressed the crowd as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I come here, having been forced into this fight. I did not want to fight this man; but he has crowded me to it. I issued a challenge for the purpose of catching another fellow, and told him so. I had no money to stake on this fight, and he had none; but, as he insists upon testing who is the best man I am willing to accommodate him for fun or money."

Here a gruff voice from the buffalo robe in Clark's corner notified O'Connor that he was shooting out of his mouth too much and intimated that he had better dry up.

"All I ask is a fair shake and no interference. I will give the loafer over yonder all the fighting he will want for some time."

Clark manifesting no disposition to go into the oratorical business, the referee suggested that time for business had arrived, and the men having shaken hands, at twenty minutes past twelve took position for the

THE BATTLE.

ROUND 1.—Clark approached his smiling antagonist with confidence, made a dash with his right, which was handsomely stopped, and received in exchange a rattler on the bridge of the nose and covering his left eye. First knockdown awarded to Mike. Two to one offered on O'Connor and no takers.

ROUND 2.—At the call of time both men came up promptly. A dark stream was observed flowing from Clark's nose and a claim for first blood was made and allowed to O'Connor. Clark had evidently received a valuable lesson in the first round, and fought shy. Mike soon tired of Clark's dodging and visited his nose again with his right, followed up with a bewildering blow on his temple, and sent a third under his ear, as Clark sought refuge in O'Connor's corner. Clark's seconds insisted that he should not be struck when leaning up against the ropes, reflecting on his slim chance.

ROUND 3.—Mike responded quickly to the call of time; Clark came up with evident suffering to take another dose. O'Connor rushed the fighting, and drove Clark to the ropes, with a fearful blow on the body and two stingers on the sick eye and sore head. Mike stopped to request the privilege of punching him on the rope, but being refused, consented to allow Clark's seconds to take him to his corner.

ROUND 4.—Clark came up bleeding profusely at the nose and mouth. His eyes were closing rapidly. He, however, went to work with spirit, and after some splendid sparring, in which he stopped a dozen vicious lunges from Mike, succeeded in planting his right on Mike's cheek. Mike lost no time in repaying the slight favor with a rattler on Clark's jaw and a fearful blow on the body that doubled Clark up completely in his corner. Clark's seconds said something about fighting at the rope, when Mike generously offered to whip both principal and seconds if they would respond to the next call of time.

ROUND 5—Was no round at all. Time was called, and Mike took position, reminding the referee that he could only afford to wait eight seconds for his antagonist. Clark hugged his stomach and groaned piteously. He was evidently played out. His seconds sponged the blood from his face and tried to raise him out of his corner. It was a hopeless case, however, and protesting that he could not fight O'Connor, and had warned his friends against betting their money on him, he requested a toss of the sponge.

The fight and purse were awarded to Mike O'Connor. The battle commenced at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, and the sponge was thrown from Clarke's corner at twenty-seven minutes past twelve, four rounds having been fought. Outside betting was not very lively, but still some money changed hands. About 100 spectators were present from this city. O'Connor escaped without a scratch. Clarke appeared on the street in the evening with a damaged nose, a darkened visual organ, and a number of select and invisible bruises and pains.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Red Handed Mike O'Connor is again spoiling for a fight. He believes he is able to whip his weight in any ring in the United States, but to bring the matter to the notice of light weights in this section, proposes to fight any one of them, of the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa, for a purse of $1,000. His challenge will be open for four weeks, during which time he will await answers in Dubuque.

DEFALCATION IN FITCHBURG, MASS.

An Englishman Absconds with a Large Amount of Money and Bonds, Leaving His Family.

[From the Fitchburg (Mass.) Reveille, Nov. 24.]

Jeremiah Booth, an Englishman who has for some years been engaged in the manufacture of worsteds, at the mill upon West street, left town on the 17th inst. for Boston, and has not yet returned. His continued absence excited the suspicions of the gentlemen interested in the business, and led to an examination of the affairs of the concern. It appears that Booth had collected as far as possible the debts due the firm, without paying any of its bills, and had also raised the wind by making notes in the names of the firm, which the credit of his partners enabled him to get discounted. These funds he invested in negotiable securities, and he is now probably safely out of this country, enjoying the fruits of his rascality. The losers by the transaction are Messrs. Alvah and C. T. Crocker, who some years ago were induced to form a partnership with Booth for the manufacture of worsted goods, they furnishing the necessary capital for the erection of the mill and the carrying on of the business. The extent of the defalcation is not made public, but it is rumored that it reaches a pretty heavy amount. Booth leaves a wife and three small children in this town.

EUROPE.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of King William of Prussia to the Legislature of the Confederation—The War With France—"Victories Unprecedented in the History of the World"—The Future—National Consolidation.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, 1870.

The session of the North German Parliament was opened to-day. The royal speech was read by commission from the throne, Herr Delbruck, President of the Legislative Body, representing the Crown. The following is the complete text of the royal speech, the transmission of which by cable to New York was interrupted before it was completed. His Majesty's Commissioner said:—

HONORED GENTLEMEN OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to assign me the duty of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the confederate government. It would have given his Majesty great satisfaction if he could have been present to-day to thank God from this place for the successes with which the German arms have been favored and to express to you how much the national attitude and the unanimity of Parliament in affording the means necessary for carrying on the war have aided these successes.

By the victories, unprecedented in the military history of the world, which by God's help have been gained through the heroic courage and wise leadership of the Germans, the aggressive movement made by France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that their present power, since the destruction of their armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of resisting the united military forces of Germany. We might, therefore, regard peace as certain, had our unfortunate neighbors a government, the members of which would have seized every opportunity to enable the nation, at the head of which it had placed itself by its own act, to elect a National Assembly to deliberate upon the present and future state of their country.

But the documents which will be submitted to you will prove that those who now hold the power in France prefer to sacrifice the strength of a noble nation in a helpless struggle, the incalculable exhaustion and waste of which will result almost alone to France. The continuance of the war under present circumstances so lessens the power of the country that restoration will be slower than in the ordinary course of war.

The government is, however, compelled with regret to express the conviction that peace between these two great neighboring peoples—upon the continuance of which they calculated less than six months ago—will be imperilled by the remembrances which this war will leave in France, when by the recovery of her own strength—or by the alliances with other Powers—she shall feel herself strong enough to renew the struggle. The conditions upon which the allied governments would conclude peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifice laid upon our country by this war, which, though undertaken without any reason whatever, was approved by the whole French nation. It is, above all things, necessary that they should establish a safe frontier for Germany, against the continuance by future rulers of France of desire for conquest. The confederate governments feel that they can rely upon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now when it is a question of rendering secure the policy of conquest which has been pursued for so many hundred years, and that this frontier should be settled so as partly to redress the results of the unfortunate wars which Germany, at a period of internal dissentions, was forced to wage by France, it is at the same time necessary that our South German brethren should be freed from the threatening position which France acquired by former wars. The results which have been achieved are before you.

The governments expect to meet from you the same patriotism and devotion which they have already experienced when they had to undertake the now achieved successes. It is their most earnest wish that it may be possible to refrain from using all these means.

To afford a complete survey of the political situation the governments will lay before you communications which have recently reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs respecting the Treaty of Paris; in doing which the government expresses the hope that the blessings of peace will remain assured to those nations which have hitherto enjoyed them. The continuance of war has not prevented the accomplishment of works of peace. The sentiment of unity which has been vivified by common danger and jointly-won victories; the consciousness of the position which Germany, for the first time for centuries, has achieved through her unity; the recognition of the fact that only by the creation of permanent institutions for the future of Germany can a fitting legacy of this time of deeds and sacrifices be assured have rapidly and completely filled the German peoples and princes with the conviction that stronger links than those afforded by international treaties were needed between the North and South.

This unanimous opinion of the governments has led to negotiations, the first fruits of which, springing from the field of battle, will be laid before you for approval, in the shape of a constitution for the German Confederacy, which has been agreed upon by the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, and unanimously adopted by the Federal Council. An understanding which has been arrived at upon a similar basis with Bavaria, will also form a subject for your deliberations.

The treatment of the views which exist between the allied governments and Wurtemburg respecting the objects to be attempted, permits us to hope that a similar agreement as to the method of attaining it will not be wanting.

Honored gentlemen, with this work you will worthily close a period such as has rarely been the lot of legislative assemblies. In a little more than three years you have helped the further completion of the federal constitution which was confided to your cooperation by a long series of important laws entering deeply into the most varied interests of the nation, and by the last of these laws submitted to you this constitution and the legislation resting thereon are to be extended across the frontiers which hitherto separated us from our South German brethren.

The great national idea which has hitherto guided you in your deliberations will, with God's help, be brought nearer to its full realization by the last discussion for which you assemble.

Therefore, by order of his Majesty the King, and in the name of the Confederate government, I declare the Parliament of the North German Confederation open.

THE "FATHERLAND."

Isaac Disraeli's Claim of Authorship—Bible Derivation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STANDARD:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter signed "W. M'C.," with the above heading, which appeared in the *Standard* of the 1st inst. The writer commences by saying "Isaac Disraeli, in his 'Curiosities of Literature' (article 'History of New Words') writes as follows:—'Let me claim the honor of one pure neologism. I ventured to introduce the term of "Fatherland" to describe our *natale solum*. I have lived to see it adopted by Lord Byron and by Mr. Southey, and it may therefore be considered as authenticated.'" The writer then infers that the Germans have borrowed their "Vaterland" from our English word "Fatherland," and deems this theory to be established most conclusively from the fact that, "on reference to a standard German dictionary (that of Hilpert, published at Carlsruhe in 1857), 'Vaterland' is there described as a 'new word used by the poets.'" Now, if "W. M'C." will refer to Martin Luther's German translation of the New Testament he will find, Heb., xi. 14, "Dasz sie ein Vaterland suchen," which passage is rendered in the authorized English version, "That they seek a country." Besides, "vater" is by no means an unusual prefix to words signifying in composition "native;" for example, "vaterstadt" means "native town." A reference to the dictionaries of Flügel and Thieme will supply many others. The same idea of "father" is found in the other languages having a Latin origin; thus, in French we have "patrie," in distinction to "pays;" in Italian we find "patria" and "paese," and in Spanish "patria" and "pais."

If even the Germans had "annexed" this word in the manner supposed, we English should be chary about throwing stones from our glass house, having been so greatly indebted to other nations for the *matériel* with which we have built up our own noble and beautiful language.

Your obedient servant, W. A.

ENGLISH MONEY LOANS.

Where the Cash Goes and How it Returns.

As a set-off to English subscriptions to foreign loans, the London *Financier* says:—

Account must be taken of the returns of capital which are periodically made to bondholders on account of redemptions, whether by drawing or by purchase in the open market. The Italian government pays back yearly £533,333 of the principal of the first State Domain Loan, and £626,920 to the Tobacco Loan, making together £1,160,313—in addition to various sums on the Maremmana, Sardinian, and other loans. Irrespective of the general debt, a total of £1,133,920 of Turkish redemptions is shown. The debt of Egypt is smaller than that of Turkey, but the drawings enumerated still represent more than £1,100,000 sterling, independent of the Viceroy's Mortgage Loans. During 1870 Peru pays off £632,200 of the Five per Cent Loan of 1865, besides a small amount upon the Pisco to Yca Railway Loan. These four countries, therefore, return about £4,700,000 annually of the principal of loans held largely in Great Britain. In addition, Russia, upon her borrowings and railway guarantees, repays yearly some £200,000 of capital, and will before long have to make much larger repayments. Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation repay about £100,000; Brazil, some £150,000; Chile, something over £100,000; the Danubian Principalities and Roumania, £100,000; Honduras, £35,000; Morocco, £25,000; Spain, £20,000; Sweden, £25,000, and various other repayments also accrue upon Danish, Guatemalan, San Domingo, New Granadian, Montevidean and Columbian loans. Altogether about another million sterling is paid upon these stocks on account of redemptions. We arrive thus at an aggregate of foreign stock repayments equal to about £5,700,000. This return of money for reinvestment has a distinct influence upon the money market. Unlike the dividends received, such sums have wholly to be reinvested, and our stores of perfectly available money are increased by this amount. Next year these repayments will reach considerably over £6,000,000, and every year they will augment, owing to the accumulative nature of the sinking funds. In the foregoing enumeration we have not taken into account the repayments on colonial government loans, which likewise represent a considerable aggregate.

MURDER OF A GERMAN SHIP CAPTAIN.

A French Rabble Assassinates Him in His Cabin.

The ship Flora, from Rochefort, France, has (November 9) reached Dantzic in safety. This is the vessel whose captain (Zielke) was shot by the rabble before leaving the French port.

The following particulars of the murder have been given by the mate of the ship, Mierau:—Captain Zielke was sitting in his cabin, about half-past eleven at night, and partially undressed, when he heard a tumult on the deck. On going up quickly he perceived an armed crowd attempting to enter the ship and the mate trying to prevent them. A lively altercation took place between the crew and the mob, which was composed of national guards and men in blouses, all with weapons. Scarcely had the captain appeared when a shot was fired at him from the crowd and he immediately fell. The mate hoisted the pilot flag and a pilot came on board, who went for a doctor, and reported the event to the North American Consul. The surgeon, on arriving, found the captain still breathing, but he died very soon after. The consul drew up a formal report, and advised the mate to leave the harbor immediately with the ship. A marine officer came on board and repeated the recommendation of the consul, adding that the mate would get no pilot to go with him. He also asked to see the free pass which the vessel had received from the French government, because it had brought a cargo of wood from the North Cape for the French navy. No sooner was he gone than the mate gave orders to make all ready for sailing forthwith. The ship has safely navigated these unknown waters and reached the port of Dantzic.

THE TRADE OF MATCHMAKING.

English Speculations in Love Affairs—The Mode and Profits.

We learn from our London weekly contemporary, the *Spectator*, that a new line of journalistic adventure has been recently opened in the metropolis. The newsboys have, it seems, recently taken to selling all along the Strand a publication called the *Matrimonial News*. This paper is sold at the extravagant price of twopence. It is "perfectly respectable," but contains nothing save advertisements, and those of one kind alone—namely, the tenders of ladies and gentlemen who desire to get married. The *Spectator* conceives that the mass of the tenders in the *Matrimonial News* are "honest, thick-skinned advertisement for goods—namely, husbands and wives—inserted by persons who really want the articles they profess to want." Our contemporary discusses the matter with becoming gravity, but fails to satisfy himself as to the proper explanation of the phenomenon. He finds many excuses for the short and easy method of courtship, yet after all seems to think that "marriage is a matter of too much worth to be dealt with by attorneyship." "What, for example," he asks, "can be the meaning of this advertisement?"—

A gentleman holding the rank of major in the Indian army, having an income of £1,200 per annum, wishes to meet with a lady, aged from twenty-five to thirty, who would not object to go to India in a few months. She must be a lady by birth and education, musical, of an affectionate disposition, who could appreciate a kind husband, with private means, which would be settled upon herself. As this is a *bona fide* advertisement every inquiry will be accorded to the family solicitor.

The Major, it is true, may be bashful or languid, or is, perhaps, under orders to join; but what can by possibility be the meaning of this other the *Spectator* fails to realize:—

A gentleman, aged thirty-seven, barrister-at-law, holding a very important appointment (upwards of £1,500 a year) in her Majesty's civil service and having early prospects of yet higher distinction, would be happy to correspond with a lady (not a widow), who would appreciate a really good husband. This advertisement being genuine, the advertiser will afford the utmost facility for any inquiry through the agency of solicitors.

There is infinite variety in the articles offered to public competition. It may, perhaps, amuse our readers, possibly instruct some of them, if we give a few specimens culled ready to our hand by the *Spectator*. Thus:—

A young merchant in Manchester, aged twenty-four, and having a comfortable income, wants to settle; he would like a young lady about twenty, fair and nice looking; must be of good family and well educated.

Here is another of the most business-like kind:—

A gentleman, aged about fifty, and having an income of about £500 a year, would like to correspond with some lady of a suitable age and position.

And another, in which the advertiser positively belongs to the class most "run after" by marriageable young women, is a man who has only to pick and choose among the embroidered slippers sent to him:—

A clergyman, aged twenty-eight, with a nice living, good residence and well connected, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady under thirty years of age, and having some private property of her own.

A clergyman, tall, dark, handsome, aged about thirty, whose present income is £140, would like to correspond with a loveable lady, from twenty to thirty-five years of age, with some means in her own right. He would like to exchange *cartes* with 747 or 491.

A gentleman, aged thirty-six, with a good business and a nice private property, would like to correspond with some nice young lady, under thirty, with a view to marriage.

A clergyman of the Established Church, aged twenty-six, tall and good looking, but with only £100 per annum, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady of good family, pleasing appearance and some good means.

A gentleman, aged thirty-five, highly connected and in business as a wine merchant, would like to correspond with some young lady, under thirty. He has a good income and a private country house.

A gentleman, twenty-nine years of age, of moderate height, considered good-looking and having an income of £400 a year, would like to correspond with some young lady of good family, under thirty, with a view to marriage.

A young gentleman, twenty-seven, Christian principles, highly respected, good appearance, and healthy, would like to correspond with a sensible young lady, with a view to matrimony. Will No. 821 oblige?

These tempting offers have all been taken almost at random from a single number of the *Matrimonial News*, barely a week old. The *Spectator* considers the demonstration to be "a curious feature in the society of 1870." The proposals of the fair portion of the customers of the *Matrimonial News* are simple in their features. All that is asked is "means" and "kindness." The men require youth and good looks; ladies are usually content with a man if he be "tall;" seldom making any condition as to age or beauty:—

A young lady, aged twenty-five, well connected, accomplished and of good appearance, would correspond with a gentleman having means to maintain a wife. She has no property, but is of an affectionate disposition, and would devote herself to the interests of a kind husband.

A young lady, under twenty-five, of good family and education, amiable, cheerful, warm-hearted and loveable, would like to correspond with some gentleman with comfortable means, willing to marry a lady on the basis of love only. She has no money.

It is a maxim of political economy that demand brings supply, and, possibly, the "strong necessity of loving" may have produced the *Matrimonial News*. It is no less a true maxim that supply creates demand, and if the *Matrimonial News* lives and thrives the marriage registrars of England may soon expect to drive a roaring trade.

BABY FARMING IN ENGLAND.

Under the direction of Superintendent Gernon, of the P division, Sergeant Relf and Constable Tylers, of the London police, who carried out the details in reference to the case of the baby farmers Waters and Ellis, have since the last remand of the woman Hall, who stands charged with having attempted to foist another person's child on a Mr. Loe, been actively engaged prosecuting inquiries.

These inquiries have resulted in most startling disclosures, but at present details cannot be made public. In the house of the woman Hall, among other articles, were discovered over 200 diapers, over 100 marked with her name. Upon several others were the following marks:—"S. S.," "Emma Garrod," "Foster," "F. B.," "F. M.," "G. R. L.," "F.," "S. D. L.," "M. D. H.," "H. S.," "M. H.," "J. G.," "M. A. S.," "J. D. L.," "Emily Cope," &c. In regard to the case of Mrs. Waters, who a short time back was executed at Horsemonger lane jail, it may be stated that one of the infants no doubt farmed by her is still in want of an owner. On September 28, 1868, a female infant, about a week old, was placed out by Mrs. Waters with a Mrs. Prounger, of 13 Dennett's road, Peckham. Waters stated she had received it that night from a lady. It was then dressed in a brown linsey pelisse trimmed with braid, a merino hat and feather, white frock with blue bows, and around its neck a pocket handkerchief marked "R. M. Newal, 36, 1864," in ink, and a mark in red cotton over that. The child is said to be a handsome and fine one.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Marshal MacMahon, the French Leader, Convalescent.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* (November 8) at Wilhelmshöhe says that Marshal MacMahon, though still unable to move from Pourroix, is progressing most favorably, and he may be almost considered as fairly convalescent; so much so, that his removal will probably really take place at a very early date, when he will come to Germany, his intention having been, from the first, to constitute himself prisoner of war at the earliest moment his health would allow of him doing so.

Meanwhile he has written to the Emperor Napoleon, and proposes to take the first opportunity of paying his respects in person.

Death of the Two Baroches.

A letter from Tours, dated on the 8th inst., says:—You will probably have heard of the almost simultaneous death of the two Baroches—the father, the former Minister of Justice, in Jersey, and the son at the combat of Bourget, in front of Paris. The death of the latter is related as follows:—

His battalion had lost 225 men and ten officers out of twenty, and was on the point of being surrounded when M. Baroche ordered his officers to retreat, saying that, for his part, he should remain where he was. They in vain endeavored to get him away. He was stubborn. Nine men, an ensign and a sergeant refused to abandon him. Then he advanced towards the enemy, and when he was at twenty paces from them he stopped, saluted his comrades, drew his revolver and fired on the Prussians. A terrible volley was the reply to this heroic bravado, and Ernest Baroche lay dead upon the ground.

Desolation in France—List of French Families Who Have Been Burned Out—Ruin, Bankruptcy, and Without Homes.

A return, consisting of a printed table in eight columns, giving the names, numbers and descriptions of the families who have been burned out of house and home in the communes of Bazeilles, Lamoncelle and Balan, has been published.

A supplementary return gives information of the losses of the inhabitants of the commune of Falaise by the burning of the village on the 28th of August. The first of these lists is drawn up by M. de Montagnac, the second is certified by the Mayor of Falaise and by M. Leon-Robert, the ex-representative of the department of the Ardennes.

M. de Montagnac's return gives the names of 672 families in the three communes of Bazeilles, Lamoncelle and Balan who have lost nearly everything in the burning of their villages. These families vary in size, from widows and old couples to five and six children. The descriptions sometimes tell a moving story in dry official words. "Husband killed in his bed," "father and mother wounded and unable to work," "husband disappeared," "two children drowned," "husband killed and burned;" "wife dead from the effects of the invasion." These people are nearly all weavers, workmen, gardeners, farm laborers, or little village tradesmen. In many cases they are absolutely without resources, and are entirely dependent on charity. The return by the Mayor of Falaise enumerates eighty families, and gives somewhat more minute information than that of M. de Montagnac.

The loss which these families have sustained is estimated at 133,400 francs in house property, and 137,770 francs in movable property.

The French Armies—Strength of the Six Great Commands Out of Paris.

The *Liberté* of the 2d of November reported the following as the strength of the six French armies outside of Paris:—

The Army of the Vosges, under the command of General Cambriels, 35,000.

The Army of Besançon, name of commander unknown, 90,000.

The Army of the West, under the orders of Count Keratry, 90,000.

The Army of the North, under General Bourbaki, 40,000.

The Army of the Centre, at present at Mer, in front of Blois, under the orders of General Tripart, 90,000.

The Army of the Loire, under General D'Aurelle de Paladines, 80,000.

Total, 425,000.

According to this statement General Von der Tann is exposed to the advances of two armies—one, that of the Centre, of 90,000 men, on the north bank of the Loire, which must have furnished the troops mentioned in the last engagements, and the other of 80,000, separated from him by the river; and inasmuch as his whole force can hardly have exceeded 30,000 since General Wittich took the Twenty-second Prussian division back to Paris, via Chartres, his position at Orleans should be untenable should the French commanders venture upon the policy of splendid audacity of which the Prussians have given them so many examples.

The writer of the military review in the London *Standard* thinks the French ought to have been able to surround and capture the German force a week before.

Bismarck's Diplomacy—The Chancellor's Policy Towards Thiers and Moltke.

According to the London (November 10) correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Count Bismarck is anxious to have it believed that he was personally willing to yield a good deal more to M. Thiers than he could persuade Von Moltke and the military council around the King to grant. "The astute Chancellor desires to propitiate the known inclinations towards mercy and moderation of the Crown Prince, to whom he has heretofore been an object of mistrust and aversion. He naturally feels that the present reign, like the present war, cannot be far from its close; and he leads the diplomatists who see him to imagine that he thinks there has been slaughter and glory enough, and that it is time to turn the nation's thoughts towards the work of consolidation with which he is now busied. It is confidently said that he led M. Thiers to understand that, if dismantled, he did not covet Metz; Strasbourg he thought it waste of time to debate about. Dr. Russell says the objection to the revictualling of Paris "originated with the King, who thinks and acts for himself."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Queen Victoria has approved of Mr. Marsh Giddings as Consul General at Calcutta for the United States of America.

The failure of Messrs. Morgan & Jackson, yarn agents, of Manchester, is (November 10) announced, with liabilities of £10,000.

The liabilities of Messrs. Brown, Hunter & Co., general brokers, of Liverpool, are returned at £50,379, and the assets are trifling.

The liabilities of John Reynolds, of Liverpool, provision dealer, amount to nearly £38,000, and the assets to £9,500.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America will be held in London on the 6th of December.

Lord Courtenay is in bankruptcy in England; debts, £700,000; assets, hopes at the death of his father, the Earl of Devon.

M. Laurier has sent a note to the *Constitutionnel* in answer to certain charges brought against him by that journal and the *Gazette de France* in connection with the French loan in London.

A correspondent with Garibaldi sends a graphic but lamentable account of the state of the General's army on November 8. It would be almost impossible, he says, to conceive one worse dressed, armed or organized.

Queen Victoria has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom unto Edward Kenny, Esq., late President of the Council of the Dominion of Canada.

The numbers are published in London of thirty-three bonds, amounting to £10,100, of the Chilean loan of 1870, which have been drawn by lot at the counting house of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and will be paid off at par on the 1st of January.

The Lord Mayor of London has appointed Mr. Joseph Gibbs, M. A., a member of the Inner Temple, to be his private secretary. Mr. Gibbs has acted in the same capacity to eight of his lordship's predecessors, having first received the appointment in the second Mayoralty of the late Mr. Alderman Cubitt.

In the week ending November 5, the aggregate mortality in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom was in the ratio of 23 deaths annually to every 100 of the present estimated population. The rate ranged from 14 in Wolverhampton to 35 in Liverpool. In London 2,193 births and 1,343 deaths were registered, the former having been 57 and the latter 126 below the average.

An official English return sets forth the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th November, thus:—Imported—American, 4,162 bales; Brazilian, 2,579; East Indian, 22,603; Egyptian, 4,957; miscellaneous, 4,563—total, 43,864 bales. Exported—American, 3,717 bales; Brazilian, 708; East Indian, 17,402; Egyptian, 182; miscellaneous, 346—total, 22,355 bales.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SUICIDE.

The Victim Mrs. T. M. Avery, of Chicago—The Body Found.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Nov. 23.]

The name of the unfortunate woman who committed suicide at Niagara Falls on Sunday was Mrs. T. M. Avery, of Chicago, the wife of a prominent lumber merchant of that city. The contents of the letter left by her at the Spencer House having been telegraphed to her friends, the Chicago papers are enabled to furnish some particulars explanatory of the fatal act. From them we learn that twelve years ago she had an attack of typhoid fever, which left her bodily health unimpaired, but which acted disastrously to her mind. Soon after her recovery symptoms of melancholy insanity manifested themselves, and the disorder gained strength as the years went on. She became a prey to great despondency, was convinced that she was useless in the world, refused to go into society, and kept herself as secluded as possible. Her condition gravely disquieted all who knew her, and she was attended with unremitting care, and without her knowledge was closely watched. Recently, her relatives had flattered themselves with the hope that she was improving. She was prevailed on to see some of her old friends and to go out visiting, but their hopes were sadly deceived.

On Friday, according to the *Times*, "she suddenly disappeared from her residence, No. 245 West Washington street, without informing any one as to where she was going and leaving no clue which might lead to the discovery of her whereabouts. Inquiries were made at the various police stations, but without success. Advertisements, offering large rewards for any information as to her whereabouts, were put in various papers, together with notices describing her appearance. Similar notices were also read yesterday in all the principal churches in the city. All these means of obtaining information of the fate of the lost one, however, proved ineffective.

The conclusion naturally come to, therefore, was that Mrs. Avery had committed suicide. The conclusion was only too true, but the locale of the suicide and its terrible though romantic character none could imagine. The river or lake was supposed to be her grave. Last evening, however, the terrible truth was received in this city, in the form of a telegram from the landlord of the Spencer House at Niagara Falls, stating that Mrs. T. M. Avery had committed suicide on yesterday morning by leaping into the surging waters of the Niagara river, just above the falls, over which she was carried, her body disappearing in the wild vortex of waters below. It was further stated that the deceased had registered her name at the Spencer House as Mrs. Hill, and that she had left a letter at the hotel directed to T. M. Avery. This letter was opened by the landlord, who had been somewhat alarmed by the strange conduct of his guest. The contents were immediately telegraphed to Mr. Avery in this city. Judging from these facts it is supposed that the unfortunate woman, upon leaving her home, which was at half-past four o'clock on Friday, immediately went to the railroad depot and started for Niagara, where she arrived on the next morning. As to the immediate cause which led her to commit suicide, and to adopt a place so distant for the perpetration of her rash resolve, no opinion can be formed."

We have a few facts to add to what has already appeared in our columns, the most important of which is that the body of the suicide was found among the rocks on the Canada side on Monday afternoon, by a ferryman named Glassbrook. A reward of $300 had been promptly offered by the friends of the deceased, and a vigilant watch had been kept up to the time of the discovery. It seems that the letter which she left addressed to the proprietor of the Spencer House informed him that her pocket-book would be found in the bureau drawer, in which would be found money with which to pay her bill. In the pocketbook were twenty-five dollars.

Her brother, Mr. H. E. Culver and, Mr. S. M. Moore, of Chicago, arrived at the Falls on Monday and took possession of the body.

VENGEANCE OF A PARENT.—A wealthy and influential citizen of Metropolis, Mr. C., discovered a few weeks ago that a much loved and highly cultivated daughter was about to become a mother. Anxious to conceal the shame inevitable if the girl remained at home arrangements were made to send her abroad, and in pursuance of this arrangement the mother and girl reached Cairo on their way South. On the same day Mr. C. learned that the young man who had effected his daughter's ruin was boasting of the achievement among his companions. Mr. C. immediately telegraphed for his wife and daughter to return home. In due time they returned. The young man was called in and informed that he must marry the girl or take the consequences. The young man, we are informed, impudently and insultingly declared that he would not marry the woman whom he had wronged. At this Mr. C. did what scarcely any father could have refrained from doing—drew his pistol and shot the young man on the spot. The wound inflicted was a severe one, but at last accounts the young man was still living. Mr. C. surrendered himself to the authorities and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.—*Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin, Nov. 19.*

GAME IN VIRGINIA.—Game is very abundant in Virginia this fall. Deer, partridges, wild turkeys, hares, squirrels and water fowl are affording fine sport to gunners. In our late issue we published the results of a deer hunt in the neighborhood of Callaghan's by a regularly organized party of gentlemen, who devote a portion of every season to this sport. Eighteen deer in five days was the result. Deer are also very abundant in the counties below Richmond. Last season we heard of two instances of a couple being killed at one shot. The other day we happened to hear of three being killed by one gentleman in the course of a few hours.—*Richmond Whig.*

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

In addition to the Second Division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the Directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive

Tenders for the Third or last Division of the Canada Air Line, from Simcoe to Canfield, Thirty miles.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of George Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 28th November; and sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

Thursday, December 15, 1870.

CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., November 18, 1870. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, New York Harbor.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 26th day of December, 1870, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at this Post for six months, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, commencing November 26, 1870.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. BISHOP ALDRICH, First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

SALE OF ARTILLERY.

Sealed proposals, which should be endorsed, "Proposals for Artillery," will be received by the undersigned at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, in the city of New York, until Thursday next, the 1st of December, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 30 "Delafield" six-pounder Guns, with carriages, limbers and caissons, which may be examined at the said arsenal, and which, if sold, will be delivered therefrom.

The sale will be for cash, and the right to reject any or all proposals, as may be deemed best for the interests of the State, is reserved. JAMES CRENEY, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION, AUTHORIZED BY an act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed January 30, 1867, creating Hon. H. A. WISE, P. T. MOORE, T. E. BALLARD, and others a body corporate for the benefit of the "Widows and Orphans of the Southern States," invites proposals from parties disposed to contract for the privileges conferred by the charter.

Monthly payments will be required, and satisfactory security for the punctual fulfilment of the terms of the contract.

For further information address the undersigned, until the 30th day of November at 20 Franklin street, Richmond, Va. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Managing Director.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE
Land Department, Sears Building, Boston.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, Monday, December 5, for the sale $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston, on Tuesday, December 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

FRENCH READINGS.—BY MR. A. A. FAVARGER, AT the Union League Club next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Tickets $1—at Mr. Favarger's, No. 8 East Ninth street, and at the door.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER WILL ORGANIZE THREE classes to follow his peculiar method of teaching French.
One class for ladies at 11 o'clock.....$25
One class for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock.....25
One evening class at 7 o'clock.....10
In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $50 each member.
For tickets and other particulars M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen at No. 8 East Ninth street before 1 and at 7 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of this association at STEINWAY HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, WITH ITS LESSONS TO CIVILIZATION."
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book store, 713 Broadway, and at the library. EDWARD HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS WILL DELIVER A COURSE of four Illustrated Lectures, on "The Triumphs of Modern Science," at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Thursday, December 1; Thursday, December 8; Thursday, December 15, and Monday, December 19.
Admission to single lecture.....$1 50
Tickets for the course, with reserved seats.....5 00
To be had at the Hall of the Association and at the prominent book and music stores.

PROFESSOR AUSTIN FLINT, JR., WILL DELIVER before the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, a course of four Illustrated Lectures, on Fridays, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23. Tickets, with reserved seat, $1 50 for the course; 50c. for single lecture, to be had at the hall.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE, Carpets and Oilcloths. DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, 87 and 89 Bowery, having the largest and best assorted stock in the city of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, MADE to order, for $575, for $200; one do., for $175; two walnut reps Suits, $60; Pianoforte, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Bookcase, 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, MADE to order; cost $450, for $225; one do., cost $300, for $150; also rep Suits at $60; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut from $50; Kitchen and Dining Room, Basement Furniture; the whole in use seven months; cheap for cash. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at a sacrifice; magnificent pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $200; do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BEING ABOUT TO FURNISH A HOUSE THE ADVERTISER will purchase from private parties Furniture and Carpets if good and cheap. Address C. CONNER, 123 West Forty-second street.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Prof. Boissonneau, of Paris), Makers and Inserters of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shews likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

9 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; best city reference. Call at her present employer's, where she has lived over 10 years.

10 WEST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good reference.

39 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in rear.—A competent person as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is a good baker; best city reference.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman as cook; understands, meats, soups and pastry and is a good baker; has good reference. Call for two days.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs.—A Protestant Swiss woman as first class cook (no washing) in a private family; best city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND 7TH avs., rear.—A respectable [illegible] Scotch woman as good cook, washer and ironer [illegible] Call for two days.

137 WEST 19TH ST., BASEMENT.—AN AMERICAN woman as first class cook in a private family; first class reference. Call or address.

159 EAST 53d ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a small family; moderate wages; best city reference.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference.

329 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business, cooking, baking and desserts; best references. Can be seen for two days.

332 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTable middle aged woman as good cook and baker; will assist at washing and ironing. Good city reference from last place.

389 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country.

A PROFESSIONAL GERMAN COOK—UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; good reference. Address COOK, box 213 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS PLAIN COOK WANTS A SITUATION in a private family in the city; good references. Address, for three days, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, lately landed; has excellent recommendations. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

THE TELEGRAM.
ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.
SEE THE
PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE TELEGRAM,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

Chambermaids, &c.

23 EAST 4TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and can dress hair, or do plain sewing. Call from 10 to 12 A. M.

100 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do some washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing in a private family or private boarding house; good reference.

124 EAST 15TH ST.—FOR A MOST EXCELLENT girl, by her employer, during four years past, who will thoroughly recommend her, a position as chambermaid and waitress in a first class family in this city. Call Monday next.

200 EAST 21ST ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference from last place.

208 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman to do chamberwork or as laundress. Call for two days.

255 WEST 26TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A girl to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful.

305 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress.

458 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or take care of children in a private family; is willing and obliging.

920 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., top floor.—A respectable young girl for chamberwork and waiting and to assist in the washing and ironing.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

62 WEST 33D ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY, first floor.—A first class dressmaker would like the work of a few more first class families. Dresses made over equal to new. Bridal trousseaus and walking suits in the latest styles.

65 MORTON ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTED BY a dressmaker; walking suits and evening dresses; also children's suits tastefully made. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

145 WEST 45TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like a few engagements by the day or week; is fully competent to cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; terms reasonable; ladies boarding accommodated. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

195 GRAND ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; will go out by the day or month. Call or address.

215 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPEtent seamstress and dressmaker; can use a machine; wishes a permanent place in a private family; or would work by the week in a first class dressmaking establishment; good city reference.

238 EAST 37TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTed by a dressmaker; evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

422 3D AV.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES TO go out by the day or week. Address.

A YOUNG WOMAN WILL DO PLAIN AND FANCY sewing for old clothes. Mrs. SCHADLER, corner of Marshall and Leonard sts., Williamsburg.

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's sewing machine who understands dressmaking, would like a few more engagements by the day or week. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS, 756 2d av., top floor.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A few engagements by the day or week; is fully competent to cut ladies' or misses' dresses; is a good trimmer; ladies boarding accommodated; terms reasonable. Address A. R., dressmaker, station F.

LADIES TAUGHT TO CUT AND FIT DRESSES BY Mrs. Githens' demonstrative scale. Lessons given until perfect at moderate terms. For particulars address Miss HOLMES, 658 Broadway, box 67.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American widow, in a gentleman's family, to sew and make herself generally useful; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and would be valuable in a family requiring a trustworthy person. Address M. M., Herald office, for three days.

General Housework, &c.

9 STANTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a good Irish family; a first rate washer, ironer and plain cook; willing and obliging.

22 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do light housework in a small family. Call on or address E. H.

146 WEST 16TH STREET.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 4.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; four years' reference from last employer.

211 WEST 31ST ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as housemaid or nurse in a private family; city or country.

212 36TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; or as plain cook; call for two days.

225 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent young woman to do general housework for a small private family; the best city reference from her last place.

237 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good references.

325 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable widow to do general housework. Address.

413 WEST 32D ST., FRONT HOUSE.—A RESPECTAble girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family.

644 3D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place. Call on Saturday and Monday.

920 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable young girl for general housework in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

25 RIVINGTON ST.—A WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a tenant house; speaks English and German. Inquire for Mrs. STANLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

102 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A BUSINESS woman as housekeeper in a hotel or club house; is a first class cook; country preferred. Can be seen for two days.

159 WEST 33D ST.—A PROTESTANT HOUSEKEEPER would do washing for families at her own house; has twelve years' references.

241 WEST 26TH ST., BASEMENT FLOOR.—A respectable woman to take in gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; is a first class laundress; good reference can be given. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

697 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, LEFT, ROOM 58.—A foreign lady as h[illegible] housekeeper in a widower's family, or would instruct ch[illegible]ren in French, German, painting and music.

A YOUNG WIDOW, WELL EDUCATED AND REfined, desires the position of housekeeper; widower's family preferred. Address Mrs. CLARE, Herald office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS HOUSEKEEPER OR travelling companion; reference given. Address for one week E. J. ROSEDALE, Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, JUST FROM ENGLAND, WOULD like a position as housekeeper or chambermaid, in a private family; has excellent reference. Address F. N., box 151 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ACCUSTOMED TO HOTEL work; American preferred; must be trustworthy and competent; to one willing and able to study the interest of her employers a steady place will be given. None but those having excellent reference need address J. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN LADY, who is a thorough housekeeper, or would be a nurse and companion to an invalid lady; best references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, station C.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, A SITUATION AS WORKing housekeeper to a gentleman or lady and gentleman; no wages required, only a home for herself and little boy. Address M. N., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

215 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; good city reference.

223 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing or days' work. City reference.

308 EAST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG WOman as first class laundress, or would do up stairs work; can do all kinds of fluting.

Nurses, &c.

59 SCAMMEL ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take care of a child of three years of age or upwards, at her own home. Mrs. RIVERS.

102 WEST 21ST ST.—A PROFESSIONAL MONTHLY nurse, of much experience, would like a few more engagements; reference from ladies and the faculty. Call or address.

143 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

150 EAST 115TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS. A respectable woman as nurse to an invalid; had good experience; is kind and obliging and can do plain sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A YOUNG American girl as nurse and to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; wages $10 per month; city reference.

205 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman to go out to nurse by the day, or week, or will take growing children home.

207 51ST ST., CORNER BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A respectable young girl, 18 years old, as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk.

240 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A REspectable woman wants a child to nurse at her own home; good reference if required. Call for two days.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO TAKE care of a baby or bring it up on the bottle at her own house; has no children of her own. Call for three days.

321 WEST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR, front room.—An experienced nurse; has had full charge of children from their infancy; excellent city reference from last employer.

335 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG healthy married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; very best city references. Inquire at Mrs. Stanley's.

968 3D AV., CORNER 58TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—An American lady wishes a baby to nurse at her own house; has but one girl, 16 years old.

A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse or to make herself useful in any family travelling to Cuba, and to reside there for some time; good city reference. Address E. T., box 217 Herald office.

YOUNG CHILDREN OR INFANTS REQUIRING A mother's care and protection can obtain such by addressing MOTHER, box 132 Herald office. German, French and music taught by the governess.

Waitresses, &c.

427 EAST 56TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent girl as first class waitress and chambermaid; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent references.

Miscellaneous.

18 EAST 18TH ST.—AS GOVERNESS, OR ANY POSItion where a young lady of education can make herself useful. Apply at Madame DONOVAN'S for one week.

42½ NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTAble young lady in a book or fancy goods store; good city reference. Address Miss H. S. STEEL.

130 ORCHARD ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, who speaks English perfectly, in a small family, where she will make herself useful; best references given. Call or address.

236 EAST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN EXPErienced woman to take charge of a kitchen, hotel, club house or restaurant or boarding house, in French, English or German style; best city reference given from last place.

547 6TH AV., IN THE HAIR DRESSER'S STORE.—A ladies' hair dresser wishes a few customers to dress by the week or month. Call or address.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVerness or lady's maid; speaks French, German and English. Address M. M., box 120 Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel or club house, or as matron in an institution; first class city references as to capability. Address E. B., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, WISHES a position as governess to children; teaches all the branches and music; highest testimonials. Address TEACHER, Herald office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, BY AN ENGLISH LADY, experienced and thoroughly qualified; acquirements, English, French, drawing, music and singing; highest references. Address X., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO ATtend a store; millinery preferred; can produce satisfactory references. Address L. A. L., Herald office, for two days.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT AND take care of children, or as an attendant on an invalid lady, desires a position with a respectable home and limited salary. Address GOVERNESS, Herald office.

A COMPETENT LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS saleswoman or teacher in a sewing machine office; has filled such capacity for a number of years; no objection to going South or West; good reference given. Address S. F., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction three hours a day in the English branches and mathematics, piano and the rudiments of French and Latin, would be an equivalent for board; would take any position of trust. Address H. H., Herald office.

FRENCH LESSONS WILL BE GIVEN TO LADIES only, by a Parisian lady, for $10 per quarter, at pupil's residence; best references. Address Mlle. F., box 120 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID; IS A GOOD dressmaker; can cut, fit and make evening dresses. Address S. HARGRAVE, 291 East River st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of and instruct children; no objection to go South or to California; best references given and required. Address GLADSTONE, station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, TO TEACH music, the English branches and first lessons in French, by a young lady well recommended. Address GOVERNESS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED GENtlewoman, employment as copyist, translator or amanuensis. Appeals to clergymen, editors and authors for employment. Highest references. Address CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, for all positions, capable and trustworthy constantly found at German Bureau, 302 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN THE country. JOHN LUX, 203 Spring st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO ATTEND TO A child. Apply from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at 353 East 49th street.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS ON EMBOSSED PLATE glass; none others need apply to J. CARTISSER, 256 West 14th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND DRESS trimmer; one thoroughly competent may have a permanent situation. 159 East 31st st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, IN A small family. Apply after 10 o'clock, at 15 East 18th street.

WANTED—AT 16 WEST 28TH ST., A LAUNDRESS for several days in each week. None but those competent to get up fine shirts need apply.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND HEALTHY WET nurse, with milk three to six weeks old. Call at 309 West 50th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LADY OF PLEASING address to sell an article used by ladies daily; excellent wages can be made. Address in confidence L. E. C., Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK, TO DO COARSE washing in a small family; satisfactory references required. Apply at 40 West 23d st., Saturday and Monday, from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A COOK, TO WASH AND IRON; ALSO A chambermaid and waitress, in a small family of ladies; wages $12 and $10 a month. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. at 134 East 22d st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PERSON TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing; must come well recommended; one that can speak Spanish preferred. Call from 11 to 12 M. at 252 West 14th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTABILITY as wet nurse, to go to Springfield, Mass. Apply between 9 and 2 to-day to Mrs. M. T. FOLEY, 75 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, TO go into the country; must have good reference; wages $10. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock on Saturday and Monday morning at 252 West 26th st.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC LADY WITH UNEXCEPtionable references, having a thorough Catholic education; such, and none others, can secure a good position with salary. Room 14, No. 117 Nassau st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL CAN GET A good situation as cook and must be a good washer and ironer; none need apply if not capable of performing the above; must come well recommended. Apply at 334 East 15th st.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS TO CHILdren of 12 years and under, a young lady (Protestant), just arrived from Europe, and has first class testimonials; qualifications—English, French and music. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Bureau.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, AND THE other as chambermaid, in a private family; sisters preferred, or girls who have been in the habit of living together; unexceptionable references required. Apply in 130th st., second house from 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD PANTS AND VEST MAKER WHO has a sewing machine (a German preferred), one who has a wife who is also a good worker, to go to Virginia; constant work guaranteed; none but the best workers need apply. Call to-day at No. 122 Water st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

3 BROADWAY ALLEY, BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable colored man as waiter in a private family or boarding house; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Can be seen any hour for three days.

218 WOOSTER ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as first class waiter; understands the full charge of dining room; best city reference.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WANTS A SITUation as barkeeper; has eighty dollars which he would lend to his employer. Address M. O., Herald office.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANT SITUATIONS; THE man as waiter; the woman as lady's maid; to travel or in the city; speak French, German and English. Address H. H., box 120 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, AND ABLE TO correspond in French and English, wants remunerative employment. Address W. L. D. O'G., 150 Baltic st., Brooklyn.

A MILLINERY SALESMAN, WITH A LARGE WESTern trade will be open to an engagement, January 1; references given and required. Address F. X., W., Herald office.

AN OFFICE BUSINESS (CORRESPONDENCE AND bookkeeping), six years established, partner wanted with $500; half in hand; business honest, profitable and easy. WHITE BEAVER, Crook's Hotel, evenings.

A THIRTY YEAR OLD MARRIED MAN WHO SPEAKS several languages and has been employed in Havana at the office of a first class cigar manufacturer, wants a situation as clerk or bookkeeper; the very best references given. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS AND OTHERS WHO CAN influence orders for printing and stationery will do well to communicate confidentially with A. Z. A., Herald office. A handsome commission allowed.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FULLY competent and well recommended from his last place. Apply at 303 4th av., corner 23d st.

LAW AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF COPYING NEATLY and promptly executed. Address H., box 546 Post office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE LACE DEPARTMENT. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 775 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF LONG experience at the grocery, hardware and china business, also bookkeeping, bar tending, &c.; not afraid of work; good references. Address J. M., Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO SELL DRY GOODS. LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WITH A KNOWledge of the dry goods business to take charge of our parcel desk. Apply to W. R. PEYTON, 272 Bowery.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, AS ASsistant. Apply at PYLE'S, corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ONE conversant with the door, sash and blind business. Address, stating references and salary required, H. J. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, BOOKkeeper or any other capacity, in New York or any city in the United States, by a party who has a thorough business experience; best New York references. Address ENERGY, Herald office.

THE TELEGRAM.
ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.
SEE THE
PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE TELEGRAM,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN BY A YOUNG ENGlishman; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; good city references. Address D. S., box 173 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED, by a man of long experience; is a good city driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at or address Mr. J. T. Coe, proprietor Spingler House, Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. H., Patterson's clothing store, 292 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—FOUR YEARS' reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address J. Mc., at store 1,252 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman or groom; good reference. Call at or address 126 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; has one child; is respectable and well recommended. Address JAMES, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS EXperience with horses and as private coachman; speaks English and German. Address 280 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A SINgle young man; is strictly temperate, of good morals; first class city reference given. Address A. B., box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHman, by a single man who has had long practice; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. D. C., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; WELL understands greenhouses and conservatories, where he can be employed from two to three days a week. Apply to J. S. BARNES, florist, 27 East 14th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY AT 55 GRAND ST., BASEment, between 9 and 12 this morning.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED MEN FOR THE UNITED States Navy. Apply to E. & J. W. RODE, 65 Market street.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT YOUTH (16 TO 21 YEARS old) as porter. Apply after 8½ A. M., with reference. CAMPION & STUART, 231 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE; ONE WITH two or three years' experience. Address, with reference, W. R. B., Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—150 BUSINESS MEN, WITH $200 TO $500; commission or salary. Call from 2 to 4 o'clock. J. L. JOHNSON, 453 Hudson street, New York.

WANTED—AT SWEENEY HOTEL, CORNER OF 50TH st. and 8th av., two smart young men to open oysters and wait on table; come recommended.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH $200 CASH, TO travel with a gift enterprise; will pay $20 per week the year round. Apply at PENDELTON'S, 49 East 28th st., corner of 4th av.

THE TRADES.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—THREE BASTARD; NONE but first class men. Apply at SMYTH & PENNINGTON Bee Hive File Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHOEMAKERS ON TURNED CACKS; ALSO SEVERAL fitters wanted, at Holbrook, L. I. New Cottages, four rooms, $800; Lots $25; Farms $30 per acre; thriving village; nearly one hundred houses, churches, schools, stores, &c. T. A. R. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE BAKER. APPLY TO JOHN CRAWFORD, 396 4th av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TABLE KNIFE GRINDERS. Apply at 46 Cliff st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS color stamping on note paper. B. MERKEUT, Engraver, 85 Nassau street.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL PAINTER; ONE WHO has worked on enamelled furniture; a good off hand painter will find a steady job at the Children's Carriage Factory, 28 and 30 Attorney st.; also a boy that can stripe.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN THE wholesale Hardware, Woodenware, Grocery or Drug trade, to sell for the manufacturers a staple article of merchandise that is used largely in every city and town; good inducements offered to men of ability and good standing. Address box 157 Jersey City Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREMAN FOR A GALvanized iron cornice shop. To one who has had the charge of men and is capable of cutting all patterns and putting up work, $5 per day and steady employment will be given. This is a No. 1 opening for the right man. None but steady, active and pushing men need apply to H. HALLBAUER, 292 Pearl st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
A WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.
3
SPLENDID DRAMAS.
LA TOUR DE NESLE; OR,
THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.
COMIC SONGS..........by..........FRANK MELVILLE.
40
THIEVES.
SONG AND DANCE.........by...........BOBBY FARREL.
Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE AT 2 THIS DAY.

GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME,

WEE

WILLIE

WINKIE.

ORCHESTRA CHAIRS (SECURED), ONE DOLLAR.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE CITY.

SIXTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, AT 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 25, 1870.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
Dion Boucicault's Great Drama, of
THE RAPAREE;
OR, THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
with an unrivalled
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
Incidental to the play.
THE RISING OF THE WATERS,
THE CASTLE IN FLAMES,
THE ESCAPE BY FIRE
and
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
On MONDAY next,
GRAND SHAKSPEREAN REVIVAL,
HAMLET,
in which those eminent artists,
MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS
and
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY
will essay, for the first time in America, the respective characters of
OPHELIA AND HAMLET.
Mr. MARK SMITH in his favorite character of POLONIUS,
MAD. PONISI AS THE QUEEN,
supported by a brilliant
COMPANY OF SHAKSPEREAN ARTISTS.
TUESDAY, Shaksperean Comedy,
AS YOU LIKE IT,
with this powerful combination.
JACQUES..........................Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
(engaged expressly for this character.)
ORLANDO..........................Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY
(his great assumption.)
ROSALIND (her greatest personation). Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS
ADAM..........................Mr. MARK SMITH
CHARLES (the Wrestler)..........Mr. JAMES MACE
(his first appearance in a Shakspearean character.)
THE BANISHED DUKE..........Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
TOUCHSTONE..........................Mr. V. BOWERS
In active rehearsal,
the grand Romantic Drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
which will be produced in a style of
UNEQUALLED AND UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR.

NIBLO'S. NOTICE. NIBLO'S.
In consequence of the necessary rehearsals for the Shakspearian combination of the coming week there will be NO MATINEE at this theatre to-day.

14TH STREET THEATRE.
near Sixth avenue.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
will make her last appearance this season as
GILBERTE—FROU-FROU,
in the famous French drama, specially translated for her, entitled
FROU-FROU;
or, FASHION AND FOLLY.
"It is a delightful, intellectual treat to witness her charming representation of this volatile Frou-Frou, from the height of her follies to the depth of her despair."—New York Herald, November 24.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 1½,
LAST LANDER MATINEE.
FROU-FROU.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE, FORMERLY NEW YORK.
S. K. & A. R. SPENCER..........................Managers
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE TO-DAY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
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MATINEE at 2:30. EVENING at 8.
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MATINEE at 2:30. EVENING at 8.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE ENTIRE PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN.
MONDAY NEXT,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW.
MONDAY NEXT, EVERYTHING NEW AT THE
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. FAUST. THIS EVENING AT 8, A POWERFUL BILL. ALL THE FAVORITES APPEAR THREE SPLENDID PIECES. THE D—S AMBASSADOR. BURLESQUE OF FAUST, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS and Mr. Withers' Superb Orchestra.	MONDAY, NOV. 28. The long promised spectacular burlesque of "LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD," with New Scenery, New Music, Gorgeous Costumes New Mechanical Effects. See Monday's Herald for full particulars.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SUCCESS.
"OUR OWN NEGRO MINSTRELS,
they all wake up a response in my heart that delights me."
—Henry Ward Beecher.
"LET ME BE."
ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY WEEK. "LET ME BE."
EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. GLORIOUS FUN
Seats secured six days in advance. "LET ME BE."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE FOURTH Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures now open daily until dusk, and on Wednesday and Saturday nights. Galleries, Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue.

HARRY BECKETT WILL SING
SILLY BILLN, at the Matinee to-day,
in PARIS, at Wood's Museum.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

GUITAR AND BANJO INSTRUCTION BY G. CLIFton Dobson; instruments furnished free for practice; pupils fitted for the stage. 294 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 111 East Thirtieth street, New York.

MISS THOMPSON'S NEW SONG
CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY, to-day, in PARIS.
Matinee at 2 P. M.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A rare and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO, EDUCATED IN ITALY, DESIRES A situation in church. Call at 80 Seventh street.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

LIBRETTOS OF MESSIAH, WORDS AND MUSIC, Price 30c.; full score, complete, price 75c.; in cloth, $1 50. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, 711 Broadway.

MLLE. NILSSON'S FIRST AMERICAN SONG, "Birdie," by Vienna Demorest, now in press and will be ready in a few days; price 35 cents; also "Light Fantastic," a lively and brilliant galop, by the same composer, just published; price 35 cents. Either mailed post free on receipt of price. WM. POND & CO., 547 Broadway.

THIRTY CENTS A LESSON FOR PIANO AND SINGing, by a first class professor of experience; highest references to pupils, &c. Address Professor M., box 6,709 Post office, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL CONVEniences, in a quiet and respectable neighborhood, not above Sixteenth street; rent not to exceed $800. Address, with particulars, box 698 Post office.

WANTED—UNTIL FIRST OF MAY NEXT, BY A FIRST class party with small family, a handsomely furnished House, located between Eighteenth and Fortieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address, with full particulars, D., box 1,36 Post office.

WANTED—A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, WITH STEAM power. Address M., 62 Broadway, room No. 6.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, WELL FURNISHED for housekeeping; in a respectable neighborhood. Address R. K., Herald office, stating terms and all particulars.

WANTED—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, FOR HOUSEkeeping, First or Second Floor, containing four rooms; price $75 per month; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues, Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets. Address for four days Mrs. E., 243 West Fourteenth street.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping, at a moderate rent, in a private house. Address, only with full particulars, price, &c., HOUSEKEEPER, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner un enfant et coudre. S'adresser au 22 East 20th st., samedi matin.

ON DEMANDE—DE SUITE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE bien recommandee pour soigner un enfant de 14 mois. S'adresser aujourd'hui au 10 Union place, sur la 4th av.

UNE DAME DESIRE SE PLACER DANS UNE famille pour enseigner le piano, le francais et l'espagnol. S'adresser au 28 Amity st.

UNE JEUNE SUISSE CONNAISSANT PARFAITEment le service de maison privee desire une placer comme valet de chambre dans une bonne famille americaine; bonnes reference. Adresser au T. G., 205 West 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
99TH TO 105TH TIME.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING,
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
A STARTLING PROGRAMME TO-DAY.
EVERYBODY MUST BE DELIGHTED.
THE IMMENSE COMPANY.
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE,
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE,
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE,
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ARLINGTON IN HIS GREAT STUMP SPEECH.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME TROUPE.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
THE RENOWNED NEGRO ARTISTS.
All the immense company appear.
Afternoon, doors open at 1, curtain rises at 2½.
Evening performance at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE,
at 1:30 P. M.,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, AT 8,
Holcroft's sterling Comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. E. H. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. CURRAN, Mr. PECK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss ANNIE DELAND and Miss BLAISDELL.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28, will be presented for the first time this season, Mr. T. W. Robertson's greatest comedy,
CASTE.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
THURSDAY, DEC. 1—CASTE.
FRIDAY, DEC. 2—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.,
CASTE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—CASTE.
The Manager begs to announce that, notwithstanding the splendid success of the present series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
they must shortly be withdrawn in consequence of the early production of
THE NEW PLAYS
by Mr. ALBERRY and Mr. ROBERTSON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30,
THE WALLACK COMPANY
again in
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
and for the last time.
Box book open.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SATURDAY, November 26.
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE JOSEPHINE. MISS MINNIE CONWAY.
TOODLES.
TOODLES, Mr. E. LAMB.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
805 and 808 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.
THE ONLY LEON.
SIXTH WEEK OF LA ROSE DE SAINT FLOUR.
45th time of the KNEELSON CONCERT.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
In preparation, 3 WIVES AND 4 HUSBANDS.
Monday, December 12, PRINCESS TREBIZOND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.	The daring Female Gymnasts, Miles. ZOE and LILA. Miles. ZOE and LILA. JAS. COLLINS and MARTHA WREN, in their great Protean Sketches. Tony Pastor's new Song. The glorious Comic Drama, DUTCHMAN IN CHINA. ALL THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.

APOLLO HALL,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
CONCERT
given by
PROFESSOR FRED. SALMSON,
on SATURDAY, November 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
assisted by the following artists:—
Miss LINA FULLAGER, Soprano,
Mr. NILSEN, the well known Tenor,
Pupils of Professor Salmson.
Mr. C. BERTI, the distinguished Pianist.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO, Accompanist.
And THE SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETY.
Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door.
The piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Sons, East Fourteenth street.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
EPH HORN. ANDY McKEE. J. A. McCARTON.
THE CATASTROPHE. THE LAST SENSATION. WOMAN'S RIGHTS. STAND ON YOUR HEAD. SHOEMAKER JOHNNY, &c.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.

HOOLEY'S.—BROOKLYN.
Monday evening, November 21, and during the week,
A GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
First appearance this season of
MR. JOHN MULLIGAN.
MATINEE ON THURSDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

PARIS
Matinee to-day, at 2 o'clock,
AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

PARIS
the hit of the season.
Matinee to-day at Wood's Museum.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
IN PARIS
to-day; Matinee at 2, evening at 8.

THE TELEGRAM.
ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.
SEE THE
PAPER OF THE PERIOD,
THE TELEGRAM,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. A MONTH,
$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

PIANOFORTES.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at extremely low prices for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, ONLY $100.—A beautiful seven octave, overstrung, carved legs Piano, with every improvement; great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A FACT.—$250 FOR A MAGNIFICENT NEW SEVEN octave agraffe Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, all improvements; best city maker; fully guaranteed; worth double the money. Address PRIVATE SALE, Herald office.

A FACT—THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST Pianofortes for the least money of any house in the city; sale or rent. DECKER & BROTHER, 56 Bleecker street, east of Broadway.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, Leucht & Newton, makers; as good as new; only $150. J. J. BURNIER, 173 Thompson street.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE, ONLY $165; ROSEwood, full 7 octave, celebrated makers, modern style and improvements, perfect order, sweet, powerful tone. Apply at the residence 28 Third street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing, will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $700, for $250; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Silver Ware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT CHANCE.—PIANOS AT COST TILL JANUary 1. Upright and square Pianos to rent. Save time and money and be well served by the old established, reliable manufacturers 99 Fourth avenue. CHAMBERS & SON.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A BARGAIN.—CHICKERING SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, for sale low or for rent. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, made to order by celebrated city maker, in use six months; cost $575, for $250; stool, cover; also Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture at half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $165, having pearl keys, carved legs; good as new; celebrated maker, greatest bargain, fully guaranteed. JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS—SELLING OFF—REMOVAL.
A Steinway Piano, rosewood, fine tone..............$200
A rosewood 7 octave carved case, fine tone..............225
Prince & Co. Organs, new styles, $100, $125..............150
Melodeons, $35 and $45. New Pianos for rent low.
Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Concertinas with 20 keys, for.... 1
7 octave Pianos for $5, Melodeons for $2 per month.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S UPRIGHT PIANO—THE smallest made; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square piano; also a fine 7 octave, overstrung, nearly new, $275. 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE (at half-past one), will be given (FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY), the famous Parisian Comedy, in four tableaux, by Mr. Myron A. Cooney and N. Hart Jackson, Esq., entitled
FERNANDE!
I. The Sister of Charity!
II. Fernande's Friend!
III. A Corsican Romance!
IV. The Intercepted Letter!
Characters by AGNES ETHEL, FANNY DAVENPORT, FANNY MORANT, LINDA DIETZ, AMY AMES, KATE CLAXTON, NELLIE MORTIMER, LOUISE VALLMER, Mr. HARKINS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. POLK, Mr. DE VERE, Mr. BASCOMB, Mr. MATTHISON, Mr. BEEKMAN, Mr. BURNETT.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION.
*** IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be produced, an original Comedy of local and contemporaneous purposes and people, entitled
"SARATOGA!"
To be given with unique scenic and mechanical effects.

FERNANDE!

MATINEE

TO-DAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........................Proprietor and Manager
THE GREAT HIT.
THE GREAT HIT.
TO-DAY, AT 2. TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
TO-DAY, AT 2. TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
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TO-DAY, AT 2. TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
TO-DAY, AT 2. TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S MATINEE TO-DAY,
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON FOURTEENTH STREET,
THIS (SATURDAY) NOV. 26, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will give one Grand Nilsson Matinee, prior to departure for the West,
THIS (SATURDAY), NOV. 26, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.
Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor..........................SIG. BOSONI
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra. Seats now at Hall, also 701 and 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Ladies are advised, in order to avoid the rush at the door, to purchase their tickets and seats in advance.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30—PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY HALL. NILSSON'S LAST NIGHT.
TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 29, AT 8.
Second and last appearance (prior to departure for the West) of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, AT 8 P. M.,
when Handel's sublime Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
will be performed, on which occasion
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will be assisted by
BEEBE, CARY, SIMPSON, WHITNEY.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
under the conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.
Organist..........................Mr. S. P. WARREN.
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4. Seats now at Hall; also at Schirmer's, 701, and at 114 Broadway.
Wednesday, November 30, Academy, Philadelphia.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING AT 8 and MATINEE at 2 O'CLOCK.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
in the great Spectacular Burlesque,
PARIS,
PARIS,
PARIS,
with its extraordinary cast of characters.
Matinee performances NEXT WEEK. The LYSTER Comic Opera Troupe in the BEGGARS' Opera.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
CHARLES FISH,
THE CHALLENGE BARE-BACK,
SOMERSAULT RIDER.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES.
FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2½.
EVENING AT 8.
THE INFANT HURDLE RIDER.
A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF
EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC WONDERS.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.
100 little children wanted, between four and ten years of age, used to dancing, to appear in a fairy spectacle. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET.
23d street, between 6th and 7th avenue,
nearly opposite Booth's theatre.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.
Great reception of the favorite comedians,
NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED.
GEORGE WARREN, LITTLE MAC and
DAN BRYANT.
The great vocal quintet, Messrs. Dempster, Brandisi, Norman, Grier and Foster.
JAS. MORRISON'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
DAN BRYANT'S, 23D STREET.
DAN BRYANT'S, 23D STREET.
DAN BRYANT'S, 23D STREET.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
First Concert Saturday evening, Nov 26, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony No. 8, Beethoven, Aria by Mozart, Madame Rosa Czillag, with Clarionet Obligato, E. Boehm; Concerto for the Piano, Liszt, Mr. S. B. Mills; Symphony, Schubert, Aria by Meyerbeer, Madame Rosa Czillag; Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner, Grand Orchestra of 100.
Conductor, HERR CARL BERGMANN.
GEORGE F. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.
A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,
organized by the French and American ladies of New York city, has been opened at the armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) regiment, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets,
EVERY DAY, FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M.,
IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
20 tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles. Grand concert
BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR,
under the direction of MR. ANTONIO L. MORA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will attend at the flower table presided over by Mrs. Ogden Doremus.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES.
NOVELTIES. BRIC-A-BRAC.
By direction of the ladies of the committee the correct change will be returned in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.
Tickets of admission..........................25c.
Season tickets (to be obtained anywhere)..........................$3

GRAND PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS AT
ASSOCIATION HALL.
For SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.,
Madame CLARA PERL, celebrated Contralto.
Herr CARL FORMES, renowned Basso,
Signor BOI, Tenor.
S. P. WARREN, Organist.
ANTONIO L. MORA..........................Musical Director
Secured seats at Schirmer's, Pond's, Ditson's, Pattison's, and at Association Ticket Office (Tract Society), corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, six days in advance.
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

GRAND METROPOLITAN BAZAAR OF THE
NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM,
under charge of the Sisters of Charity,
for the erection of a permanent asylum,
is now open at the
Armory of Twenty-second regiment,
Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The fair will close on Saturday evening, 26th inst.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 Broadway, opposite Astor place, New York.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
NONE TO EQUAL IT.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
INSTRUCTIVE,
AMUSING,
SCIENTIFIC and
ARTISTIC,
FORMING A COMPLETE PALACE OF WONDERS.
Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
Broadway.
(Established 1818.)
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT—WALLACK'S THEATRE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH AVENUE.
surpasses in elegance and general convenience all others for Balls, Concerts,
WEDDINGS, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, &c.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.
Dr. CORRY'S GREAT DIORAMA OF IRELAND
will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
at Apollo Hall.
Irish Songs, Legends, Music and Dramatic Sketches by famous artists and comedians.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES IN ONE QUARTER at SAUSE'S Academies.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street.
Private lessons at any hour, day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence 237 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for beginners. Classes meet on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Ladies and children at 4 and gentlemen at 8 P. M. Gentlemen can attend at their convenience. Send for circulars.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, and No. 681 Fifth avenue. Send for a circular.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 CLEAN Beds and Rooms, at 35c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—SPLENDIDLY furnished Rooms, without Board, meals to order if desired. 28 Stuyvesant street, near Cooper Institute. House private, first class.

1 LARGE ROOM AND SINGLE ROOM CONNECTING, on fourth floor, to let, together or separately, with Board; house strictly first class. 217 West Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

1 IRVING PLACE, CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET.—Pleasant and handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, can now be secured.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS, OR SEPARATELY, in a strictly private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; unexceptionable references. 275 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-first street.

2ND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, WITH OR without private table; also Rooms for families or gentlemen. 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

4 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, A SUIT of four Rooms, with or without private table.

5TH AVENUE, 2??, WEST SIDE OF MADISON square.—A Suit of fine Apartments, handsomely furnished. Private table if desired.

5TH AVENUE, 53.—SUIT OF ROOMS FOR FAMILY desiring elegance, and table unsurpassed; also Rooms for gentleman and wife and four young men, at reasonable rates.

5TH AVENUE, 243.—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom adjoining, on second floor; private table.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NO. 365.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board: private table if desired. References required.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or party of gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, at 63 Delancey street; also day boarders; moderate.

9 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ELEGANTly furnished Parlor Floor, with other Rooms, to rent to a family, with private table.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms, with Board; house has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

$15 PER WEEK—INCLUDING FIRE AND GAS, FOR furnished Rooms, with excellent Board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; single Rooms, $7. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

$15 PER WEEK, INCLUDING GAS AND FIRE, FOR furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; single Rooms, $6 to $7. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—DOUBLE Room and Hall Room to let, with or without Board.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF EAST SEVENteenth street, on Stuyvesant square.—Desirable Rooms for families or single gentlemen, with first class table; convenient location; moderate prices; references required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Elegant Suit of Rooms to let, with or without private table; reference.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large back Parlor and two Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for gentlemen, with superior Board, in the above first class house. References.

19 BOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Single gentlemen or families.

22 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A SECOND Floor, newly painted and furnished, or Parlor on first floor, with three or four Chambers, to rent with private table.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife; also single Room for gentleman, with Board.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Very pleasant large and single Rooms; table first class; dinner 1 P. M.; hygienic dishes for those who desire.

24TH STREET (WEST, 218), BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; private table if desired.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—PLEASANT, cosey Rooms to let, with or without Board; a few young men can be accommodated with fourth story Rooms on moderate terms; references exchanged.

26 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET (MADISON square).—To rent, with Board, a Second Floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; also a Basement.

28 MACDOUGAL STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board; also Rooms for light housekeeping; two young ladies can be accommodated. Mrs. PRINCE.

30TH ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues, to rent low; all modern improvements. S. E. JENNINGS & CO., 552 West Twenty-ninth street.

33 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—VERY PLEASant and desirable Rooms, with Board.

35 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—BRIGHT, CHEERful Rooms to let, with good Board, at moderate prices; private table if desired. No trouble to show rooms.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A PARLOR FLOOR of three rooms, bathroom, closets, &c., to let, with private table; references.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Very desirable Rooms, with first class Board. References exchanged.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A PLEASANT AND very desirable Room to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; also Hall Room.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, Rooms suitable for a family or single gentlemen; references.

45 BOND STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHed rooms to let, to gentlemen only. References required.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A BEAUTIFUL Parlor Floor to let; also Second Floor and some Rooms on third and fourth floors, with first class Board, or private table if preferred. Terms very moderate.

46 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, on third floor, en suite or singly, with Board; references exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with good table. References.

50 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Seventeenth street.—An elegant Parlor Suit, with one or two Bedrooms: private table if desired.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church.—To let, with or without Board.

52 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS, with excellent Board, for single gentlemen. Apply at above, or at 791 Broadway, basement store. References exchanged.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—HOUSES NEWLY furnished; choice of Rooms, with Board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms low.

53 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Beautiful Rooms, with first class Board, can be had at a new boarding house just opened by a Southern lady. House has all modern improvements.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders; location very central; first class references given.

59 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board; also a handsome Parlor Floor, unfurnished, hot and cold water, &c., for housekeeping.

71 IRVING PLACE.—WITH BOARD, AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms, third story, front; finely located, with sunny exposure; very desirable for gentleman and wife. Best reference.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Apartments, with or without Board, for families and single gentlemen; Spanish, German and French spoken.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen only; home comforts and not boarding house accommodations are offered at the above number.

97 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A Parlor and Bedroom, on first floor; a Suit of Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also single Rooms.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; southern exposure; convenient to Fourth avenue cars and Broadway stages; also day boarders.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

106 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square park.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVenue, short block from Broadway.—A handsomely furnished front Room, on third floor, with good Board, suitable for a couple of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

138 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, SECOND BROWN stone house east of Irving place.—An elegant extension Parlor, neatly furnished, ample closets, hot and cold water, grate and register, gas, &c., with good Board, for gentleman and wife; terms $20 per week; references.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY desirable, neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, in the first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

164 FIFTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS; breakfast if desired.

165 MADISON AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR Floor to rent, with private table; first class reference given and required.

213 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, on first and third floors. Terms moderate.

224 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Rooms to let, with or without Board; house in perfect order and furniture entirely new; family American. Can be seen from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M.

273 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front Rooms, with private table if desired; also hall Bedrooms, with Board.

302 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—COULD accommodate a gentleman and his wife; also could let a furnished Room, with or without Board.

312 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A furnished Room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; private family.

BOARDERS WANTED.

327 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, with all modern improvements; fronting Stuyvesant Park; with reference.

328 (LATE 184) EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—Excellent Board, neat Rooms, stationary basins, hot and cold water, bath and ample closets; $6 to $8 per week.

351 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR BELOW Thirty-fourth street.—A fine suit of Rooms, with private table if preferred; also one single Room; references exchanged.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family, with a few select boarders, can accommodate gentleman and wife with Board; house first class; references exchanged.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—Parties desiring accommodations in a private family on the west side can be suited at the above number; terms moderate; first class references exchanged.

490 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—FIRST CLASS BOARD, on reasonable terms, to quiet, substantial parties of adults.

AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a brown stone house, with first class Board; also two single Rooms. 58 Perry street, near Fourth.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A LARGE, cheerful Room, with Board, to two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 213 Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.

A CHILD FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS OF AGE taken to Board. Apply to Mrs. MINER, 43 Warren st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, near Madison avenue, will let, with Board, a second story front Room; third story, back; all nicely furnished. Address HOME COMFORTS, box 194 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can have delightful Rooms, on second floor, in a strictly private family; no other boarders; references. Apply at 31 East Thirty-first street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and Infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, wanted, with good Board, for gentleman and wife; east side preferred, above Tenth street; terms about $14; references. Address, with particulars, CASHIER, box 3,716 Post office.

A PHYSICIAN, EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL IN THE cure of paralysis, rheumatism and neuralgia, will take some patients to Board. Address box 1,376 Post office.

A LADY WOULD LET HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, one with alcove, all improvements, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady; central location. 156 West Thirty-second street, near Broadway.

A FEW SELECT BOARDERS WILL BE TAKEN AT No. 30 West Fourteenth street, where the best Southern table is kept. Reference.

BOARD.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GOOD Board, for gentleman, wife, and child three years of age. Address box 5,322 Post office.

BOARD IN BEST PART OF JERSEY CITY.—214 South First street.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates: house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MADISON AVENUE, 178, BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD and Thirty-fourth streets.—A Parlor Floor, with private table, to a small family. A Room, for a gentleman, without board.

ONE OR TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, with large closets, connecting, with or without Board; house first class. Call at 320 West Thirtieth street.

THE OWNER OF A FINE HIGH STOOP BROWN stone house in West Forty-second street, near St. Cloud Hotel, will let second or third floor Parlors, with Board, to a party of adults who desire the appointments of a private residence. Address P., box 275 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO small Rooms, furnished, on Madison square or Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth streets; may remain permanently, winter and summer. Address box 5,660 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO CHILDREN (AGED five and seven years) and nurse desire a suit of furnished Rooms, including Parlor, two Bedrooms, Bathrooms, &c., private table preferred, in a family hotel or boarding house on Fifth avenue or immediate vicinity. Address, stating terms, &c., box 4,925 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND two daughters; two good rooms; use of piano and parlor; a private family preferred; west side of town, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; references given and required. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate. F., box 215 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, BETWEEN Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars and terms, box 5,153 Post office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY, located between Ninth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, a furnished entire Parlor Floor, with Board, for a gentleman, wife and two children, for the winter. Address, with particulars, WHITNEY, box 164 Herald office.

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BROOKLYN BOARD.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTed for gentleman, lady, three children and maid, for the winter months; private family preferred. Address IMPORTER, box 1,4?7 Post office, New York, giving terms per month, with references.

HOTELS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street, Madison Park Hotel.—Superior table and attendance at less than boarding house rates; references required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, AT SARAtoga Springs, with Furniture, at favorable terms. Address CHAS. E. LELAND, Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Good Rooms, 75c. a day; $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 301 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

PARKER HOUSE.—ENTRANCES, NO. 1 WEST TWENty sixth street and 1,144 Broadway; furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; first class; table d'hote.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT of 152d street, Hudson river.—Desirable Rooms for families and gentlemen, in suits or singly; reduced rates for fall and winter; twelve trains daily.
E. M. BRITTON & CO.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER OF CANAL STREET AND Bowery (new house, on the European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), 648 BROADway, corner Bleecker, reconstructed.—Good single Rooms from $5 to $7 per week; family Rooms from $9 to $17 50 per week. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

STURTEVANT HOUSE (AMERICAN PLAN), BROADway and Twenty-ninth street, New York; popular prices; will open for reception of guests January 1, with drawing room, elevator and all the modern improvements. Board, $3 50 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A DESIRABLE CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT to let, on Sixth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Apply No. 133 Chambers street, room 21, from 1 to 3 P. M.

BROADWAY HALL TO LET.—THIS SPLENDID NEW Hall, on the northeast corner Broadway and Forty-second street, is just completed and ready for occupancy; its prominent and superb locality warrants its superiority for any first class business. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 42 Beaver street.

HARLEM.—TO LET.—A NICE NEW STORE, 18X33, double show windows, with ample apartments in the rear of the store; house four story brick; gas, water, &c., between 118th and 117th streets, Third avenue. Also two upper Floors, nicely adapted for two separate families; terms reasonable. Apply to JOHN MULLER, corner 119th street and Third avenue.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY, BELOW FOURTEENTH street, to let, and Lease for sale at a bargain; fifty rooms, neatly furnished; also a Restaurant for sale cheap. 30 Pine street. Apply to JOSHUA BROWN & CO.

LARGE CORNER STORE TO LET—FOR ANY KIND OF business. Call at 141 Perry street, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS, 163X70 TO LET—IN THE most eligible building for manufacturing purposes in the city, 2?3 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LARGE MANUFACTURing Building to let; floors 36x44; very light and suitable for heavy machinery. Inquire at 158 to 164 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 25x50, 25x60 and 25x105, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the ENGINEER, 911 and 13 Baxter street.

TO LET—THREE FINE STORES AND DWELLINGS, on west side Third avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, now being finished; six rooms on each floor, complete with all modern improvements, suitable for a family. Apply to J. J. KELLY, 98 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or at 21 Irving place, from 7 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT HALL OF THE Demilt Dispensary, corner Second avenue and Twenty-third street, for religious and other meetings. Apply to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Treasurer, or the Janitor at the Dispensary.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE—THE LOTS ON SOUTHERLY SIDE OF Morton street, west of Washington, 300 feet on Morton street and 50 on Washington. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine street, or G. BANYER, 13 West Twenty-first st.

THREE STORES AND FOUR VACANT LOTS TO rent—Fronting East river, between Delancey and Stanton streets. Inquire of JOHN SMITH, on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let and for sale—Business House and Lofts to let, in good locations. Apply to JOSHUA BROWN & CO.

A VERY PRETTY FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House to rent—On West Twenty-second street, near Seventh avenue; newly and comfortably furnished; rent $225 per month; six boarders will remain if wanted.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WEST SIDE, NEAR SEVenth avenue, a three story high stoop House; rent $200 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, THE EXTRA WIDE four story brown stone House 36 Washington square, West. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—FOR TEN OR ELEVEN MONTHS, A VERY handsomely furnished three story high stoop House, on Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue; rent $2?0 per month. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 15 rooms, in Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent reasonable to a responsible party. OSCAR SMITH, 52 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, DWELLING HOUSE 239 Wooster street, near Washington square; owner at house from 9 till 10 mornings.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STORE CORNER EIGHTY-eighth street and Fourth avenue; grand location for a grocer, butcher or any other business; lease and low rent to a good tenant.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House 242 East Fiftieth street; parlors and halls painted; beautiful order throughout; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO BE RENTED—IN VICINITY OF MURRAY HILL, the premises 225 Lexington avenue, containing gas, bath, range, &c.; rent $1,100. Apply on premises.

$22.—NICE COTTAGE, FIVE ROOMS AND ATTIC, to a quiet family. 165 112th street, near Third avenue. Inquire at 164.

$25 MONTHLY ONLY.—ONE OF THOSE NICE three story, ten room French Cottages, Ninety sixth street, corner of Ninth avenue; Baltimore heater; garden; adjoining car route. Apply 206 West Forty-first street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARTLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENtleman or man and wife. 17 Stuyvesant street.

AT 200 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK—TO LET, TWO large, airy Bedrooms, handsomely furnished, fire and gas; also two small Rooms; rent moderate; references exchanged.

AN EXTRA LARGE FURNISHED ATTIC ROOM, GAS and fireplace, $3 50 per week; unfurnished small front Room, third floor, $10 per month. No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR—FOR housekeeping; front room warmed with heater; gas, bath, &c.; terms $12 per week. 351 West Thirty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FLOOR TO LET—CORNER FIFTY-THIRD STREET and Third avenue, over drug store, five Rooms and Kitchen; fine location and desirable for genteel family; water, gas; low rent.

FURNISHED FLOORS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—all modern conveniences; low rents. 59 Bleecker street, few doors east of Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—APPLY TO M. FISHER, 323 East Thirteenth street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, ONE FURNISHED, ON second floor, to gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; all conveniences. 215 East Forty-ninth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT HALL Bedroom, at $8 per month, to a gentleman only. 301 West Thirty-first street, corner Eighth avenue.

TO LET—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDsomely furnished Floor; all conveniences for housekeeping; rent low to a permanent tenant. 103 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, THE SECOND AND Third Floors of a handsomely furnished house, gas, bath, &c., to a small family, convenient to all west side cars. 203 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT Bedroom to a gentleman in a private family; 547 Hudson street, first floor. Rent $1 75 per week. Mrs. DAWES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SECOND Floor, with bathroom, in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, just below Fourteenth street; rent low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, 50 Wall st.

THREE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ALL modern improvements, to let, for single gentlemen, at 37 Charlton street.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT Board, neatly furnished front and back Parlors; also bedrooms.

$7 50.—SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM CONnecting, first floor, furnished for housekeeping, water in rooms; closet on floor; stationary tubs; abundant pantries. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7 50 WEEKLY.—HANDSOME LARGE ROOM, furnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs; everything comfortable; fine location. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

50 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath; other rooms if required. References exchanged.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Large furnished Room on first floor to let for light housekeeping or single gentlemen; good closets; hot and cold water, &c.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, three nicely furnished Rooms, to man and wife or single gentlemen; rent $2 50 to $5 50 per week.

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UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF SEVEN ROOMS and bathroom, with all modern improvements and best of order; rent very low. Apply on premises 323 West Fiftieth street.

A SUIT OR FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS TO LET—IN THE new "European House," 78 West Forty-eighth street. The flat is on the first floor, and consists of parlor, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, &c., &c. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, or to the porter, at the house.

A PARLOR FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, $40; THREE floors only in house; recently improved; all cleaned; also Third Floor, six rooms, $30; separate meter, water closets, &c., on each floor, to let, to adults. Apply to owner, on premises, 99 South Fifth avenue, late Laurens street, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND SPLENDID ROOMS, WITHout board, in a family of two persons, by calling at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway. References given and required.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF HOUSE 345 East Forty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues; gas, water and all modern improvements; in perfect repair. Inquire at above number.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS, OVER STORE 769 SIXTH AVEnue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, suitable for housekeeping, and in good repair. Apply in the store.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, in first class private residence 51 East Tenth street. Reference.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, A FLOOR, six rooms, in first class location, West Fifteenth street. Apply to P. SHEAHAN, 265 West street.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward—new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c. A Store and Part of a house 558 Canal street. Part of a house in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, suitable for a gentleman and wife, in a private house; West Fourth street, between Washington square and Sixth avenue. Apply in the shoe store 710 Broadway.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF BROWN STONE HOUSE 231 East Forty-ninth street, to family of adults; rent moderate. Apply as above, or to A. BRAUTIGAM, 7?1 Broadway.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—LARGE ROOM ON fourth floor, at reduced price. No. 101 Waverley place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MAILED FREE, 25 CENTS, DR. KAHN'S Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its Obligations and Impediments; The Cause of Premature Decline and the Diseases Arising from Imprudence, illustrated with numerous cases from actual practice. Address SECRETARY, Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

THE "TECHNOLOGIST" FOR DECEMBER IS NOW ready. A journal devoted to engineering, manufacturing and building; contains a beautiful engraving of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Sold by all news dealers. Issued by the Industrial Publication Company, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving,
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief,
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1871.—PARTIES INtending to exhibit are informed that the Pantechnicon, Motcomb street, Belgravia, London, will receive and unpack cases, of all descriptions, and deliver the contents at the Exhibition Building, according to the requirements of the commissioners. For terms apply to Mr. RADERMACHER, as above.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29 AND 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
ELEGANT FURNITURE, BEING A PORTION OF THE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR OLDEST AND BEST WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS AND REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, ALL OF WHICH HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE BEST CITY TRADE, consisting of superbly carved and inlaid Etageres and Cabinets; elegant Suits of Parlor Furniture in carved rosewood and black walnut, inlaid and upholstered with the richest materials, in variety; Turkish Suits, Chamber Sets, in carved rosewood, black walnut, richly carved and gilt; Dressing Tables, Armoires-a-Glaces, in different woods and styles; Turkish and Fauteuil Chairs, Lounges, Sofa Bedsteads, Music Stands and Racks, Library Tables, Bookcases, Desks in variety, Chairs, &c., fancy Work Tables, Extension Tables, Buffets and Dining Chairs, and a variety of other articles as per catalogues; also some fine Bronzes and other Fancy Goods. ON VIEW THE DAY BEFORE SALE.
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street, S. PERE COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, by order of Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, being HIS ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising the latest works of EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS, all just received and never before exhibited.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 109 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
Clocks, Parians, Bronzes, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, a very fine assortment of goods, removed for convenience of sale, including 15 Parlor Suits, in all styles of coverings, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, &c.; 15 rosewood, oak, walnut, chestnut and enamelled Chamber Sets, six Buffets, eight Bookcases, Hall Stands, Extension and Centre Tables, Wardrobes, Desks, spring Beds, hair and other Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Comforters, Mirrors, &c., &c.
21 BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
Druggets, Oilcloths, Stoves, Heaters, Sofas, &c.; Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, English Cutlery, Plate, Paintings, Engravings, Kitchen Articles.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell at auction,
on TUESDAY, November 29,
at 11 o'clock,
at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau street,
a large lot of Merinos, Empress Cloth, Alpacas, Mohairs, black Broadcloth, Brocha Woollen and Paisley Shawls, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Large sale of Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
A fine assortment of English and American Chromos and Oil Paintings.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell at auction, on
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 26,
AT THEIR SALESROOM, 37 NASSAU STREET,
a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting in part of rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, in satin and haircloth; Plimpton Bedsteads, mirror and marble top; walnut and oak Cabinet Bedsteads, Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
ALSO TWENTY-FIVE SEWING MACHINES,
INCLUDING THREE WHEELER & WILSON'S,
one Howe's, three Singer's and several other makers.
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, DESKS, &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, hotel keepers and the trade.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, office 50 Bleecker street, will sell this (Saturday), November 26, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant Household Furniture, at Brevoort place, house 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue, consisting of two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, valued at $700 each; twelve rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, all styles and colors; satin, brocatel, striped silk and plain reps and haircloth, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets; Pier and Oval Mirrors, very fine Oil Paintings, Clocks, Bronzes, Silver and Chinaware, Curtains, Bookcases, Desk, Tables, corner and side etageres, Cabinets, twenty-five rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Dining and Tea Tables, Sideboard, Glass, Granaware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. A rare opportunity for housekeepers.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell, THIS (SATURDAY) morning, November 26, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion, 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz.:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, Curtains, Bookcase, Mirrors, Bronzes, Centre Tables, Etageres, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Ornaments, &c.; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Spring, Hair and Feather Beds, Pillows, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clocks, Blankets, &c.; also Dining Room Furniture, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Cutlery, Plate, Casters, Dinner and Tea Sets. In all 500 lots, by catalogue, of useful Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Silverware, Drawing Room Suits, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, public auction, this day (Saturday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock; valued $30,000. Sale peremptory.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered French brocatel; rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, Marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinieres, Canterbury, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, embroidered Cover; Paintings, by eminent artists; Bronze Clock, Chandeliers, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Brocatel, Lace Curtains; rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture; Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, China Ware, Cutlery, Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF one good work Horse, new and second hand Top and Open Wagons, Rockaways, Single and Double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BALTIMORE.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
IN
BALTIMORE CITY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, the undersigned, Trustees, will sell at public sale at the Exchange Salesroom, in Baltimore city, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., that long established and celebrated Hotel, widely known as
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
facing Monument square of said city, with a front on Calvert street, extending from Fayette Bank lane, with a depth on Fayette street of 253¼ feet and on Bank lane of 181½ feet.
The IMPROVEMENTS are the extensive Hotel so widely known as BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, with its large Restaurant, Stores and Barber Shop, fronting on Calvert street, Parlors, Offices, with modern conveniences, &c.
This Hotel, located in the heart of the city, being so celebrated and extensively known, a more detailed description is deemed unnecessary.
A plan of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, who will also show the property and give all information desired.
This property will be sold free of the stock debt, but subject to annual ground rents amounting to thirty-eight hundred and fifty (3,850) dollars, payable half yearly, reserved upon separate portions of the ground, of which rents the sum of thirty-four hundred and eighty (3,480) dollars is redeemable at pleasure, and the sum of three hundred and seventy (370) dollars is irredeemable.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest payable half yearly.
S. H. TAGGART, 43 Lexington street,
T. A. LINTHICUM, 41 North Charles street, Trustees.
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, elegant Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits, in rosewood and walnut, complete; Extension and Centre Tables, Lounges and Rocking Chairs, Carpets, Mattresses and Feather Pillows, Sideboards, Bookcases, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, and various other goods. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Tuesday next, at No. 2 East Baltic, near Court street, Brooklyn, Carriage Factory, Carriages, Coaches, Tools, Machinery, Lease, &c.; cheap privately.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 384 Bowery.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, AT 11 A.M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John street, a choice assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Positive and unreserved sale of entire stock of
FINE CABINET FURNITURE,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29 AND 30,
At the store of Mr. G. R. Krigger,
14 and 16 Fourth avenue, near Cooper Institute,
on account of retiring from business.
FULL PARTICULARS IN SUNDAY'S HERALD.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 19 Bowery, will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 73 West Houston street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon, Bar Counter, Fixtures, Chairs, Tables, Glasses, Ice Boxes, one Billiard Table, Stoves, Mattresses, Bedsteads, &c. By order of JACOB FRIEDMAN, Attorney for mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's sale.
This day, at 11 o'clock, at 95 Clinton place, corner Macdougal street, by virtue of several executions, I will sell a general assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
JOHN C. LYST, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER
This day, November 26,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street,
Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.,
consisting of Parlor Suits, Sofa, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, 50 Looking Glasses, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Pier Glasses, Extension Dining Tables, down Beds, Bed Clothing, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, also one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, one Howe's, one Temple's, one old Piano, Wardrobe, &c.; also, to pay advance, two cases (20 each) Burdan Blues.

MARSHAL'S SALE—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 95 Norfolk street, the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon. By order of Emil Lippmann, City Marshal.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Florida Railroad Company, hereby give notice that on the 15th day of December, 1870, at the Court House, in Fernandina, Florida, at 12 o'clock. the lands belonging to their trust then remaining unsold will be disposed of at public auction for the benefit of the free land bonds still outstanding. The lands, amounting to 125,000 acres, more or less, will be valued by competent appraisers and offered at such valuations, in order to effect an equitable distribution, the bondholders being allowed to bid above those prices for the choice. Bonds and coupons will be received in payment at par. Lands which may not be taken for bonds and coupons will then be sold for cash to the highest bidder, to prevent a further waste of the fund from tax levies and other expenses and in order that the trust may be finally closed.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, JOHN McRAE, } Trustees.

SALES AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.
Great Auction Sale
of 214 valuable Lots at Flatbush, L. I.,
on Bedford and Vernon avenues,
near Prospect Park, 49 minutes from ferry,
on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 12 M., on the grounds.
Land high and dry, reached by Flatbush street cars, just out of city limits.
Escape city taxes.
Near business centre. Must be a speculation.
102 lots sold singly, 112 lots in blocks of from 15 to 30 lots each. Terms 30 per cent cash, balance in three equal annual payments.
At your own prices.
Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. All who desire to examine the property before sale will take Flatbush cars at Fulton ferry to Vernon avenue, and inquire at Ryan's Hotel, adjoining the premises. For maps and further information apply to
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., 82 Cedar street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT public auction, this day, at 11 A. M., in the rotunda of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of Joseph W. Bradley in and to the business known as the West Bradley and Carey Manufacturing Company.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT public auction, this day, at 1 P. M., at No. 1,517 Broadway, the contents of a Wheelwright and Blacksmith's Shop; also the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, sells on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the old established liquor store at No. 63 Spring street, corner of Marion; splendid four-pull English Ale Pump, fine walnut Counters, Kegs and Casks, copper Measures, and all other fine fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on this day November 26, 1870, at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, on the corner of North First and Tenth streets, Williamsburg, one splendid four pull English Ale Pump, fine black walnut Counters, Kegs, Casks, Stove, Clock, Glassware, Arm Chairs, Tables, Wines and Liquors, &c. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, office No. 6 City Hall place, N. Y.

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$6 A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FINE PROPERTY, BETWEEN CENTRAL AND Mount Morris Parks, No. 1?3 East 116th street, near Fourth avenue; genteel Cottage, 9 rooms, Croton and gas; possession; only $5,500 to ready purchaser. Apply to owner, 225 East 116th street, near Third avenue.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Fifty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, will be sold cheap if bought this week. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Lexington avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, 20x45x90, newly painted and in fine order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A BROADWAY CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, for a long term of years; the property known as 817 and 819 Broadway; 48, 50, 52 and 54 East Twelfth street, having a frontage of 1?4 feet, over 8,000 square feet. JOHN S. KELSO, 5½ Pine street; from 1 to 3 P. M.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; HIGH STOOP, sub-cellar; all modern improvements. Third street, near Second avenue; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms easy; price low. J. J. BURNIER, 173 Thompson street.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY AND basement brown stone Dwelling, No. 246 East Sixtieth street, between Second and Third avenues; is elegantly finished throughout, and replete with modern improvements; price low; would exchange for smaller house. Apply at 244, next door, or at coal yard foot of East Thirty-fourth street.
J. H. LYON.

FOR SALE—A SNUG THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in good order, with modern improvements and in a pleasant neighborhood; possession immediately. Apply on premises, 231 East Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—THOSE FIRST CLASS HOUSES 334, 336 and 338 Madison avenue, full size, finished in hard wood. Apply to owner, on the premises.

3D AVENUE.—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BRICK Store and Tenement, 20x60x110, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, will be sold cheap if applied for within a few days. ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

West Side.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday next, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, three valuable Plots of Land at Fort Washington. Parties wishing to see the property before the day of sale will find the auction bills posted on the several parcels—viz., St. Nicholas avenue, corner of 155th street; also on the Boulevard and Broadway, adjoining the land of the Institution for the Blind; also on the corner of Broadway and the road to Fort Washington depot.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DORCHESTER STONE front Stores and Dwellings on Sixth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The apartments are fitted up with all improvements. For an investment this is one of the most desirable pieces of improved property on the avenue. Principals only need apply to the owner on the premises, from 9 to 4.

FORT WASHINGTON.—MAPS OF THE TEN ACRE PARcel to be sold at Fort Washington in small plots can be had at our office. POTTER BROTHERS, 5½ Pine street.

GREENE STREET.—FOR SALE, PLOT OF GROUND, 45½ feet front, near Amity street; rented at $2,700; will be sold at $42,000; two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR Irving place. Twenty rooms; first class; every convenience. Price $31,000, of which $19,000 can remain on mortgage. PORTER BROTHERS.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES, ON Fifth and Madison avenues and the adjacent streets, for sale, at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, COLUMBIA COLLEGE Lease Lots, 60x110, in Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with the allowance for excavating; price $12,500. THOS. STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A FOUR STORY brown stone in complete order; price $19,000; terms easy. Apply to J. & R. RUSSELL, Jr., 56 West Thirtieth st.

Miscellaneous.

MUST BE SOLD—FOR SPECIAL REASONS. I AM authorized to sell a first class brown stone House; black walnut finish; 22x50; for $5,000 less than original price; equity $10,000; a bargain.
B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, BUILDINGS suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the river. Apply at KELSEY'S stores.

PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF 13 vacant Lots, on northeast corner of Chauncey street and Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, November 28, at 12 o'clock noon. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneer, where full particulars and diagrams can be had.
B. D. ALLEN, Auctioneer,
Broadway, corner Lexington avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A TWO STORY COTTAGE, 16 SPENCER street, Brooklyn; will be repaired; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to MEEKER, 287 Bedford avenue, or 318 West Twenty-seventh street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished House, with gas, water, bath, &c.; pleasantly located. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 548 Broadway; 10 or 11 rooms. Rent, $75 per month.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, RICHMOND TERRACE (ST. Mark's Hotel block), New Brighton, S. I., new French roof House; 11 rooms; every modern improvement; for location and style unsurpassed; $8,500.
COLLINS, 56 Pine street, or on premises.

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TWO STORY AND ATtic Storehouse, in perfect order and in successful operation, will be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately; situate in the town of Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J. Apply to BOWNE, LAIRD & CO., on the premises.

AT RIVERSIDE, GREENWICH AND RYE.—SEVERAL desirable Shore Front and other Properties for sale; improved and unimproved; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge Station, Conn.

A FARM—NEAR TAPPAN STATION, NORTHERN New Jersey Railroad, 83 or 126 acres; stone house and first class outbuildings, in good order, for sale, $225 per acre.
BURNHAM, 699 Hudson street.

A FARM OF 200 ACRES, WITH GOOD IMPROVEments, within 18 miles of New York, for exchange for city Property. JACOB SHARPE, 20 Pine street.

A CHEAP FIRST CLASS FARM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—120 acres land, large stone house and outbuildings; suitable for a country residence, hotel or summer boarders; position salubrious and romantic. Apply at Northern Hotel, West street, near Cortlandt, room 36.

A SPLENDID FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, ADJOINING A fine village; large commodious House, of 12 rooms; abundant outbuildings; superior location; plenty of fruit; 2½ miles from depot; $12,000.
J. S. FERGUSON & CO. 39 Nassau st., room No. 6.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY Seat of 57 acres, overlooking the city; splendid improvements; superior location; great abundance of choice fruit; fine stream and pond; price, with Stock, Crops and Tools, $21,000; perfect gem. J. S. FERGUSON & CO.,
39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

AT BARGAINS.—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, Mills, Stores, Hotels for sale or exchange for city Houses, Farms, 1 to 200 acres, splendid Buildings, with Stock.
A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

A BARGAIN IN ORANGE—A GENTEEL COTTAGE of 10 rooms and four Lots on good avenue, $5,500; a Country Seat of four acres on Staten Island, $4,500; both cheap. J. S. FERGUSON & CO.,
39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

COTTAGE, ORCHARD AND 12 ACRES, FIVE MINutes from depot, Rockland county, at a bargain.
T. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, five minutes from ferry; six rooms; lot 150 feet; all in perfect order; surroundings first class; $2,100. Terms easy.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., HOUSE AND LOT, in good location, only three blocks from the Court House; house quite new, containing store and ten rooms; brings $550 rent a year; terms easy; price $4,500. Apply at 16 Prince street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, N. J., 45 MINUTES BY Northern Railroad from Chambers street, a modern built Cottage; seven rooms; stables, henery, &c., and gardener's cottage; 2½ acres land; well located; only eight minutes from depot; cost $11,000; will sell for $8,000; obliged to sell at once. Apply to M. H. BERRY, Tenafly, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE HOUSE, with large lot of Land, at Elizabeth, N. J.; price $11,000.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—$7,000, $1,500 CASH, BALANCE mortgage (worth $10,000), will buy one of the best Fruit and Truck Farms in New Jersey. 43 acres, on Shrewsbury river, 1½ mile from steamboat or station. Address PETER S. CONOVER, Red Bank, N. J.

MILITARY SCHOOL TO RENT—ON THE EAST BANK of the Hudson, near New York; large brick house, fine views, healthful location, extensive grounds. Address J. C. G., No. 4 Warren street, room No. 2.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE—About 4,000 acres; 700 cleared and in cultivation; fine residence, gin house, machinery and improvements; location desirable, perfectly healthful and convenient to city and sea shore; price, stocked for planting, $40,000 cash. For full particulars apply to A. O. READ, corner Nassau and Pine streets, or address PROPRIETOR, box 423 Post office, New Orleans, La.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER OR FOR SALE—A FINE Country Residence, fully furnished house, all modern improvements, at very low figures. Apply at 85 Fulton street, New York.

WATER POWER ON NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILroad, two miles from Easton, to rent or sell. Address box 226 Bethlehem (Pa.) Post office.

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97 NASSAU STREET.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR EXCHANGE for an $8,000 or $10,?50 place in Connecticut.
JACOB SHARPE, 20 Pine street.

ADVERTISER WILL EXCHANGE HIS CASH BUSIness, Dining (Room) 500 to 600 persons daily, and Farm (235 acres), located on Harlem Railroad, for a brown stone House, well located; furnished or unfurnished. Address RETIRED, box 3,651 Post office.

EXCHANGE.—FARM OF 130 ACRES, NEAR ORANGE, N. J., fine location, free from encumbrance, for a good city House. J. O. HOYT, 1?1 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, HOUSE, Barn, Horses, Wagons, Farming Implements, for a House in Brooklyn, Hudson or Jersey City, Williamsburg or Hoboken; price $4,500. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 235 Bowery.

ON THE HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM CITY, A CHARMing Residence; large mansion; all improvements; carriage house, two small houses and three acres of ground; will exchange for city Property. Address BRAISTED, 103 Maiden lane.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS UP TOWN, WEST SIDE, AND Merchandise, for a three story brown stone House, all improvements; small encumbrance. Apply at 55 Pine street, of W. B. CONANT, successor to Tremaine & Co.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO ALBANY LOTS, FREE AND clear, for good Team, Grocery or Liquor Store, or saleable Merchandise. Apply to owner, R. H. RUSSELL, Plainfield, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL PLOTS OF CHOICE LOTS in Harlem, at a low price, for improved city Property.
W. J. BARNES, 25 Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF GOODS, A French roof House and four lots in Rahway; a Country Seat of four acres at Staten Island; a Plot of 166 lots in Rahway. J. S. FERGUSON & CO.,
39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

WILL TRADE FOR BUILDING MATERIALS, THE equity in two first class brown stone Houses in this city. Apply to B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LAND—LOW PRICED, WITH PERFECT title, and some cash, wanted in exchange for equity in improved East New York property. Address TRADE, box 18 Brooklyn (L. I.) Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, worth $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for good Business Property or First Mortgages. Apply to G. G. GUILD, 38 Barclay street, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A THREE story high stoop brick House in Brooklyn; must be in good location and within 20 minutes' ride from Fulton ferry; price not to exceed $8,000. Address, giving full particulars, G. D. E., Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $2?0. T. R. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTLER'S PULMONIC OIL GIVES RELIEF IN ALL Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, especially in cases of consumptive tendencies. 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck slip.

ENGLISH WHITE LEAD.—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of English White Lead, of a well known English maker, and surpassed by no lead in New York, will be sold at 7½c. per lb. 252 Pearl street, second floor.

BILLIARDS.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND Cushions.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S, they beat the world for elasticity and correctness of angles; all first class club rooms, public rooms and hotels are giving their orders daily. Now is your time to buy at reduced prices. 40 Vesey street.

MEDICAL.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no pay until perfectly cured. Doctor and Doctress ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street). Elegant Rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITHout mercury; no detention from business.
Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW.—ELEGANT ROOMS during confinement.
Dr. and Mme. WILLETT, 34 West Forty-fourth street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. HARRISON, 179 BLEECKER STREET—CURES all private diseases immediately, without mercury; youthful vigor restored. Office very private.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicines, at one interview. Female Restorative $5. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

IMMEDIATE CURES.—DR. LARMONT, NO. 1 GREAT Jones street, treats all private diseases and cures Stricture and Seminal Weakness, by entirely new remedies. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," containing important information. Sold by HASTIE, 1,235 Broadway; $1.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Cleveland Convention and the Curious People Who Attended It.

The Factions in the Women's Rights Party.

THE WHOLE AFFAIR A FIZZLE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1870.

There were three of us who had met in Cleveland, or the "Forest City" as it is known in the West, after several years separation, during which time we had not heard of or seen each other at all. One of my friends was a Cleveland man, originally from the East, possessing a great fund of the strong, common sense which is usually found on the hills of New Hampshire; and with this strong common sense of his he had amassed a large sum of money in the bustling, smoky city which sits on the lap of Lake Erie like a precious gem encrusted with dirt. The second person in our party was a spinster of thirty-eight years of age who had been disappointed in her first love and had received, subsequently, six offers of marriage. This lady through these troubles of her heart had become a sort of a feminine misanthrope, and was a little doubtful of all the best and purer impulses of humanity in her speech, while at the bottom she was as honest as a child, and would not be guilty of a mean action. After she had refused her fourth offer of marriage she came from the wilds of further Pennsylvania to New York, and there she fell in with a very peculiar class of people—Communists, Free Lovists, Female Suffragists, Positivists, Reformers of Mankind, Benefactors of Humanity, and Makers of a Dollar in any way they can get at it. The spinster, unfortunately for herself, became impressed with the idea that she should get the "ballot for woman." In a private conference which I had with the spinster she informed me that she was dyspeptic, and that she thought that a day's voting and working at the polls would do her the same service as a dose of Brandreth's pills. Accordingly she came to the First Annual Convention of the American Women's Suffrage Association, which began its sessions on Tuesday, November 22, at Cleveland, in Case Hall. I place the titles and organization of this body in large letters, because I know they like newspaper notoriety, which is the breath of their nostrils and by which they obtain a square meal now and then.

Every one who has ever been in Cleveland knows what a dark November day is in the Forest City. We three went together to Case Hall, the place of meeting—myself, the spinster and the Cleveland man. We were all on good terms, but the spinster and the Cleveland man would differ on the questions of social science and political economy. Case Hall is a big, long brick building, trimmed with freestone and fronting on Superior street, which is, I believe, the main street of Cleveland. It looked like snow; and then, again, it did not look like snow. When we got to Case Hall we found a knot of people waiting—middle-aged and old women and callous men standing at the side entrance waiting for admission. There were several hacks driven along the outer line of the curb, which had just deposited their loads of "free franchise." Some of the hackmen did not seem by their speech to relish the fares which they had been carrying. One said:—

"I wonder when them 'ar good-looking gals are comin'; I dont see any of them yet."

The Cleveland man said:—"I don't think you'll see any of them at this 'ar gathering."

Up stairs he went, and when ascending the stairs which led into the hall the spinster took occasion to rebuke, in a quiet way, our Cleveland friend, whom she had known for fifteen years.

"Please do not talk in that flippant manner about the holy cause of woman's suffrage. Remember the army of the little boys and the dears."

Mr. Henderson, the Cleveland man, was a little puzzled at this, and said:—"Do you mean them bars that eat up them boys sixty miles from Omaha?"

The spinster smiled a pitying smile and answered, "Poor, ignorant man, how little he knows of the Great Cawz."

At the top of the stairs, before entering the hall, was a newspaper stand, on which were displayed, as at every woman's convention, the pictures of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone and others of the same ilk. A lady with red cheeks and a black cloth jacket offered copies of the *Revolution* for sale here, at ten cents a copy. Both of my friends bought copies.

When we found ourselves in the hall proper it seemed to look very like Irving Hall in New York. There were the same frescoes on the ceiling and walls—little gods, cupids, Bacchantes, Terpsichore, with her usual quadrille party, and a number of other mythological people were disporting themselves in red, blue, yellow and orange dadoes. The floor of the hall was covered with red velvet, chairs having stiff backs, and at the farthest extremity was a stage bulging out, on which were several chairs and a black walnut desk, surmounted by a gas burner, with a stained white shade, and a big pitcher.

Sitting on a chair behind the black walnut desk and pitcher was Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, a black-bearded man, with a full forehead and a sack overcoat. His face was flushed with the glow of the coming victory—for even in the councils of women who go for suffrage there is sometimes bickerings, and ladies prominent in the movement have actually been known to hate each other, and this Convention was no exception to the general rule.

"There are two parties in this woman's movement," said the spinster to the writer. "One is headed by Theodore Tilton. He is the man with the curly hair. You will find that Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, of Indiana, and Judge Bradwell and Mrs. Willard, of Illinois, will back Tilton, who is not here; while the other wing is headed by Lucy Stone. Her backers are H. B. Blackwell, her husband—a poor stick; T. W. Higginson, who used to command a colored regiment in the war; Margaret V. Campbell, of Massachusetts; Judge Whitehead, who believes he can run any convention under the Sun; Mrs. M. M. Cole, who was a kind of an editress; Miss Rebecca Rice, a professor in Antioch College, Ohio, and Mrs. Celia Burleigh, who is the best of the lot and has more brains than them all put together. I don't know how Mrs. White, of New Hampshire, or Mrs. Hazard, of Missouri, stand, but you can be sure of one thing—New Jersey is good for Lucy Stone."

"Well," said the Cleveland man, "I don't exactly understand this row among the women or why you should have it. What's it all about? I'd like to know."

"I know you are a scoffer at our d-e-vine cawz," said the spinster, "but I suppose the best of us will have an alloy of human selfishness mixed with the golden grains of our better nature. As I said, there are two parties in the movement for women's suffrage, and they are represented by two newspapers. There is the Boston party, which is represented by the *Woman's Journal*—by the way, I have left my smelling bottle at the hotel—and the *Woman's Advocate*, a separate paper formerly, has been merged in the *Journal*. This is the New England organ of the suffrage movement, and they have New England ideas. The principal people who radiate around that sheet are Julia Ward Howe. She is a very refined woman—you know her; she wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and they say she understands Greek. Then there is George William Curtis, the editor of *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Monthly*, who makes all the jokes in the "Drawer" of the magazine and hates the democrats and the Irish. Then there is James Freeman Clarke, a great Unitarian clergyman, and F. B. Sanborn and Lydia Maria Child, the poetess, and Henry Ward Beecher, who is going to draw out because he is afraid we will go too far for the married men in his congregation, who pay him a large salary. These are the principal supporters of the American Suffrage Association, and they are all strong radical republicans. I don't care about politics myself, so I am just giving you the inner workings of the movement for the enfranchisement of woman. William Lloyd Garrison, Caroline Severance, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Phebe Hanaford, of Connecticut; Grace Greenwood, Amelia Bloomer, of Iowa, the original Bloomer, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, a member of Congress, are all with Lucy Stone. They all believe in woman's suffrage alone, and do not want to introduce the questions of marriage or divorce into the business before them, although I think that a great many of their friends and supporters are believers in free love and are living practically as illustrations of the doctrine. Well, then, you know the society which Theodore Tilton was the head of—I mean the "Union Woman's Suffrage Association"—is for free love. They wont say so plainly, but they are waiting patiently for public opinion to justify them in their expectations and then they will come out boldly. I wish I had my smelling bottle. How hot the room is. Deary me, if poor Augustus was alive he wouldn't see me want for anything. Susan B. Anthony is the principal worker here to-day and it is arranged by her that Judge Bradwell, of Chicago, shall do all the talking—"

"While Susan puts up the jobs—oh, I see," said the Cleveland man.

"I don't understand men's slang, but I dare say you are right," replied the spinster.

There were about forty to sixty men and women of uncertain age in the hall, showing a visible falling off from the attendance last year, when over 100 delegates were present, beside a large assemblage of curious Cleveland people of both sexes. This year there were only fifty-one delegates of both sexes, and only thirteen States represented. The delegates all felt dismal, and every one of them came prepared for a row between the Lucy Stone-Higginson and the Theodore Tilton-Susan B. Anthony factions.

Colonel T. W. Higginson ascended the platform while some of the old lady delegates were taking off their India rubber goloshes and preparing to warm their feet over the polished iron heaters in the hall. There were in the sixty persons present in the hall, three pretty and young girls, and I think that they came with the deep design of getting married to whoever should offer first. The other ladies were divided into three classes: those who were mothers and wives and wanted something to divert their minds from the tedium and monotony of home life; those who were not handsome enough to make a living on the stage and sought the bosom of a woman's suffrage convention for whatever might turn up; half a score of disappointed and soured old maids and three or four highly intellectual ladies, who honestly believed in giving women a chance to vote in order that they might, as they said, become independent of the horrid tyrant man in their endeavors to earn a living. The men who were present were of various compositions and ideas. Many had failed at the bar and in the schoolroom; not a few as stump speakers and lecturers, and some others came there for a purpose that I would not like to mention in the columns of the HERALD. All of them, however, were bound together in a firm bond and had one foremost idea, and that was to get their names in the newspapers by hook or crook, even if they were spelled wrong.

From the beginning of the session of the Convention there was no chance for the Tilton ring, as Colonel Higginson had been appointed chairman. The Colonel is, I believe, a scholar and a gentleman, and desired to rule fairly and politely, "but you know how it is yourself."

I could not divest myself of the idea that Colonel Higginson looked like a plausible dry goods man whose store had just been burned out, and, the water having settled on his goods, was desirous of selling them off at a reduced price, but to advantage.

There were a number of female reporters present at the Convention, who occupied a couple of tables in sight of the audience. Their names were:—Miss M. Florence Burlingame, Westerville (Ohio) *Banner*; Miss Fannie Holt, St. Louis *Democrat*; Miss Nelne M. Hutchinson, New York *Tribune*; Miss Susan B. Anthony, New York *Revolution*; Miss Amanda M. Way, Indianapolis *Journal*; Mrs. W. T. Hazzard, St. Louis *Republican*. They did, as is the manner of lady reporters, but very little writing, but a good deal of looking on and around the hall.

Then there was a reporter officially taking notes for the association, wearing spectacles, who might be called a venerable owl, and who was continually moving about the stage, offering suggestions, just as a reporter should not do. The most gigantic reporter of them all was Miss Amanda Way, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, dressed in a red dress with cherry colored silk trimmings, who measures over six feet in height and looks like a vivandier of the French Imperial Guard. Then there was Margaret V. Longley reporting for an Ohio paper, and a delegate, as was also Mrs. Hazzard, a fine, chubby looking lady in black, with a fur muff, and Miss Amanda Way. There was also Mrs. M. M. Cole, an editress and delegate, who was very strong for Lucy Stone. The result of the Convention was that the Tiltonites were beaten badly by a vote of 112½ to 47½, the delegates voting by States and giving fractional votes, as in a political convention, although the leaders betrayed an utter ignorance of parliamentary law, with the exception of Colonel Higginson, and did not know—not one of them all—on throwing the vote how many Congressional districts there were in each State. Mrs. Burleigh never said a word until the close of the evening on the second day's session, and then silently rose and advanced in that well bred manner of hers and in graceful, ladylike gesture said:—"The State of New York, thirty-three votes, votes nay."

This was a clincher for the Tilton wing, just as the State of New York would be in a political convention, and Illinois, headed by Judge Bradwell, with sixteen votes, withdrew in disgust, and Susan B. Anthony took the six o'clock train to deliver a lecture in Aurora, Ill. During the Convention there was great bitterness of feeling, and considerable ugliness displayed to each other by the respective parties, and if they cannot come together on a compromise one of the lady delegates told me "the work of female suffrage will be put back at least fifty years."

In one of the discussions Miss Anthony became heated and was understood by the Convention to have said that Lucy Stone was not legally married to her supposed husband, H. B. Blackwell, who took the assertion as mildly as an old maid takes a hot and sweet lemonade at an evening party. I saw a red flush burn on the honest face of Lucy Stone and Colonel Higginson seemed very [illegible] to get very mad. He denounced the assertion as an outrage, and said that he ought to know, for he "tied the knot which had united the couple himself."

Justice should be done to Miss Anthony, however, who is as earnest and plucky as any of them. She got up at the instigation of Miss Rebecca Rice, of Antioch, Ohio, a spinster with brown curls, and said:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I did not intend to insult my friend, Mrs. Stone. When she was married she did protest against unjust laws, and that was the grandest protest against wrong the world has ever seen. I have always honored her for it. I have stood by her through thick and thin for many years, and if I said anything offensive I did not mean it. So help me God I would sooner lose my right hand. Mr. President, I humbly beg the pardon of yourself, of Mrs. Stone and of all these gentlemen and ladies.

[From the Cleveland Herald of Nov. 24.]

RECAPITULATION.

The suffragers have come and gone for the second time. In enthusiasm, harmony, accomplishment of business and general success the convention a year ago was incomparably superior to the one which has just closed. Perhaps the most marked point of difference was the degree of interest taken by our citizens generally. Last year all the sessions were largely attended, and in the evening Case Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The speech making, at a quarter a head, proved a highly profitable source of revenue, giving the newborn association a good "send off," with money in its coffers after paying all expenses.

Perhaps the managers, in choosing the Forest City as the place for their second meeting, counted upon the same spontaneous enthusiasm, but if so they are sad victims of misplaced confidence. The first heavy dose of suffrage proved nauseating, and few were disposed to repeat it. The attendance of spectators throughout was pitiably small, and the amount realized from the evening "entertainments" was appalling, in a financial point of view. A couple of hundred dollars for the hall and another hundred for printing, advertising and incidentals, besides individual travelling expenses, drew uncomfortably upon the pockets of the delegates, the treasury of the association being sadly emaciated, and they "pay dear for their whistle."

In point of business the Convention was also a lamentable failure. Almost literally nothing was accomplished except the defeat, after a protracted struggle, of the proposition to unite the two national associations. The second day was marked by wrangling—or, as one of the delegates expressed it, "squabbling"—bitter personalities and recriminations, which convey to the outside world a decidedly unfavorable impression of the "happy family." When next the association meets, if Blackwell and Bradwell can be kept in the background, and Susan B. Anthony doesn't light upon them with one of her "angel visits," a reasonable hope may be entertained of something being accomplished. As it is, this Convention cannot be regarded as other than a failure, and the most zealous leaders will depart with the feeling that it has been unprofitable and unsatisfactory.

THE WOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS.

Conclave of the Sisterhood in Union Square—The Place Where They Met and How They Met—The Ladies and Their Trappings—Their Beauty and a Guess at Their Ages—What Elderly Dames Know of Young Men's Habits.

Passing from the din and bustle of fashion-haunted Union square through the side door of a *bureau des modes*, near Sixteenth street, and up a narrow, ill-lighted staircase, the curious visitor may find himself, any Friday afternoon the long year round, at the headquarters of the bevy of fair visionaries who delight to style themselves the Women's Suffrage Association. Here, within the narrow limits of a small office, meekly gather together the intellectual queens of the epoch, those exalted feminine minds who, having driven away their guardian angel, man, by the unconquerable pride of self will of genius, have since been attended by a restless spectre that ever beckons them on to

REVOLUTION AND THE POLLS.

The chamber in which this solemn conclave holds counsel deserves description. It is a sort of comfortless parlor rather than either an office devoted to business or a club room sacred to the social gods. Its carpet, of a

DULL BRICK DUST COLOR,

selected to show strikingly the azure blue of most of the stockings that pass over it, is worn and faded; the chairs are of that harsh and unyielding pattern upon which bachelors have from time immemorial delighted to vent the deep curses of outraged sensibility; a lounge, at the side, is covered with a melancholy-tinted chintz, and a life-like portrait of

SOME SOUR-FACED FAST PALADIN

of the woman's rights reform serves only to show up in its naked hideousness the bareness of the walls. In session, however, the eye merely wanders speedily over these disagreeable trifles, and is then fixed in horror by the great feature of the room—a small, rickety, ungraceful wooden skeleton table—which on yesterday, a specimen field day, was covered with a bewildering litter of books and papers, a slouched hat belonging to a tamed and converted male monster, a blue gauze veil, some candles, a bottle of mucilage and a few pairs of light-tinted gloves.

The attendance yesterday was, perhaps, scarcely so numerous as might have been expected, and did not comprise in all more than thirty or forty persons; and even that limited number displayed but feebly the typical features of the strong-minded fair. When

THE MEAN AGE

of the company—which must have been about forty-five—is fairly taken into account, the assembled ladies were certainly as amply blessed with good looks as their absent and unsympathizing sisters; and indeed there were several who were of striking, though not dazzling beauty. Then, too, the dress and adornments of the gathering were not by any means those accepted as the natural personal equipment of the intellectual virago. Only one or two had short hair, and the rest were liberally furnished with chignons and puffs and false curls. Flounces and furbelows, earrings and shawl pins, and bracelets,

WELL MADE BOOTS

and irreproachable gloves; and, in short, all the vanities dear to the common feminine heart seemed to be in active demand among these sterner members of the grand sisterhood of the human race.

The chairwoman, seated behind the littered and literary table, was a pale and not unbeautiful blonde of some thirty summers, more or less. She was attired in a black silk dress, relieved by some enormous flaming pink ribbons, which wandered widely over her slender figure.

SHE WAS FLANKED

on the left by her husband, a meek, blue-eyed, feebly-intellectual man, with the scanty whiskers of delicate, silky fluff and the thin, rough, curly hair which seem the necessary characteristics of his species. Farther away, upon the left, uneasily rocking herself in an uncomfortable chair, sat a pale, sorrowful-faced elderly lady, attired in a slate-colored morning dress, with Fenian edging, and a venerable pair of sad-colored cotton thread gloves.

Such, briefly, was the general appearance of this singular assemblage. The meeting having come to order,

THE LADY ORATOR

of the day, Miss Bronson, was introduced, and at once plunged into the perusal of several reams of manuscript. She was a tall, handsome lady, dressed in black, and possessed one of those sweet, rich voices which now and then falter in tremulous earnestness, and carry conviction far into the soul of all impressionable hearers. Unhappily, however, the discourse which she delivered never reached any conclusions upon which conviction was possible. It consisted for the most part of a savage attack upon every phase and feature of modern civilization. One of her illustrations of the injustice of our present social system is worthy of the deepest reflection.

"Suppose," cried she, in accents louder than usual, "that some morning at a family table the question of the morrow's breakfast comes under discussion. The husband suggests

LIVER AND ONIONS.

The wife insists on having sausages and Irish potatoes. These two dishes now become a party question, and at present frequently lead to disagreement, as the husband acts the part of a Grant. But in a rightly constituted social system the matter ought to be finally settled by the vote of all the members of the family."

Miss Bronson concluded her discourse by severely lecturing our legislators for their heartless indifference to the physical needs of "starving, hungry women." They said to women, "Your proper place is at home." But if that were so, why did not these political sages provide them with homes?

The paper, having been finished, became the subject of general criticism. A brunette, attired in a Scotch plaid dress, named Mrs. Somerby, said that she had only this to say—that if she were given a vote she would be in a

VERY PERPLEXED STATE

of mind. She wouldn't know how to vote. She knew that the republican party and the democratic party were both equally corrupt. If women went into politics a new system of government would be necessary, for she was sure that no lady could take part in the corrupt practices of the politicians of the time.

Mrs. HALLECK, an elderly lady, replied that it was all very well for young people like Mrs. Somerby to think about forming a new system of government. For her part she was

TOO OLD TO DO SO,

and would be content to get into the "rings" of government as they existed at present and use them as a means of doing good. She thought it was best for everybody to make up their minds to reclaim somebody else, and the bigger a sinner he was the better. If she had the chance she would not hesitate to try her hand at

CONVERTING JIM FISK.

She wanted a big sinner, and if she took Fisk in hand she would pray for him and work for him, and very likely she would succeed in getting him at last to heaven, because she believed he was to a great extent the victim of circumstances. The most dangerous class in society, she thought, were those wretched women who teach their sons that they can do as they like, at the same time that they, for the sake of custom, hold their daughters in check. She saw every day in the streets hundreds of young men with the vices of manhood and the weaknesses of women.

THEY DRANK, THEY GAMBLED,

they—well, the audience well knew what were the habits of the young man of the period. All this was the evil fruit of the pernicious teachings of respectable women.

Soon after this a polite quarrel occurred between Mrs. Halleck and Miss Bronson. Mrs. Halleck said she did not know exactly what Miss Bronson wanted.

Miss BRONSON said she wanted to arrange things so that there should be freedom for the individual as well as freedom for the general mass of people.

Mrs. HALLECK said that Miss Bronson did not know what she was talking about.

Miss BRONSON said, with a sickly, blighted laugh, that Mrs. Halleck misunderstood her.

Mrs. HALLECK said "Perhaps so."

But finally this pretty little scrimmage ended in mutual forgiveness and apologies.

Various gentlemen and ladies addressed the meeting, and Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker would also have been forced to do so had she not preferred to keep her presence a profound secret. Most of the ladies were such amateurs in the woman's suffrage movement that they actually did not recognise the person of one of the greatest and ablest and most successful of its leaders.

The meeting adjourned after a spirited, but apparently not very productive effort on the part of the president to draw a few contributions to the cause from the pockets of the audience.

MAZZINI ON THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

The *Women's Suffrage Journal* of London publishes the following extracts from a letter addressed by M. Mazzini to an English lady:—

MY DEAR FRIEND—Can you doubt me? Can you doubt how eagerly I watch from afar and how heartily I bless the efforts of the brave, earnest British women who are striving for the extension of the suffrage to their sex? Is not the idea of the equality of man and woman sacred to every logical and fearless man who strives for the equality of any class or section of mankind? Is your question less sacred than that of the abolition of slavery in America, or of serfdom elsewhere? Ought it not to be even more sacred to us, in reverence for our mothers, and if we remember that the most important period of human life—the first—is entrusted to woman? Are not all questions of equality mere baseless rebellion, unless they derive their legitimacy from an all-embracing religious principle? And is not that principle—the oneness of the human family—the soul of your country's religion?

Have the men who deny the righteousness of your claims abjured that religion or forgotten the holy words of Jesus and of Paul:—

Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word.

That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they may also be one in us.—John, xvii., 20-21.

For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.—Epis. Galatians, iii., 26-28.

Do they tell you these words apply to heaven? Ask them who has taught them to pray that God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven? Yes, we are all children of God, free and equal in Him, and it is high time, eighteen centuries and a half since those words were spoken, and while new religious truths are dawning on the horizon, that they should be practically understood and applied to life and to society. You believe in one God—the Father. Consequently in one law for His human family. Wheresoever God's baptism, the stamp of humanity, is upon a created being, we find the human characteristics of free will (the source of responsibility) of educability and capacity of indefinite progress. These faculties denote the same general duties and rights, and furnish a leading principle to govern legislation. No question such as yours ought ever to be solved without asking how far does the proposed solution minister to the moral education of society? The sense of self-dignity, the deep conviction that each of us has a task to fulfil on earth, for our own improvement and for that of our fellow creatures, is the first step in all education. We are bound to start by teaching all whom we seek to educate the words you quoted:—You are a human being. Nothing that concerns mankind is alien to you. If you crush in man his innate sense of self-respect you decree the helot. If you sanction moral inequality to any extent you either create rebellion, with all its evils, or indifference, hypocrisy and corruption. If you punish the accomplice, leaving the sinner untouched, you destroy, by arousing the sense of injustice, every beneficial result of punishment. If you assume the right to legislate for any one class, without allowing that class voice or share in the work, you destroy the sacredness of law and awaken hatred or contempt in the heart of the excluded class. In these simple obvious principles lies the justice of your claims.

In the moral principles I have stated you will conquer. Your cause is a religious one. Do not narrow it down to what is called a right or an interest. Let duty be your ground, both in protecting your unhappy sisters and in urging your political claims. You are children of God as we are. You have the same task to perform on this earth—the progressive discovery and progressive fulfilment of His law. You cannot renounce that task without sinning against the God who appointed it, and gave to you as to us faculties and powers for its accomplishment. You cannot fulfil your task without liberty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfil it without equality, which is liberty for each and all.

Your claim to the suffrage is identical with that of the working men. Like them you seek to bring a new element of progress to the common work; you feel that you, too, have something to say, not merely indirectly, but legally and officially, with regard to the great problems which stir and torture the souls of mankind. There lies your real ground for being heard, there your strength. Keep to that ground resolutely, and do not allow any expediency, unconscious selfishness, or fragmentary view of the struggle, to allure you from it. There is a holy crusade going on throughout the world for justice, freedom and truth, against lies and tyranny. You, too, are a battalion in that crusade; feel this, and act accordingly. Sympathize with all who suffer, and you will meet sympathy; help, and you will be helped. The sole foundation of right is duty fulfilled, and if the emancipation of the working man is at hand, it is because he has shown himself, during the last half century, ready for self-sacrifice in the noble causes requiring the devotedness of the true and brave. I am, dear friend,

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. By T. Allston Brown. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

Properly speaking, this book is not a history of the American stage, its contents being made up solely of "biographical sketches of nearly every member of the profession that has appeared on the American stage from 1733 to 1870." As a biographical dictionary it is exceedingly valuable, not only to actors and editors, but to all intelligent persons who patronize the drama. Mr. Brown has displayed marked taste, and must have performed a great deal of labor in the compilation. If he has not written a history of the American stage, he has at least gathered together all the materials for one. A most interesting review of the rise and progress of the drama in this country can be made from the biographical sketches of the many men and women who have figured on the stage during the past one hundred and forty years. And a curious story it would make too. Singularly enough, it was not until long after the establishment of the republic that professionals of eminence appeared upon the American stage, although we had, as early as 1800, cities with populations large enough to tempt a visit from distinguished English actors. We regret that want of space prevents our reviewing this book as fully as the reminiscences it provokes admit of. We, however, recommend it as a valuable acquisition to the literature of the American stage.

A WINTER IN FLORIDA. By Ledyard Bill. New York: Wood & Holbrook.

It has been truthfully said that Americans are better acquainted with other countries than with their own. They will read every work descriptive of foreign countries which they can get hold of, while neglecting very excellent books illustrative of their own country. Such being the case, it is particularly worthy of notice that this book has passed through four editions. Florida has never been properly understood. To some it is a kind of paradise; to the great majority it is a vast extent of territory, almost submerged in water and inhabited principally by alligators and bears. Of course both ideas are exaggerations. The State undoubtedly labors under many disadvantages, but, on the whole, we think it more favorable to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than three-fourths of the Western States. Mr. Ledyard Bill, who is the corresponding Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and also of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, spent a winter in Florida, and has given the result of his observations in these pages. He writes in a clear, impartial style on all subjects save on politics, in which he now and then permits partisanship to lead him into palpable errors. But these instances are exceedingly few. He frankly tells us of the difficulties which settlers must encounter, and he also points out the benefits which must accrue to all who make Florida their home. The exhibit is, on the whole, most favorable to the State. Persons meditating seeking their fortunes in the South will do well to read this book.

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM BOILERS. By J. R. Robinson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is an admirable essay, written by a steam engineer, on a most important subject. Mr. Robinson shows how explosions of steam boilers are caused and how they may be prevented. Through a series of experiments made by him, he has demonstrated the existence of radical imperfections in the style and manner of construction of boilers, which are responsible in most cases for the explosions which yearly occur, and which are so often fatal to life and property. Improvements in construction are suggested and avoidance of explosions pointed out. Not least in the merit of the essay is its brevity, which, however, does not prevent a thorough and even minute treatment of the subject.

THE STUDENT'S MYTHOLOGY. Arranged for the use of Schools and Academies. By C. A. White. New York: W. J. Widdleton.

Madame White, the author of this admirable school book, is one of the principals of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, a Catholic institution of learning in this city, which holds a deservedly high rank among the schools of the United States. The value of her work is apparent at a glance. It is "a compendium of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Hindoo, Chinese, Thibetian, Scandinavian, Celtic, Aztec and Peruvian mythologies." The several superstitions of the ancients are stated briefly and succinctly. Everything that is necessary to give youth a knowledge of Pagan religion is embodied in the book, divested of the grossness which surrounds the original records and which are so often retained in the works of Christian writers. At the best it is doubtful if boys are benefited by a knowledge of Pagan corruption; but there can be no doubt that it is better for our girls and young women to be kept ignorant of these impurities. We heartily recommend the book.

THE WOMAN AND HER ACCUSERS is the title of a lecture delivered by Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, in several of the churches of New York and Brooklyn. It is a plea for the "Midnight Mission," and is an earnest, forcible composition. The book, which is handsomely printed and bound, is published by Pliny F. Smith, of this city, and is sold for the benefit of the "Midnight Mission." We bespeak for it a large circulation.

A little volume of poetry, entitled "The Crowned Cross and Other Poems" (New York: N. Tibbals & Son) lies before us. M. Elva Wood is the author. Many of the poems possess decided merits. All are, more or less, of a religious cast of thought, here and there a trifle too sombre, perhaps, but, on the whole, rather pleasing than otherwise. Mr. Wood is evidently a gentleman of culture and ability. We commend his poems to the public.

We have been somewhat disgusted at the dedication to a small volume of verses written by Robert Burton Rodney, United States Navy. The author dedicates his effusions as "A memorial, by his remote son, to William Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerset, England. Died June 10, 1669, and buried in Huntspill church—that shire. A poet; his mother cousin-german to Edward VI.; his family ancient and memorial: its Norman name spoken with praise and trust by kings and presidents and identified with English glory and American liberty." It is difficult for us to decide which is worse—the flunkeyism or the poetry.

Another volume of poor poetry is entitled "Esther" (Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger). The title page informs us that it is written "by Nobody Nothing, of Nowhere." We hope, for the sake of American poetry, that the title page tells the truth.

LIGHT AT EVENTIDE is a handsomely printed and bound volume containing a compilation of religious hymns and poems. Mr. David Estes, the editor, has displayed marked good taste and judgment in his selections. We commend the book. It is published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.

The passengers on board the ferryboat Idaho, which left South Seventh street, Williamsburg, at fifteen minutes past six last evening for Roosevelt street, were thrown into a state of consternation by the cries of "A man overboard." On rushing out of the cabin nothing could be seen for some time, but at length the cry of "Stop the boat" was heard, and on looking over the stern a small rowboat was discovered, completely smashed, and a man's voice was heard, but he could not be seen.

The ferryboat was stopped as soon as possible and a chain let down, and in a few moments the anxiety was relieved by seeing a man pulled safely on deck; but his appearance was pitiable, his face and head being badly cut by the tiller of the Idaho.

It appears that the man, whose name is Thomas Wyatt, had been at work loading a vessel, and having just finished was returning to New York with the tools in the boat, and the current being very strong he was carried under the bow of the Idaho before that boat could be stopped. Although the man bled profusely, yet his wounds are not of a very serious nature. Had it not been for his remarkable presence of mind in holding on to the rudder chain he must undoubtedly have been drowned.

THE COURTS.

Decision in Admiralty—Personating a Revenue Officer—Alleged Passing of Counterfeit Money—Action for Damages for Loss of Life.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Decision in Admiralty.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Mary A. Conine vs. the Steamboat Deer, her Tackle, &c.—This was a libel to recover damages caused to a canal boat or barge and her cargo of brick, through her being run, while in tow of the steamboat Deer, on a sunken pier or dock at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, East river, New York, on the 8th of May, 1869. The libellant was the owner of the towboat, and had the cargo in charge as a common carrier. After reviewing the facts of the case the Judge holds that the steamboat was guilty of negligence, inasmuch as she knew of the sunken pier and yet ran the barge upon it. He decides that there must be a decree for the libellant for the damage done to both the vessel and the cargo, with costs, with reference to a commissioner to ascertain and report the amount of such damages.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Case of the Ship Old Colony.

Before Commissioner Shields.

In this case there is a criminating and recriminating charge. In the first the complainants are charged by Captain Isaac B. Grindle, of the ship Old Colony, with having mutinied and attempted to fire the ship. On this charge the defendants were arrested and brought before the Commissioner. Inquiry into the facts of the case, with the "over true tale," which the appearance of the unfortunate men, Raymond Raw and Franco Frank, put the charge in another and very different light, and with the sympathy with which the Commissioner always looks upon the party most likely to be the oppressed, the tables were turned and the seamen were accepted as the complainants against the First, Second and Third mates of that vessel as already published in the HERALD.

The examination was to have been held yesterday, but in consequence of the abuse and ill-treatment inflicted, as alleged, by the officers of the vessel on the two men, they were not able to appear, and the Commissioner in consequence adjourned the case over to Friday next.

Charge of Personating a Revenue Officer.

"Charley" White (not the well-known negro minstrel) was brought before Commissioner Shields, charged with personating a United States revenue officer, and swindling Frederick Heid, a discharged soldier, out of his pension papers. It appears that one Joel Meyer was in the saloon of one Stiltzel, at No. 181 Stanton street, when Held, who is a tailor, residing at No. 245 Third street, came into the saloon and wanted to sell Meyer his pension papers. White came up at this time, and informed Held that he was a United States revenue officer, at the same time exhibiting a shield, and telling Held he had no right to dispose of his papers, seized them and forcibly took them from Held's possession; after some talk, White told Held that he could have his papers back by paying a fee of two dollars; Heid said he did not have the money with him, but he would go home and get it, and White promised to wait until Held's return; when Held came back White was gone, and Held was unable to trace his whereabouts for some time, but finally met him and demanded his papers. White refused to give them up, and Held, who, in the meantime had been informed that White had personated an officer, and had probably sold his papers, had White arrested. White was held for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

An Alleged Passer of Counterfeit Money Captured.

Louis Meyer and Louis Emil started on Thursday morning on a Thanksgiving bender. During the peregrinations of the former, who was temporarily abandoned by his friend, he entered a ladies' boarding house, No. 16 Delancey street, and there offered a twenty dollar note, purporting to have been issued by the Shoe and Leather National Bank of this city, in payment of some refreshments. The spuriousness of the note was at once detected, and Meyer was arrested. On being searched, among a quantity of valuables found on Meyer's person, was a second twenty dollar counterfeit note, purporting to be issued by the Oneida National Bank of Utica. The accused asserted that he knew nothing of the character of either of the counterfeit notes, but the Commissioner thought it was a case for the Grand Jury, and Meyer was held to await the action of that body.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Loss of Life Not to be Charged to a Northeast Storm.

Before Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

Angeline Seabrook, Respondent, vs. John Hecker, Appellant.—In November, 1862, a stack of ovens, in the rear of No. 58 Rutgers street, fell and crushed the house in the rear of No. 114 Monroe street, occupied by the respondent, killing one of her children and doing to her serious personal injury. In the lower court a verdict for $1,400 was given for the respondent. The defence was that the ovens were properly constructed, and that their falling was the result of a violent northeast storm. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Resisting a Foreclosure on Ground of Alleged Usury.

Before Judge Miller.

John H. Greggory vs. Emma Campbell et al.—This is an action to foreclose a mortgage for $6,000, dated October 25, 1869. The defence is that the mortgage is usurious, defendants alleging that the lender deducted a bonus of six per cent on and over the interest of seven per cent, payable semi-annually, and requiring the lender to pay $70 for the services of the conveyancer in making the vouchers and $10 for additional disbursements. The usury is denied by the plaintiff. The case is still on. Ira D. Warren for plaintiff and Daniel Clark Briggs and H. A. Nelson for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decided to be Compos Mentis.

Before Judge Brady.

Richard Winthrop de Lunatico Inquirendo.—Nathaniel Jarvis, by direction of the Court, was ordered to inquire into the mental condition of Richard Winthrop. He announced having made such examination and reported Mr. Winthrop of sound mind.

Decisions.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Browne vs. Leveridge et al.—Order settled.

Roman, Park, et al. vs. Woods, Receiver, et al.—Order settled.

Masterson vs. The Mayor et al.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Before Judge Brady.

William H. Galiend vs. Edward B. Simmons.—Application for costs denied.

William Anderson et al. vs. Gallena et al.—Application for costs denied.

Blake vs. Lawson.—Reference ordered.

Bennett vs. Fredrick et al.—Motion denied.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Defunct Central Bank Again.

Before Judge Benedict.

An application was made yesterday in the matter of the Central Bank, for the appointment of an assignee.

Mr. Waring, who appeared for a number of creditors, some of whom were unable to attend an election for an assignee a few days since, moved a reopening of the polls at that election, and submitted a petition asking that the votes of those absentees be added to the list already polled and recorded in favor of Anthony Campbell; otherwise that another election might be held. This petition was signed by creditors representing an aggregate capital of $15,000.

General Crooke, for the bank, remarked that under the act of elections an appointment of assignee was subject to the approval of the Judge, and, even if all the creditors had voted, it virtually rested with the Judge who the assignee should be. There are some 200 creditors of the bank, with deposits of less than fifty dollars; some were down to one cent, some twelve cents. Four-fifths of the creditors had voted for Mr. Campbell, and, if a new election was not ordered, he (the speaker) made application for Mr. Campbell's appointment. General Crooke then submitted his affidavit, showing his representation of seventeen creditors, among them Kings county, representing $108,637. The claim of the United States, about $48,000, was fully secured for $30,000, with abundance of assets to pay the balance. Practically, this creditor was the only one without any real interest in the election. Deponent further states that he is well acquainted with the affairs of said bankrupt, the greater part of whose assets consist of real estate in this city, the management of which requires the close attention of a person conversant with real estate and its value; and deponent knows, of his own knowledge, that the large majority of creditors have selected Mr. Campbell, and wish him appointed as assignee. General Crooke sustained his affidavit with a few remarks in favor of the appointment of Mr. Campbell.

District Attorney Tracy urged the necessity of the appointment of an assignee as quickly as possible.

After some further statements and the suggestion of several names as assignees, General Crooke said that it appeared to him that the bank had $150,000 of surplus beside a large mass that was very good. Then, $250,000 might, by good management, be made out of the real estate, and there was a liability of $150,000 on the shareholders, which made a total of $550,000.

Judge Benedict took the papers in the case and reserved his decision on the appointment of an assignee.

CITY COURT—IN EQUITY.

Suit on a Contract.

Before Judge Neilson.

John Powers vs. Christopher Conlon and Others.—This is an action for the recovery of $1,691, a balance alleged to be due plaintiff on a contract for erecting two houses and stores on defendant's property at Dean street and Vanderbilt avenue.

The defence is that the work was performed in an unworkmanlike manner. Judge Neilson reserved his decision.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1870.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for November 28:—Nos. 49¼, 48, 49½, 51, 56¼, 61, 1, 24, 21, 13.

THE WESTERN SHORE.

Nyack and Its Vicinity—What the Northern Railroad Has Done for It—Scenery and Surroundings—Real Estate—Its Future.

NYACK, Nov. 21, 1870.

The extension of the Northern New Jersey Railroad to this place has brought within an hour of New York one of the most lovely spots of the many to be found within a radius of thirty miles from the centre of the great commercial metropolis. Situated on the western shore of the Tappan Sea, between Piermont on the south and the Hook Mountain on the north, on a tract of land sloping gradually to the westward until the summit of a high and thickly wooded range of hills is reached, it forms a picture worthy the pencil of any artist, and the views to be obtained from any part of the ground described are beautiful to those fond of all that is lovely in nature. Looking north you have the Hook Mountain, a remarkable bluff, rising almost perpendicularly from the river, its wooded summit and rugged, rocky sides presenting a strong contrast to the richly cultivated country on either side. From this point around to the eastward, and to the southward, the view takes in the broad expanse of river, the towns of Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Irvington, and the beautiful country above, below, between and beyond them, and from thence to west and north, you have hill and valley, woods and fields, dotted here and there with the house of the farmer or the more elegant mansion of the wealthy man, who has discovered the beauties of this vicinity and located himself in a spot alongside of which fashionable summer resorts and watering places present but few attractions. Again, from the shore, which is composed of sand and pebbles, with nothing about it of a character to generate miasma, there is a low bluff, interspersed here and there with little ravines, which serve to carry off the torrents of water from the hills beyond. From the edge of this bluff the ground rises gradually, without an undulation to break the regularity of the slope, and at such an angle as to prevent the eastern view being shut out by any house constructed in front of or to the eastward of another.

It is at Piermont that the first view of the Hudson river is obtained, after leaving Jersey City, and about a mile beyond is the station most properly termed "Grand View." The track between Piermont and Nyack runs along the side of a steep and wooded hill; below you is the road, running along the river bank, a most attractive drive. You look over the tops of many fine houses that line the western edge of the road, and it must be one utterly without sentiment who could fail to exclaim, "How beautiful!" when viewing the exquisite picture here spread before him. I cannot conceive of any one becoming tired of it. Even now, when the country has donned its winter garb, ready to battle with the storms of snow and sleet that will soon be upon us, the view is grand. How must it be in the bud and blossom of spring, the mature verdure of summer and the variegated tints of autumn? I should say exquisite, matchless, and in using such strong terms I do not consider myself an atom beyond the bounds of truth. Of course this picture cannot be seen as I have described it from the opposite shore or by passing up and down the river. I have given the views from Nyack and its vicinity, not towards them, and a person to appreciate or believe what I have told must be here on the spot, not at Tarrytown or on board a steamboat.

The river road between Piermont and Nyack is one of the most interesting features of this vicinity. On one side you look down upon the waters of the Hudson; on the other, or western side, it is lined with fine dwellings, finished or in course of construction, and above these, away up the hill side, the train of cars goes thundering by, looking down upon us on the common road as if in disdain at our lowliness and proud of its exalted position. The numerous trees on either side give ample shade from the morning and noonday sun, while the steep hills shut out the gaze of old Sol when he passes the meridian and sinks towards the western horizon, and when all nature is in its garb of green this drive is almost under an archway of branches and leaves. The view from almost any point of this road, both up and down the river, is scarcely inferior to that from the high land above. A few days since, when sauntering along this fine avenue, one of the most striking sunset effects was observed. The Hook Mountain was in deep shadow, while above, where the opposite shore appears to join it, by reason of the river curving to the westward, everything was a flood of light; all the hills on the eastern shore sparkled in the rays of the setting sun, and the golden and crimson tinted clouds above completed the gorgeous spectacle.

The village of Nyack must remain as it is—that is, the vacant ground north and south of it will be sought after now by those who desire to erect fine buildings and have ample ground about them. Property has become too valuable for the construction thereon of inferior houses huddled together. A location like this, now that it is so near New York in time and limited as its space is, will soon be filled with a wealthy class, who will build not only with a view of having a summer residence, but to remain the entire year; for Nyack can be reached from Wall street by rail with as much facility and with no more discomfort than an up town residence, and in time there will be found a society here—small, but select—that can have within itself as much enjoyment as is to be found in the whirl and excitement of a Fifth avenue winter season. Even now there are those who, being far-sighted enough to see the future of this locality, have made permanent homes here, and nothing could induce them to change for a city residence.

Very many persons have sought Nyack during the summer season at the few places wherein guests were received. Last season it was estimated that over three thousand strangers were here. The Rockland Female Institute, which during the summer vacation becomes a boarding house, was filled to overflowing; indeed, room could not be found for all who desired to take up their abode hereabouts for a few months. Now we learn that a company has made a large purchase of land, in which is included the Hook Mountain, and intend to construct upon its summit a hotel capable of holding five hundred guests. This, under any circumstances, cannot be ready before the summer of 1872; for a road has to be constructed, the only path to it being a narrow footway used by those ambitious enough to attempt the ascent of this rugged mountain for the sake of the view to be had from the top, which is said to be very fine. Indeed, it is asserted, how truly I am as yet unable to say, that the city of Newark can be seen, and of a perfectly clear day, and with a good glass vessels on the Sound can be clearly distinguished. A good hotel, as this will doubtless be, and in a location such as I have described, must necessarily draw a crowd of visitors during the summer season. It will be removed, as it were, from the private residences, and thus not interfere with those who desire a quiet life.

Nyack must be a healthy locality, for there is everything in its surroundings to make it so, and while other points on the Northern New Jersey Railroad have suffered from fever and ague during the past season, Nyack remained perfectly healthy, as it always has been. A knowledge of this fact, combined with all its other advantages, must ensure its great popularity and induce those to come with whom health is the first consideration.

I deem it but a duty thus to describe a locality that is comparatively unknown to the masses. Its light has until lately been hid under a bushel, but now it is destined to shine with increased brilliancy; and much of the attention that has heretofore been directed to the opposite side of the river will be drawn to this vicinity, which can be reached at almost every hour during the day, either by the Northern New Jersey road, by the Hudson River road to Tarrytown, and from thence by ferryboat to Nyack, and also by steamboat direct—the latter of course a favorite route in the summer season. The next summer is destined to make a great change in the appearance of things here, and a few years will see all the choice spots in the hands of those who will not sell at any price, who have come to make a home and remain in it.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A general order has just been issued from the War Department stating that the regulation hospitals will be constructed on the plans just approved, and will be erected at permanent posts when specially authorized by the Secretary of War. In the construction of a new post the erection of the hospital shall go on *part passu*, when practicable, with that of the store houses and men's quarters. The erection of the hospital is to be done at the request of the medical officer through the commander of the post.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXV.....No. 330

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE RAPPAREE; OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—FAUST—LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES, &c. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE. Matinee at 1½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TOUR DE NESLE—FORTY THIEVES—PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—PEGU-PEGU. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE ROAD TO RUIN. Matinee—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND NILSSON CONCERT at 1.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—FOODLES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 806 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON—LA ROSE DE SE FLORE, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—GRAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS. THE CATASTROPHE, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

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New York, Saturday, November 26, 1870.

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THE LAKE CITY (Minn.) *Sentinel* is making the welkin ring by its rejoicings over the smashing of a "wheat ring" in that region, which has been running the county political machine for a long time.

A WYOMING POSTMASTER the other day cut the telegraph wires and vamosed with all the government cash on hand. Women rule in Wyoming. Was the defalcation in the above instance committed by a defaulter or a "defaulteress?"

STILL ANOTHER NEW PARTY.—Some one at West proposes to get up, in addition to the new party of revenue reformers, one to be designated "reverend reformers," with a lager beer platform and Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, and Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, bottle holders.

AN IRISH PRIMA DONNA is so rare a bird that Miss O'Toole, whose stage name is Rose Erina, would command a success of curiosity, even if her appearance in New York had not been heralded by flattering reports of her triumphs in London, Dublin and Paris. Miss O'Toole will sing at Steinway Hall on the evening of Wednesday, November 30, for the benefit of the New York Foundling Hospital. The public will thus enjoy an opportunity of once judging of her merits as an artist and lending her generous efforts in behalf of a most laudable object.

The European Crisis—England, Russia, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the Pope.

The Russian difficulty in the East still menaces the general peace of Europe. In consequence the London Stock Exchange is feverish and "panicky," and there are hints from England of a probable change in the Cabinet, in order that the apparently bewildered and hesitating Gladstone, a fair weather Premier, may be superseded by the decisive Earl Russell, the warlike associate in his day of Lord Palmerston. Russia, the *Times* says, "is calm but firm, and yields nothing;" and "England must be firm," while still keeping the door open to diplomacy. We apprehend from present indications that diplomacy on this question will fail; that Russia has been watching and preparing for her opportunity to "rectify" her humiliations under the Treaty of Paris, not only touching her armed exclusion from the Black Sea, but touching those "rectifications" of her Turkish frontier whereby she is removed from the mouths of the Danube which she had gained from Suwarrow's bloody siege and sacking of Ismail; and touching, also, the key of the Bosphorus and the gates of the Dardanelles.

In preparing for her opportunity it is not known to what extent Russia is now ready for active military operations on the Black Sea or for a descent by land into the Sultan's dominions. Since the Crimean war, however, it is known that she has extended and enlarged her railway communications with the Euxine; has not neglected her naval depots near the outlets of her great rivers which are discharged into that sea, and has been exceedingly active in introducing all the latest improvements into her army and navy, and that while through all the interval since 1856 her voice in the councils of Europe has been for peace, she, with an eye on France, has been industriously, systematically and constantly preparing for war. Vague rumors have been set afloat of the existence of a considerable number of formidable iron-clads and floating batteries in the shipyards of the Bug and the Dnieper, ready for a descent into the Black Sea on a very short notice; but as it is hardly possible that in those inland waters Russia would undertake to construct a fleet to dispute with the navy of England the armed occupation of that sea, we conclude that, whatever may be the character and extent of the naval preparations of the Czar in that quarter, they are intended merely to assist, as far as possible, a descent of his land forces upon Constantinople.

At all events, it is evident that upon this Black Sea question Russia "means business," and that the present opportunity is very inviting. France, prostrated and helpless in the grasp of Germany, will be out of this Eastern conflict, in the event of a war, and the *entente cordiale* between Russia and Prussia secures the Czar on his Western frontier. Austria, looking to the line and the mouths of the Danube, will, of necessity, be an ally of England; and Italy and Spain, looking to their interests in the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, must support, as far as they can, England, Austria and the "sick man" of Turkey. Denmark and Sweden may be drawn to the same side, and yet, with Russia relieved from all dangers on the North and the West, the Czar may prove a match, with his immense armies, for the whole coalition on the land and sea against him in the South. Nor must it be forgotten that, if Russia can have no fleet to cope with that of England in the Black Sea, she has a squadron of iron-clads in the Baltic equal, perhaps, in strength to half the available armored ships of the British navy. In short, giving all that may be asked to the probable coalition against Russia on this Eastern question, she has, in reality, so little to lose and so much to hope for from war as to balance at least the chances—peace or war.

But even while this Eastern war cloud has thus enlarged till it overshadows all Europe, the local difficulties of France, Spain and Italy are of such a nature as to divide the general attention of the civilized world. There appears now to be very little hope for the French republic or for France. The capitulation of Paris may be close at hand; and the army sent forward to its relief from the South, is, with Tours, in more imminent danger than Paris itself. King William has broadly suggested that there can be no peace without the annexation to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, and no peace without a responsible government for France. Does he mean by this the restoration of Napoleon or his regency, or a call to the throne of one of the younger Bourbons? We cannot tell; but the capitulation and surrender of Sedan and the capitulation of Metz point to the Napoleonic dynasty. If so, and if there is peace upon this basis, we may look for another revolution in France with the retirement of the Germans.

In Spain the conservative royalists have won their game in securing a king; but the revolutionary republicans are in an ominous state of combustion. They appear to be powerless against Prim and his well-managed army; but from this very triumph of a king Prim and his party may be driven to the wall. The new King of Spain is a son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The King of Italy has recently appropriated the States of the Church, including the city of Rome, and he has done this in response to the general voice of "young Italy" for Rome as her capital. The Pope has protested at every step against these sacrilegious outrages; they say he has ordered the churches within his Holy City to be closed with the entry and during the presence of King Victor, and at last, all other resources failing, the Holy Father has issued a bull involving the "major excommunication" against the aforesaid King of Italy and against all concerned in aiding and abetting him in these heretical and abominable spoliations of the patrimony of St. Peter. This may prove "the Pope's bull against the comet," but it may prove something worse to the excommunicated parties. As the head of his Church the Pope is infallible. All good Catholics, therefore, as his followers, must support him in this excommunication of the King of Italy and the Italians—*anathema maranatha*. Between the infallible Pope and a fallible king the loyal Catholic must stand by the Holy Father. The King of Italy, then, and all his backers in these Roman spoliations may soon find themselves in hot water, and in a hot fire, too; and the faithful Catholics of Spain may, perhaps, be inspired to a revolution against this son as an accessory of an excommunicated robber of the Pope.

These things may come to pass; but, on the other hand, the Pope may be compelled to seek a place of refuge under the protection of the Queen of Protestant England in Malta, or under the wing of the Protestant King of Prussia somewhere in Germany. The bull of the Holy Father against the King of Italy and his confederates is a declaration of war and means a war with the weapons of the Church against the usurping State now in occupation of Rome. Will this war end in the quiet retirement of the Pope from his capital, or will it go on until these existing European complications, and revolutions and factions become more complicated than ever? Who can tell? We can only say that this fearful encyclical of the Pope must be considered as another added to the difficulties in the way to the pacification of Europe.

The War Situation in France.

If report speaks correctly, the battle which is to decide possibly the fate of France is now progressing. From Tours we learn that heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in Orleans, and it was thought there that a battle had taken place near Arteney. The result was believed to be favorable to the French. How this conclusion was arrived at we are unable to decide, as the report which announces the battle gives us not the slightest piece of information upon which to base any such conclusion. The German armies now in the valley of the Loire are estimated two hundred thousand strong, and this estimate is not very much exaggerated, if it is any. The Army of the Loire, and the forces co-operating with it, must also be very strong. An official report from Tours a short time ago set down the forces under General Paladines' command at three hundred thousand men. There may have been three hundred thousand men on paper, but that any such force could be brought into the field properly equipped and ready for active service we very much doubt. Paladines' army, however strong it may be, will meet in the coming struggle, or in the struggle probably now going on, the very flower of the German army, commanded by favorite generals, who have led their soldiers on to victory in every engagement in which they have been in during the present war. From this it will be seen that the odds are largely against the French. Besides, even if beaten, the Germans have large reserves to draw from, and, as if to be prepared for any emergency, the German forces in the north of France are rapidly concentrating, and large bodies of troops are moving southward toward Paris and Orleans. On the French side the Army of the Loire is the hope of the nation—we might say, the forlorn hope. That destroyed, and the cause of France is lost. Such is the situation to-day as we view it.

The Immigration Convention at Indianapolis.

There does not appear to be much result from the Immigration Convention which has been in session at Indianapolis for some time past. In fact, it looks very like a dead failure. There is very little in its proceedings to give it a higher tone than a mere political and railroad machine. This is to be regretted, because the subject is really one of great moment. A good deal might have been done at this gathering of men from all quarters of the country toward a better direction of the Immigrant element toward those points where industry—and the capital, too, such as it is, which the immigrant brings with him—can be best applied for the mutual interest of the country and the immigrant. The retirement of the New York delegation—provoked, it is said, by attacks upon the management of the Emigration Commission in this State—brought the Convention to a speedy and not at all amicable conclusion. The resolutions of the Convention are composed of mere generalities. There is not an original suggestion to be found in them. In short, the affair was very badly managed and proved a mere fizzle, out of which the railroad and transportation companies—who, it is said, were most interested—will probably not make much.

We want yet a perfect, good system for the protection of immigrants, but it is evidently not to be found in a convention like this in Indianapolis.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.—It is understood that President Grant's forthcoming message will recommend the passage by Congress of a law permitting the issuance of American registers to foreign built ships owned in the United States. This announcement has aroused the Eastern shipbuilders, who are actively at work endeavoring to counteract the President's recommendation. They contend that the effect of such a law would be to at once close most of the shipyards in the country and produce much distress by throwing great numbers of workmen out of employment. Representative Lynch, of Maine, has taken the shipbuilding interest in his special charge, and will, immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, press the passage of the bill for the revival of American commerce introduced by him at the last session.

NOW THAT UNCLE SAM is laboring under water for the removal of Diamond Shoal, between the South and Staten Island ferries and Governor's Island, why don't our State authorities provide some method for removing the "above water" obstructions near the same spot by regulating the length of the canalboat tows that are constantly interfering with the transit of the ferryboats between this city and Long Island?

WALL STREET AFTER THANKSGIVING.—Wall street made a close holiday of Thanksgiving. Hence there was a general good-humored settling back to business yesterday after the relaxation and recreation of the day previous. The European complications, the session of Congress and the fresh agitation of financial questions are likely to render the winter campaign in the street a lively one.

THE TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) *Gazette*, speaking of Gratz Brown, admires his courage, and says "he is made of the stuff out of which Presidents ought to be made." A good President should always have plenty of "grit," and that Gratz has sufficiently, we doubt not, to suit our Indiana contemporary.

Reduce Taxation.

Why should the people of the United States be taxed so enormously? Why should they be called upon to raise a revenue of four hundred and sixty millions a year? We say four hundred and sixty millions, for that is according to the rate of the Treasury income at present, the revenue for the last quarter, ending September 30, being over a hundred and fifteen millions. Three hundred millions a year should pay all the current expenditures of the government, the interest on the debt, and leave a surplus of twenty-five millions, at least, to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. The current expenses for all the departments—war, navy, civil service, pensions and all—ought not to exceed a hundred and fifty millions. We are at peace both at home and with all the world, with the exception of some Indian wars, which need not be costly. Indian wars we have always had, and the regular army of our peace establishment is sufficient for this purpose. Nor is there any fear of any other war. The army is no longer required for reconstructing the South, if, indeed, it ever was, for that section of our country is restored and acting in peaceful harmony with the North. A large standing army is therefore unnecessary.

Admitting that we should have both a larger army and a respectable navy, in proportion to the increase of population and the growing importance of the republic among the nations of the world, these branches of the public service ought not to cost over sixty millions a year. This would leave ninety millions for the civil service, including pensions, if we reckon the total current expenditure at a hundred and fifty millions. Who will not say this ought to be sufficient? Indeed, it is too much for an economical administration of the government. It is double the amount expended ten years ago, just before the war. Add the interest on the debt, which is about one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the total revenue required to meet the demands of government is two hundred and seventy-five millions. With an income of three hundred millions the government would then have a surplus of twenty-five millions a year for the liquidation of the principal of the debt. That is all that should be asked now of the people who have spilled their blood for the Union, and who have already paid so much of the cost of the war. Is it not monstrous, then, to tax us at the rate of four hundred and sixty millions a year?

The administration boasts of having reduced the principal of the debt. What else could it do with such an enormous income? But would it not be better to boast of taking off the burdensome taxes? Would it not make more political capital, if that be its object, by relieving the people of their burdens than by paying so much of the debt as it is now paying? Besides, such a stupendous surplus revenue leads to corruption, extravagance and the employment of an army of office-holders. It tends to sap the foundation of public virtue and to demoralize the community. It leads to extravagance among the people and keeps up high prices. The manufacturers may wish to perpetuate this system of raising an enormous revenue, because it calls for a high tariff and affords them protection; but the mass of the people—the farmers, planters and all the industrious classes—are the sufferers. If Congress would reduce the taxes a hundred and fifty, or even a hundred millions a year, which the government could very well afford, the amount thus saved to the people would go to the development of the country and to increase the national wealth. The next generation, or even the people ten years hence, would be far better able to pay the principal of the debt than we are. Reduce the taxes, then, to the lowest point that an economical administration of the government and a sinking fund of twenty-five or thirty millions a year for liquidating the debt will admit. A revenue of three hundred millions ought to be amply sufficient for this. We advise General Grant, Secretary Boutwell and Congress to establish a system of financial policy in accordance with these views.

England After the Suez Canal.

It is said England is about to secure the right of property in the Suez Canal. The collapse of the imperial government of France and prostration of the resources of that country have driven M. Lesseps to England for funds to pay himself and to keep the great enterprise going. It is known that the canal does not pay simply as an investment and in a business point of view, but it is of great value to commerce, particularly to British commerce. No private company could afford to buy or keep up the canal. This could be done only by one of the great European governments from its own resources entirely or by backing a company that might purchase the work or assume the management of it. France being no longer in a situation to carry out this object, England must do it, or that magnificent work of modern science and enterprise will probably prove a failure. Apart from the political and international importance of possessing and controlling the Suez Canal, the commercial interests of England require it to be kept open and in order. In view of these considerations it is probable that the rumor is true that the British government is negotiating for a transfer of the rights and privileges of isthmus transit to itself.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—When the American schooner Grapeshot was captured three of her crew were shot without trial for supposed intention of participating in the Cuban revolution. This fate has repeatedly befallen American citizens. A short time since the Salvador went to Cuba with arms and other evidences of the intention of those aboard to participate in the war. Being in a sinking condition all the crew escaped except five or six, who were condemned to death by a military tribunal. The English Consul interfered and they were set free and paid for their time lost in confinement. Why are we not as able and willing to protect our citizens as England? Why was the mail of our naval commander detained a week when a little English gunboat obtained hers in a few hours? It is high time the American people had demanded of their rulers some explanation of their course in reference to Spain and Cuba, and also of the contempt with which our flag is treated by Spaniards in Cuban waters.

The Cabinet Crisis in England—Peace or War?

Downing street is deeply excited over the Russo-Eastern question difficulty. The British Parliament not being in session the responsibility of advising her Majesty the Queen as to the national policy in the crisis rests solely on the members of the Ministry. Unaided by legislative advice, this is a very serious and exceedingly grave position for Premier Gladstone. Our cable telegrams do not indicate, however, that he intends to summon Parliament in extraordinary session. That the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of peace or war, for Turkey or against Russia actively, is plain enough. The Ministers met in council in London yesterday. The session was protracted, and the discussion of the situation and general prospect carried on, no doubt, in an animated and anxious manner. The Ministers were divided in opinion, and it is quite evident that no satisfactory conclusion had been come to at the date of our latest telegram by cable. Prince Gortchakoff's note was read. There it was, it presented a solid, substantial and stubborn fact—the Treaty of Paris on the one side, and the absolute necessity of Muscovite expansion, the exigencies of a universal commerce and the imperious demands of a progressive civilization on the other. Not only was the Gortchakoff note read, but also came the knowledge of the assurance that the Czar remains firm to his first position and evinces no disposition to recede from it. Earl Granville sought an audience with the Queen, and a reconstruction, if not a resignation, of the British Cabinet was deemed inevitable. There may be a reconstruction. England can scarcely undertake the formation of a new Cabinet in the face of such a European agitation. Indeed, it is barely probable that any one of the opposition parties in Parliament is powerful enough to discharge the duties of a Ministry—able to form a new Cabinet. John Bright intimates, it is said, his intention to resign his seat in the Cabinet. We are told that he has resigned. This event may happen. The Manchester school men have nothing in common with the aristocracy in politics. Manchester does not want war. She demands foreign trade, new and old customers, industrial hands, not soldiers, and a reduction of taxation instead of a war budget. The democracy of Great Britain is a fraternal democracy; it is economic and, so long as not directly insulted in its nationality, peaceful. Russia on the Black Sea will not injure the metropolitan reformers of England, and the Treaty of Paris will not purchase one day's provisions for their children. This situation constitutes the conservatism of Europe. It may serve to avert the calamities of a new war from the homesteads of the Old World. Prussia inclines to an active sympathy with Russia, and in this is to be found a point of danger; for if the two great military Powers should really coalesce they may undertake some very serious work in the way of rectification near home and in the East. Austria predicts peace. The Hungarian Chancellor is reticent, however, even to Parliamentary inquiry. The London 'Change was panicky and the commercial world of Britain excited. Such is the situation. For war or peace?

King William's Speech to the North German Parliament.

King William has not so much as Queen Victoria been in the habit of delivering his speeches by royal commission. On this occasion, however, royalty is justified. The King, commanding the army of invasion at Versailles, cannot speak to the North German representatives assembled at Berlin. His speech by commission is, therefore, justified. It is a good speech. It justifies the war, not on the side of France, but on the side of Germany. The reasons given are good. France began the war; Germany acted on the defensive. France is beaten; Germany has won. Now that she has won, and that all Germany follows the lead of Prussia, King William, speaking for Prussia, can afford to say, "No peace without adequate compensation." "It is above all things necessary," says the King, "that we should establish a safe frontier for Germany, against the continuance by future rulers of France of desire for conquest." The same day that brings us King William's speech brings us the news that Bavaria, the greatest of the South German States, and Catholic, has signed the treaty which makes all Germany, with the exception only of the Austro-German States, a unit. Prussia, with her heel on France, and the whole German people imploring her to take them in charge, justifies all that King William says, and compels the admission that reconstructed Germany is henceforward to be the proudest Power of Europe. Austria knows her danger, and Russia is disposed to be conciliatory. With the Prussian King—the future Emperor of restored Germany—at the gates of Paris, the "national idea" may well be said to be near "its full realization." In modern times—we mean in the last three hundred years—no position so proud has been occupied by any monarch. King William and Bismarck will live in history as the saviors of Germany and the benefactors of mankind.

SENATOR CAMERON returned to Washington yesterday from his pilgrimage to Georgia. The Pennsylvania Senator is one of our shrewdest politicians, and, observing the unfavorable aspect of affairs in Georgia, concluded to give the republicans in that State the benefit of his experience. The Senator has evidently "fixed things" in the interest of his party. He returns bringing words of cheer for the radicals, and thinks that with a full vote his party will carry the State. In order to prevent intimidation of the colored voters and to insure a fair election he considers the presence of federal troops absolutely necessary. Governor Bullock endorses Senator Cameron's views, especially as regards the necessity for troops. The Governor, however, is in training for the United States Senate, hence his particular anxiety for a "fair election" and radical success.

HOW TO END THE WAR.—The Boston women have solved the problem of how to end the war. They propose to talk it down. Women's tongues have many times worked wonders; but as few fair Hubites understand French and German their efforts in the present combat will be comparatively fruitless.

The Dethroned Emperor of France.

History, in reproducing itself, as it sometimes does with marvellous exactitude of detail, still finds new forms adapted to each epoch. The splendid captivity of Napoleon III. at the palatial residence of Wilhelmshöhe—which some have ventured to call the Versailles of Germany—irresistibly reminds us of the detention of the first Emperor of his name during the period that preceded his exile to Elba, and afterward to St. Helena. But the surroundings and circumstances of the time are greatly modified. Napoleon I. came into power riding high upon the tidal wave of popular commotion that followed the great moral and political earthquake of 1792, which shook down the feudal system and the throne of Louis XVI., established the first French republic and assembled the National Convention. This preliminary shock to the old settled monarchical scheme of Europe came on the 4th of May, 1789, when the States General, after a sleep that seemed like death, of one hundred and seventy-five years, was summoned to meet at Versailles. In less than four years from that date the supremacy of the Bourbons had been overthrown, and the gentle monarch whose hard fate it was to expiate the offences of his predecessors had been guillotined. In six years more chaos had settled into government and Napoleon was appointed First Consul. Ere five years had been added to the last the same man, covered with both civic and military glory, had been proclaimed Emperor of France. Thus, between May 4, 1789, and May 18, 1804—a lapse of about fifteen years—the whole face of European politics had been transformed, and an obscure lieutenant of artillery had risen to the proudest eminence in the world, not as its greatest living soldier merely, but as its most illustrious and most powerful crowned head.

Some of the circumstances that preceded the rise of Napoleon III. resembled those just narrated, but the starting point of the latter monarch was far more exalted and advantageous. Even in exile and poverty he was a prince, with the halo of the Napoleonic glory hovering about him. No long and perilous services in the field and no dazzling achievements in council were required of him. He was elected to the French Assembly, and afterwards to the Presidency of the republic, on the prestige of his family name in 1848, and from that position to the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, and the election as Emperor on December 2, 1852, he had but a step to make with all the hopes of the army, the Church and the moneyed classes centring upon him as "the saviour of society." From the hour when he became, indeed, the ruler of France he followed, as nearly as the altered time and the more educated minds of men would permit, the "Napoleonic ideas" of which his uncle had been the originator, and which he had personally endeavored to explain in his celebrated work on the "Idées Napoléoniennes." The very life and soul of these was the enforcement of the Napoleonic code as the basis of French social organization under the new *régime*, and the most succinct and striking defence of that able combination of ancient and modern law we derive from the language of the first Emperor himself. It embraces, moreover, an exposition of the principles and aims of the Napoleonic government and reasons for its downfall which, by here and there transposing terms, will throw light upon the catastrophe that has overwhelmed it in 1870 as it did in 1815. The great soldier's view of Washington will also be found singularly apposite to the opinions of Napoleon III. concerning America, as uttered the other day through the columns of the HERALD.

My one code, said Napoleon to his friend Las Cases, at St. Helena, has done more good in France than the mass of all the laws that preceded me. Under my reign crimes were rapidly decreasing, while among our neighbors, the English, they increased in a frightful manner. And that is enough to pronounce definitely on the respective administrations.

This positive assertion of Napoleon is amply borne out by the full and exact statistics given by Montvéreau in his "Situation de l'Angleterre," from which we extract the following concise tabular statement:—

	FRANCE.		ENGLAND.	
Year.	*Inhabitants.*	*Condemned to Death.*	*Inhabitants.*	*Condemned to Death.*
1801	34,000,000	893	16,000,000	3,402
1811	42,000,000	893	17,000,000	6,402

The reader will be impressed by the astonishing decrease of condemnations in France, especially when he contrasts it with the heavy increase of her population in ten years, while in England, on the other hand, with but a single million added to her numerical total during the decade, the number of condemnations, enormous as it was at the outset, almost doubled.

But the inspiration for these excellent ideas of government the Emperor frankly ascribes to the example of the United States, of which his successor, Napoleon III., has, through our columns, expressed such high appreciation.

And see in the United States, says Napoleon I. to his biographer, how, without effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there! It is in reality the public will and interests that govern. Put the same system at war with the wishes—the interests of all—and you would immediately see what confusion and what increase of crimes would ensue. Arrived at power I should, according to the American idea, have become a Washington; the words cost nothing, and surely those who pronounced them with such facility did so without comprehending either times or places, men or things. Had I been in America I would willingly have been a Washington, and I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible for me to have done otherwise. * * * For me, personally, I could have been nothing in Europe but a crowned Washington. It was not in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, that I could become such. Then and there alone I could show with effect his moderation, his sagacity, his wisdom. I could not reasonably reach that position excepting through universal dictatorship. To that I aspired. Do they make me out a criminal for doing so? Will they think that it was beyond human power to have laid such control aside again. Sylla, although gorged with crimes, dared to abdicate, even although pursued by public execration. What motive would have been strong enough to stop me? I, who had naught but blessings to

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receive! But to ask of me, before the proper time, what was not seasonable, was a vulgar folly. For me to announce it, to promise it, would have been taken for verbiage, for charlatanism. To do so, then, was not my way. * * * I repeat, it was necessary for me to conquer at Moscow.

With the same turn of thought, and with this kingly model constantly before him, Napoleon III. may have felt that it was vitally necessary for him to have conquered on the Rhine and to have dictated peace at Berlin. Recalling what he had done for the beautification of Paris and the extension of French trade and commerce; for the extinction of pauperism and the facility of acquiring a homestead by honesty and toil; the cementing of friendly alliances and the progress of colonial dominion; the protection of Turkey and the liberation of Italy from Austrian and Bourbon predominance; the desire to give France natural frontiers, marked by great rivers and lofty mountain ranges, and, above all, his suppression of turbulence and his assertion of the law's supremacy, the captive of Wilhelmshöhe may well lament that he had not the area, the traditions and the temperament of the United States to deal with in the land and the people he sought to govern.

It was in turning his face away from the task actually before him at home and in the countries coterminous with his own that Napoleon I. committed his first fatal error. His long, costly and futile preparation for the invasion of England wasted time, energy and means that would have consolidated his dynasty in France, and England was his executioner at last. It was in his expedition to Mexico and in the consequences which inevitably followed it that Napoleon III. lost the double prestige of infallible statecraft and military prowess. The march of the *grande armée* on Russia was a desperate effort to retrieve the follies of Boulogne; the raid upon the Rhine was a tardy attempt to replace the laurels lost when the French army that had enthroned Maximilian re-embarked at Vera Cruz.

Was there not something in all this which, if amended, in each case, according to the standard of Washington and after the pattern of America, would have secured a loftier result even with that long-suffering family of peoples in Europe upon whom illustrious men who fail find it so easy to cast the blame of their own delusions? To own a fault and tell wherein the error lay, for the benefit of truth and humanity, is better than to be

Prisoned in ermine and a velvet chair.

The Gallic Muses in America.

The proverbial ill wind, which in the present case has whistled thick with smoke and bullets over the heads of the devoted Frenchmen, like all others, brings good to some. While Bellona is raging with her fire-breathing steeds in very dangerous proximity to the French capital, we are told that the terrified Muses in the city, ever inclined to more pacific scenes and divertissements, are picking up what little clothing may be left them—and Heaven knows that in that respect they are easily satisfied—and contemplate a flight to the proud metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. One can readily imagine that, being obliged to leave the gay centre of European culture and pleasure, they would very naturally turn their eyes to this great city, so well known as a liberal patroness of the arts and sciences, and where already such a constellation of artistic luminaries shed around their effulgence. It is surely something to have risen to a foremost rank among the cities of the earth, but how much more to have attained an absolute eminence as the home of talent and merit, and the refuge for the dissatisfied or oppressed elsewhere.

New York has ever been foremost in her liberality and appreciation of real merit, and the distinguished artists who come here from abroad may expect every attention and patronage. There need be no jealousy either or fear on the part of our own artists. The great pulse of the metropolis, throbbing with coined gold and greenbacks at the rate of millions a minute, shows that she has heart and money enough for the Muses of all civilized nations—singing and dancing, sketching and painting together. There are miles upon miles of naked walls on the avenue and Murray Hill positively aching in their vacancy, and which their owners would probably most willingly cover with greenbacks for the veriest sketch from the hands of some distinguished artist—that is, always supposing that they have the versatility not unknown to many of their profession. And there is beside these a by no means inconsiderable number of citizens, who, by a long familiarity with good works, either of our own or foreign painters, have cultivated and formed an excellent judgment. It is upon this element we shall mainly depend for the counteracting of an enthusiasm which is apt to run away at times with our sober, reasonable common sense, one of our good points, and of which we have just reason to be proud.

Despite the proverbial difficulty of artists getting on well together, there really ought to be a wonderful harmony between French and American painters, for both the two schools and classes of subjects are so totally different that it would require no ordinary amount of ingenuity to bring them in conflict. In landscape we certainly stand unrivalled. In the graceful and delicate ideality of the French we might take many lessons with great profit. There should thus be a mutual advantage. The effect of their tendency to exaggerate should only somewhat enlarge our rather too practical method of treatment. Their excellence in many respects should stimulate us, where we are perhaps inferior. We can show them a nature more grand and diversified and often better interpreted than they generally see.

It will not be the first time that foreign artists have been generously received in the metropolis; and, won by the frank kindness of brother artists and an appreciative public extending the right hand of fellowship, have been induced to make their home among us, and adopt as their own with pride the nation which has done already so much for the promotion of education, science and the arts.

CURIOUS PHASE IN VEGETABLE COMMERCE.—The keeper of one of the principal restaurants in the lower part of the city purchases his supplies of cauliflowers and other fresh vegetables in England, and after paying freight charges, tariff duties and other expenses, obtains them cheaper by from fifteen to twenty per cent than they can be purchased in this market. Our Long Island and New Jersey "garden truck" raisers might make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly. But we suppose that the high rates demanded here on vegetables and other market stuff are the result of a system of speculating or forestalling by "middlemen" that has been allowed to creep into our market, much to the prejudice of consumers. Our Superintendent of Markets should look into this abuse, and ascertain if a corrective cannot be applied.

The Women's Suffrage Movement.

The convention of reformers of both sexes which has just been held at Cleveland in the interest of the women's suffrage movement has proved to be a miserable failure. Some of the old stagers who have figured at like conventions for the last two decades were there, and the usual quantity of bickering and squabbling took place, but the exhibition did not draw, the people of Cleveland did not take any interest in the show, and the curtain fell upon a troupe of discontented actors who had failed to attract an audience, and who started to make the best of their way out of a city which failed to appreciate their sublime efforts in the cause of humanity. Our correspondent has hit off lightly the points of the exhibition. The usual weekly gathering of the reforming sisterhood was held in this city yesterday, the sayings and doings whereat are also recorded in to-day's HERALD. We give, besides, a letter on the same subject from that most impracticable of reformers, Mazzini. But the only real and tangible fact in the whole movement is the election yesterday of a woman as a member of the School Board in Manchester, England. The telegraph curtly gives her name and quality as "Lydia Becker—No religion." Is not that description very apt to apply to most of those professed reformers who are so anxious to unsex themselves?"

ANOTHER DODGE OF THE WHISKEY RING.—A Western paper gives currency to a report that the "whiskey ring" will combine this winter to induce Congress to raise the tax from fifty cents to one dollar per gallon. The stills have been kept running constantly for months, and there is an immense stock on hand, on which the profit would be enormous if the tax was increased. When will the country be relieved of the operations of the mammoth combination known as the "whiskey ring?" Its hand is seen in almost everything that comes before Congress, and its touch is deadly to all public reforms unless its demands are complied with.

THE AVERAGE RATE OF TAXATION IN BROOKLYN for this year is as high as three dollars and eighty-six cents on every hundred dollars' worth of taxable property. Owners of real estate in some wards complain, at the same time, that their property has been assessed largely in advance of last year's value—in some cases as much as fifty per cent. This is clearly a fictitious increase. Growing as Brooklyn is every day, real estate has not advanced five per cent in the past year. All this looks as though the men who are running the machine of government had no permanent interest in the prosperity of that city, but were making a hasty grab at the spoils.

OBSTRUCTING HARBOR NAVIGATION.—Complaints are frequently made to us about the annoyance and delay in the trips of the Atlantic street and Hamilton avenue ferries, occasioned by the long lines of towboats that are continually passing and repassing the slips. There is reason in all things, and there is no reason why these tows should have entire control of the harbor near the ferries at those hours when thousands of persons are passing to and from their places of business. The attention of Harbor Master Hart is particularly called to this public grievance.

Personal Intelligence.

Count Catacazy, the Russian Minister, arrived at ten o'clock last evening from Washington and occupies apartments at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Samuel Bard, from Georgia, who has been on a pleasure tour through the Northern States, came to the city yesterday, and left the Astor House last evening for his home in Georgia.

General James C. Negley, member of Congress from Pittsburg and the hero of the battle of Murfreesboro, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel on a brief visit.

Mr. A. D. Geavey, proprietor of the Great Geyser Spring, Saratoga, is among the last arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain a few days.

A distinguished foreigner—Captain Paley, of the British Army—who "has been roaming" through the world, turned up yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has come to this country to study the manners and customs of the people, and will probably publish a book on the subject—a novel one—on his return to Albion's Isle.

Mr. Charles Knap, the famed cannon founder of Pittsburg, whose fifteen-inch guns proved such formidable weapons, during the late war, is stopping at the Everett House, where he will remain a few days.

General J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, N. Y., who is largely interested in the Southern Pacific Railroad, has engaged quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor Samuel Merrill, from Iowa, arrived yesterday from Indianapolis, where he has been attending the Convention for promoting the interests of emigrants. He is stopping at the Brevoort House.

Judge Smalley, from Vermont, came to the city yesterday, and is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Viscount Treilhard, who was appointed Minister to this country by the late government of Napoleon, left the Hoffman House yesterday for Washington. He expects that his appointment will be sanctioned by the present government of France, and will, upon receipt of the necessary papers, assume his ministerial duties.

Mr. O. Townsend, President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, is among the last arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General John D. Freman (of Confederate renown) left the New York Hotel yesterday for his home in Mississippi.

Lieutenant A. H. D. Williams, of the United States Army, and his pretty young wife, who are on a bridal tour, are at the Astor House.

Among the arrivals from Europe by the Cuba is Rev. F. C. Ewer, of Christ Church, who is a guest of Dr. George H. Perine, West Thirty-first street.

The venerable Bishop Paulus, lately of the Greek church of Sitka, leaves this afternoon by the steamer Hermann, for his new diocese of Irkutsk, Siberia.

Lieutenant A. M. Stewart, of the United States flagship Delaware, is for the present stationed at the Astor House.

Colonel Benjamin Smith, of San Francisco, arrived yesterday and put up at the Hoffman House.

Captain Hall, formerly of the United States Navy, and at present in the Haytien service, has arrived in the city. He played a prominent part in the last revolution of Hayti, and contributed to the destruction of Salnave and his adherents.

Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytien Minister, left this city last evening for Washington, where he will confer with the President.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

German National Progress in the Palace of the French Kings.

Italy to Arm With Her Great Guns.

King Victor Emmanuel Fighting the Papal Bull.

CHINA PACIFIC UNDER COMPULSION.

GERMANY.

National Consolidation in the Face of the Enemy.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1170.

A special despatch from Berlin to-day states that the treaty of the North German Bund was signed on the part of Bavaria at Versailles.

ITALY.

Bringing Out the Six Guns—An Infantile Royalist.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Italian artillery is to be increased at once.

A son has just been born to the Duchess of Aosta.

ROME.

Travels of the Papal Encyclical—Taking the Bull by the Horns.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Pope's Encyclical, which was printed at Geneva, has been posted in prominent places in Rome.

One of the journals of the latter city, which reprinted the document, was promptly seized by the Italian authorities.

IRELAND.

Corporate Sympathy with the Fenians.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Lord Mayor and corporation of Dublin petition for the pardon of the Fenian convicts.

ENGLAND.

The Public School Board Election—A Religious Medley and No Religion—Commercial Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

At the election in Manchester to-day for a School Board fifteen members were chosen, two of whom are Roman Catholics. A poll shows six Churchmen, two Wesleyans, one Presbyterian, two Secularists, one woman (Lydia Becker), no religion, and one ragged school advocate, no religion. The Secularists obtained the lowest number of votes.

There were forty candidates. Lydia Becker got 15,249 votes out of 26,513 electors.

Robert Wright & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped work. Much distress has resulted from this failure.

The appeal of the Rev. Mr. Mackinochie from the sentence condemning him for Romanizing tendencies has been decided against him.

CHINA.

Pacific, with Europe Armed at the Gates—Foreigners Reassured.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

Later advices have been received from China. The news is more pacific.

The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre had had the effect to encourage the trading classes there, toward whom the natives had daily grown more insolent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cabinet Affairs in Brazil—The Argentine Rebels—Montevideo Still In Danger.

LISBON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day, bringing dates from that city to the 6th inst. The news is generally unimportant. Peletes, who had been tendered the war portfolio of Brazil, had refused.

The rebels in the Argentine republic were apparently gaining ground.

The siege of the city of Montevideo by the revolutionists was imminent.

Heavy Rains and Violent Storms—Revolutionary Conspiracy Discovered in Lima—Large Fire in Callao—Insurrectionary Movement in Bolivia.

PANAMA, VIA HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1870.

In consequence of heavy rains in the country near Buena Vista the railroad has been submerged to an extent of eight miles. The flood is now subsiding.

A severe norther has prevailed for five days. The Arizona, Brunow, on the 18th cut her hawsers and put to sea.

News from Lima, of the 14th inst., has been received. A conspiracy for an insurrection had been discovered and the leaders punished. An intercepted letter from ex-President Prado, now at Valparaiso, to Senator Benavides, implicates both.

The Editor of *El Nacional* was accused of participation in the movement and imprisoned.

The store of Jose Beghole, at Callao, had been destroyed by fire.

In Bolivia on the 22d ult. a revolutionary movement, headed by General Rendon, was attempted. He proclaimed himself President. Martial law has been declared in the State of Potosi. A fight is imminent between the government forces and the revolutionists.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Seamen's Pay in Honolulu—Shipping Intelligence—The Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25, 1870.

Honolulu advices to Nov. 3 have been received.

The United States Consul had fixed the rates for paying off American seamen, for sperm oil, 73c.; for Arctic and walrus, 33c.; for coast, 31c.; for Arctic bone, 53c.; for walrus teeth, 12c.

Sailed October 27, ship John Bryant, for New York; October 29, United States ship Jamestown, for Callao, and ship Sterling Rynard, for Guano Islands.

The following whalers had arrived:—Henry Tabor, with 1,050 bbls. oil and 21,000 lbs. bone; Norman, with 380 bbls. oil, 1,600 lbs. bone; Monticello, with 800 bbls. oil; J. D. Thompson, with 1,500 bbls. oil, 15,000 lbs. bone; William the First, with 830 bbls. oil, 10,000 lbs. bone; Wm. Rotch, with 1,100 bbls. oil; Alaska with 740 bbls. oil, 9,500 bbls. bone; Jose Rhine with 2,000 bbls. oil, 30,000 lbs. bone; Seneca with 1,250 bbls. oil; Medas with 1,220 bbls. oil, 18,000 lbs. bone; Julian with 1,600 bbls. oil, 18,000 lbs. bone.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 25—4:30 P.M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. American securities dull; United States five-twenty bonds of 1862, 87¾; do., 1865, old issue, 87¼; do. 1867, 89; tenforties, 86¾. Stocks flat. Erie Railway shares, 20; Illinois Central Railway shares, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed flat. Middling uplands, 9½d. a 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. a 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, including 18,000 for export and 12,000 for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 574,000 bales, of which 58,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 28,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—4:30 P. M.—The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 23,500 quarters; American, 15,000. Wheat 11s. 5d. a 11s. 6d. per cental for California white; new red Western spring, 10s.; do. winter, 10s. 8d. a 10s. 7d. Flour, 24s. 9d. per bbl. for Western canal. Peas, 39s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 100s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Bacon, 46s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut, and declining Lard 69s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 25.—Tallow firmer, at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Refined petroleum firmer, at 1s. 7d. per gallon. Clover seed, 41s. per cwt. for American red. Linseed oil easier, at £29 10s. per ton.

HEAVY FROST IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1870.

There was a heavy frost here to-day.

CUBA.

The New King of Spain Favorably Thought Of—De Rodas' Speech—The Elections—Increase in the Customs Revenue.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1870.

The news of the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne was very favorably received. The journals and public appear to be pleased at having a king. Captain General De Rodas, at the levee held on the occasion, made a speech, in which he said he was glad that the Spanish people had decided at last and that the period of temporary rule had passed. He hoped the choice of the Cortes had fallen on a good king, whose reign would initiate an era of prosperity and peace for Spain.

The journals merely referred to the election the day after the reception of the news.

The majority of the people here is composed of monarchists. There are but a few republicans.

The customs revenue of the past year, under the administration of Señor Santos, shows an increase of $6,000,000 over the last.

The Aspinwall Cable Laid—Telegraphic Communication With Panama.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1870.

Though no official notification has been given of the event by the officers of the Panama and West India Telegraph Company, there is good authority for announcing that the telegraph cable between Jamaica and Aspinwall has been laid, and that telegraphic communication with Panama is complete. It is understood that messages of to-day's date have been forwarded from Panama to London.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Greenbacks for California—The London and San Francisco Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25, 1870.

National currency to the amount of $5,000,000 was received at the Sub-Treasury here on the 23d, from Washington, overland.

The London and San Francisco Bank, ex-Governor Latham manager, on January 1, 1871, will absorb the old banking house of John Parrott. Mr. Parrott takes stock valued at half a million dollars.

FREAKS OF A MANIAC.

Fearful Scene in a Church—Struggle for Life Between a Priest and a Maniac.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

A man named Anthony Hoop, manifestly suffering from partial insanity, entered St. Xavier Catholic College to-day, armed with a hatchet and long knives, saying the Jesuits were getting too much power in this country and he wanted to die for Jesus, and created great consternation by attacking the priest. Father O'Neil was cut on the left arm in a painful, though not dangerous manner, and a number of other priests received slight injuries before the man was arrested.

FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Nov. 25, 1870.

The entire contents of L. Bush's auction store, No. 135 Water street, were burned on Thursday evening. Insurance, $9,500. The stores adjoining were more or less injured. Mrs. Hugedorn, milliner, and J. Jacobs, clothier, were the principal sufferers. The entire loss is between $30,000 and $40,000.

Fire in Boston—Loss $20,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The building No. 251 Washington street was destroyed by fire last night, and the occupants suffered seriously in the loss of goods. Among the losers are Christopher Kirmes, hairworker; W. P. Horner, window shade and curtain fixtures; Brown, Pickett & Co., millinery goods, and Branigan & Co., cloths. The loss is about $20,000.

BOSTON WOMEN'S PEACE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

A World's Peace Convention of Women assembled in Tremont Temple this evening, with a good attendance. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided and addressed the convention, giving her well known views upon the subject of the pacification of the world by the direct intervention of woman.

She was followed by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, who said it was no spirit of cowardice that had led to the convention, for our own country was not threatened, and those who attended accepted war bravely when it was forced upon them. They feared to inflict war, knowing well the suffering that was caused by it. Even to this day the effects of the late war were to be seen on every hand in the belligerent propensities of individuals. The abolition of national appeals to arms, she contended, would follow naturally the abolition of such appeals to sustain the code of honor among individuals. To love your own nation and to be o all other nations not in perfect harmony with yours had been for centuries the universal rule of public sentiment. But peace advocates were now seeking to awaken an international sentiment that would agree to arbitration for the settlement of grievances. This principle was now coming in vogue between the employers and employes. There was no reason why the endeavors of women to allay suffering on the battle field should not be carried further and aid in the prevention of the causes of that suffering. The mothers who furnished the victims of war had a right to be heard.

At the close of Mrs. Cheney's address the Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, entered the Temple and was urged to take a seat on the platform. This he declined to do, and then remarked that if anything could be done by man or woman to make a public sentiment that would bring to a close the present wicked war in Europe he would be glad of it. Mrs. Howe having previously suggested the appointment of a committee to act with similar committees in other cities, to further the interests of the New York General Convention, to be held on the 23d of December, Mr. Wilson closed by moving the appointment of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney and Mrs. Lydia Maria Child as such committe, with power to add to their number. The question was put by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and was carried amid much enthusiasm.

The Convention was then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Memorial to Congress Regarding the Protection of Immigrant Passengers on Lines of Travel.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

The committee appointed by the National Immigration Convention at Indianapolis to memorialize Congress met at the Sherman House in this city to-day. The resolutions presented to the Convention were taken up, and the following was then drafted:—

In regard to the first two resolutions, your memorialists would present to your honorable bodies that the Convention which we represent embodied delegates from twenty-two States and one Territory of the Union, and that it was composed in a great measure of men who had given much of their time and attention, both in this country and in Europe, to the subject of transporting emigrants from Europe, and in placing before you the views of the Convention we would state that emigrants are frequently placed in badly ventilated ships, supplied with insufficient food, deprived of the means to secure personal cleanliness, unprovided with proper medical attendance, and even in vessels where proper sanitary regulations are enforced the laws of the United States are violated by overcrowding the steerage. Your memorialists believe that as great or greater evils exist in the land transit of emigrants as in their transportation to this country.

Your memorialists call especial attention to the fact that by far the greater number of emigrants landing at our seaports pass over immediately to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories; and that during such transit they are subjected to many abuses, such as crowding into cars not sufficiently ventilated, and not afforded the proper facilities for obtaining cheap and wholesome food and an adequate supply of water; that they are unnecessarily delayed on the way, being sent by circuitous routes to accommodate certain railroad companies; that they are enticed by runners into boarding houses against their wishes and inimical to their interests; that they are unable to have their baggage checked through, and that thereby they frequently lose it, and that they are insulted by deck hands and thieves on the river and lake steamers.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York for the year ending December 31, 1869, corroborates fully the conviction which has been forced upon the minds of the memorialists that it has become an imperative duty with the United States government to carry out the objects above recited, and they respectfully urge that the proposed Convention of representatives of the United States and foreign governments for the better protection of steerage passengers on the high seas be held at the earliest practicable time. The memorialists also call special attention to the annoyance and injuries frequently imposed on immigrants by the action of Custom House inspectors, all of which are referred to in the said report of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York.

The Committee then adjourned until this evening, when the report will probably be completed.

WASHINGTON.

The President on the Revival of American Commerce.

Senator Cameron on Georgia Politics—The Situation Hopeful for the Republicans—Governor Bullock in Training for the Senate.

Publication of the Agricultural Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The President's Message on the Revival of American Commerce.

Since the announcement was made that the President would probably recommend, in his forthcoming message, the passage of a bill to import foreign ships free of duty, as he did just previous to the close of the last session, several letters have been received from persons in the shipbuilding interests in New York and elsewhere, protesting against it. They advance no new arguments on the subject, but simply say that their business will be ruined and that the closing of the shipyards would throw a large number of men out of employment and create widespread distress. Even should the President make such a recommendation it is understood that the shipbuilding interests will unite with the extreme protectionists, as they did before, to defeat the measure. A prominent protectionist stated to-day that one of the new arguments to be used against the project will be the near approach of the close of the war between France and Prussia. In the meantime Mr. Lynch, of Maine, will endeavor to bring up and press the passage of his bill for the revival of American shipping.

Senator Cameron on Georgia Politics.

Senator Cameron arrived here this morning from Georgia, whither, it is understood, he went to help the republicans to arrange matters so as to carry the State at the approaching election. The Senator says everything now looks very hopeful for a republican victory. Of course he disclaims, in his usual modest way, any services of his own that would be likely to contribute to the success of the party. The organization is very good, and the members of it pretty generally united. Senator Cameron thinks if the full negro vote can be brought out the republicans will have a fair majority. There are some fears, however, that the negroes in the country districts may be kept away from the polls through intimidation. To prevent this the Senator is of opinion that a strong force of troops should be distributed through the State. This would give courage to the negro voters, while at the same time it would prevent any disorder or outbreak.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is also here, and had an interview with the President, as did also Senator Cameron. It is understood that both gentlemen expressed their views of the situation in Georgia to the President, and urged the policy of having a sufficient military force in Georgia to protect all the legal voters.

As already indicated in these despatches, the President, through his Secretary of War, has ordered that additional troops be sent to Georgia, to remain until after the election. Should the republicans carry the Legislature Governor Bullock will be a candidate for the United States Senate, and the chances are that he will be elected. The success of the republican party in Georgia will naturally strengthen the position of Attorney General Akerman—who is from that State—in the Cabinet. That gentleman, therefore, is very solicitous for the success of the party.

Payment of Census Marshals—Astonishing Development of Southern Loyalty.

The clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor are busily engaged in examining the accounts of the census marshals for labor recently performed, and the system adopted of paying one half of the account on presentation has thus far worked very well. The appropriation, however, of $1,000,000 for this purpose is insufficient, and Congress will be called upon to supply a deficiency of perhaps several hundred thousand dollars. When the accounts have been rendered and passed upon by the Fifth Auditor it is designed to pay the other half of the account, but this will not be done until the first half has been paid all round. It will take about a year to complete these returns, and in the final settlement of the accounts they will be disposed of, as far as practicable, by States, in their alphabetical order. Many of the assistant marshals are disgusted with the amount allowed them and have, in some cases, taken steps to secure from Congress additional compensation. The Fifth Auditor is also in receipt of a number of claims from the Southern assistant marshals who were engaged in taking the eighth census, but whose accounts have been suspended since 1861, when the rebellion broke out. There are some nine hundred of these claims to be settled, for which Congress made a sufficient appropriation at its last session. The claimant, however, is required to take an oath prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in form very much the same as the "iron-clad oath," and it is remarked as somewhat surprising that there were so many loyal men in the South left unpaid. There does not seem to be any trouble in taking the oath, and it may be that of the entire number to be settled with not one will be left unpaid. The claim agents are reaping a harvest in the prosecution of their business in this direction, and as there is no limit to their fees, in some cases they tax their clients one-half.

New Business Regulations of the War Department.

Some time ago the Secretary of War appointed a board of officers and experts to examine into the present methods of keeping the records and transacting the clerical business of the War Department. The board having completed its labors and made a report, extracts from the document are now published, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for the guidance of the several bureaus and officers of departments on and after the 1st day of January, 1871. The instructions and forms now prescribed, and a strict observance of which will be required, are designed and expected to do away with much unnecessary labor to the clerks, expense to the department and inconvenience to the public—in a word, to dispense as much as possible with "red tape."

The Agricultural Report.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which makes a bound volume of seven hundred pages, with numerous illustrations, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. Congress, in July last, ordered 220,000 extra copies of the report to be printed for distribution by the House, Senate and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Irregularities in the Buffalo Custom House.

In consequence of the reported irregularities at the Custom House at Buffalo, R. H. T. Leopold, acting special agent of the Treasury Department, has, at the direction of Secretary Boutwell, taken charge of the Custom House and depository at that place, and entered upon a thorough examination of the books of the several offices. He has forwarded to the Treasury Department a statement of the receipts and disbursements during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870, which shows the balance on hand July 1, 1869, to have been $557,773 43; receipts, $4,373,330 29; total, $5,440,103 72. The disbursements during that period were $5,137,214 13. Balance due the United States, $302,889 59. Mr. Leopold does not state how much of the amount due is actually on hand, and until the investigation is completed it will be impossible to tell whether there has been any peculation.

The Mail Robbery on the Central Pacific Railroad.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of a long communication from special agent Barstow, who writes under date of the 18th inst. from San Francisco, detailing the results of a thorough examination of the locality of the recent mail robbery at Elko, on the Union Pacific Railroad. There is a probability that some of the parties arrested will turn State's evidence, and it is thought that all these implicated will be arrested. All but three of the registered money letters have been recovered, and the balance of the letters found have been returned to the writers. The government has in view a system of protection for the trains carrying the mails, and such detentions as have recently occurred will be guarded against in the future.

Cabinet Meeting.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was protracted until a late hour. All the members were present except Postmaster General Creswell. The President's Message, which, it is understood, will be somewhat extended this year, was the principal topic of discussion.

The President instructed Secretary Delano, in furtherance of his Indian policy, to have surveyed the land ceded to the Creek and Seminole Indians, and the Cherokee country west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, with the view of designating for each Indian family its individual tract of land. It is considered that the Indians will take more interest in what they will then possess than they otherwise could, and that they will naturally feel more interested in the cultivation of the soil they can call their own.

The questions of who shall be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Patents, and who shall succeed Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, were not discussed.

Secretary Boutwell Becomes Facetious.

The Postmaster at St. Louis telegraphed to Supervising Architect Mullett to-day, during the burning of the building adjoining the Custom House and Post Office building in that city, asking what he should do to save the government property, as there was a probability of the fire being very disastrous. Secretary Boutwell jocularly remarked that he should appeal to the Fire Department for assistance; but this advice sent by letter would be quite as satisfactory as if sent by telegraph.

Internal Revenue Decision—Important to Distillers.

Supervisor Dutcher, of New York, having inquired of the Internal Revenue Office as to the kind of vessels rectifiers are required to put their liquors in, and what tax they are required to pay thereon, the acting Commissioner has written a reply, referring him to paragraph 5, section 1, of the act of April 10, 1869, which defines who are rectifiers, and from which it may be seen that the products of rectification can be classified as distilled or rectified spirits, wines and other liquors; that when the product is distilled spirits it is to be put up in casks or packages under section twenty-five of the act of July 20, 1868, and to be taxed under section fifty-nine of the said act; when original or genuine wines, no provision has been made as to the manner in which they are to be put up, nor is there any tax chargeable thereon. All other liquors resulting from rectification are to be put up and taxed under section forty-eight of the said act of July 20, 1868, subject only to the exemptions made therein. The exceptions under section forty-eight are held only to apply to liquors in the original package and the product of the fruits named in the said section, and not to such liquors as are prepared by mixing with the products of the fruits so specified.

Distribution of Currency—New Treasury Regulations.

Hereafter new notes will not be forwarded from the Treasurer's office in return for certificates of deposits issued by assistant treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, as provided in circulars No. 8 (1869) and No. 1 (1870), and new notes will not be forwarded in return for bankers' drafts, as provided in circular No. 1 (1870). New fractional currency will be forwarded by express from the Treasurer's office under government contract with Adams Express Company to any point within the territory covered by that contract at the expense of the department on certain terms.

It having come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department that certain parties availing themselves of the privileges of circular No. 1, and obtaining exchanges on the South by depositing old notes in New York and having new ones sent to their correspondents in the South, a new edition of the circular has been issued, with amended regulations, stating that the department, having now on hand a supply of United States notes of the series of 1869 sufficient for the purpose, is desirous of issuing them in lieu of United States legal tender notes of former issues remaining in circulation, all of which, whatever their condition, it is desired to retire. Therefore, when returns are made in new notes of the series of 1869, they will be forwarded only to the parties from which the old notes have been received.

Appointments by the President.

The President has appointed James Jourdan as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third New York district and Henry Houle as Consul at Guatemala.

Appointments Confirmed.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day confirmed the appointments of Julius Reich, D. T. Nelligan and F. W. Armstrong as clerks, and C. H. Heyzer and Aaron McCall as inspectors in the New York Custom House.

A Card.—Tiffany & Co., UNION SQUARE, having removed to their new Store, now offer their entire importation for the Holidays. Selected expressly for their opening.

A.—Espenscheid's Leading Dress Hat for the winter is the most chaste, desirable and elegant specimens of a silk hat we have ever seen. Price $7, at 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Tooth Brushes of Best English Make at very low prices. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.

A Genuine Weather Strip like Roebuck's makes any house storm proof. 55 Fulton street.

A.—Sore Throat, Cough, Cold and Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

A Specific for All Kidney Diseases Found in Mississquoi Water. A fresh supply received. J. F. HENRY, No 8 College place.

A.—Furs at Popular Prices, Manufactured expressly for Broadway trade. Choice Sets Northern Mink at $35; Royal Ermine, $30 and upwards; Astrakhan Sets, $12; London mink Sets, $20; Russian and Hudson's Bay Sable Sets, 40 per cent below market rates; mink Sets, $4 and upwards; all goods warranted as represented. BUEKE, 661 Broadway (late of 469 Broadway). Branch at 128 Fulton street.

Ball, Black & Co., JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, 563 AND 565 BROADWAY, offer a very large and choice stock of very fine THREE-QUARTER PLATE WALTHAM WATCHES, in new styles of cases, specially made to their own order. These watches cannot be excelled in beauty, finish or fine time-keeping qualities by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lords' offices, 924 Broadway, 459 Broome street, corner of Broadway, and 111 Eighth avenue. Ladies' and gentlemen's Apostol cleaned in a manner unsurpassed in America.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 16 Bond street.

Circlough's Illusive Wigs and Ladies' Frizettes. Mental Hair.—Finest, best fitting. Factory 454½ Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

David's Style of Gentlemen's Hats for the winter. Salesroom 289½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Every Genuine Bottle of Congress Water has a large "C" raised upon the glass. None genuine sold on draught. Depot, 94 Chambers street.

Four Cents a Foot for Weather Strips. KOEBUCK BROS., 58 Fulton street, near Clift.

Gray Hair No More.—Use Chevalier's Life for the Hair. See how pleasantly it will do its work. Recommended by physicians.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething. Best and surest remedy in the world For all Diseases of Children.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Supplementary drawing determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIR LUTHY & CO. 316 Canal, 154 Chatham and 249 Greenwich streets.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss; best made or known. Establishment No. 8 Ann street, New York, opposite Herald Building.

What is the Matter? Why, KNOX, the hatter, As all persons do say, Is in his usual way, Is up and about With the best styles out— Acknowledged by all He takes lead this fall. If in the fashion you would be, To KNOX you must go immediately.

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EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

How the British Ran Away—Celebration of Evacuation Day.

Parade of the Veterans of 1812, and their Banquet at the Continental Hotel—The Men Who Would Have "Fit Into the Revolution."

It was after one o'clock yesterday when twenty-three veterans assembled at Military Hall, Bowery, to celebrate the eighty-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops. Twenty-three prouder men were not in New York; twenty-three older men it would be difficult to hunt up; twenty-three jollier human beings were nowhere to be seen. "Good old times, sir," was visible on every face, every wrinkle was smooth with satisfaction, and brave old shoulders struggled manfully against the pressure of time. And such laughing, too, and stern old hand-shaking and genial looks and gentle poking of ribs, and such consoling observations as, "Oh, you sly dog! why, it's younger you're getting every day." "You don't look more than fifty—hale and hearty as ever."

"Are you going to marry again, Colonel? what about the widow?" was the happy inquiry of a fine old veteran of seventy-eight to another old veteran who had once been straight.

"Nonsense, my dear boy. Ha, ha, ha. Well, I—a—I don't know what I may do after some time; but," he added, confidentially, "don't say a word of it; I'm only in treaty about the affair, you understand."

These and a thousand other congratulatory allusions were made prior to the formal meeting before parade. At length, when the twenty-three

GOOD OLD SOULS

had congregated in Military Hall,

"Now, boys," said gallant old General H. Raymond, aged 79, and who fought in the frays at Sandy Hook and around the harbor long ago, "now, boys, take your seats and we will proceed to business." And so the veterans sat down in council. There was Colonel Abraham Dally, aged 73; Captain Charles Knowles Crowley, aged 83, who fought like a hero and whose father and grandfather had military records of which he might well feel proud, and he did feel proud; and arrayed in full uniform, including his old sword and cocked hat, he looked like "a fine old gentleman, which nobody could deny."

THE OTHERS.

Then there were besides, Isaac Manes, 84; Captain Hoffman, 76; Timothy Wheeler, 81; Ansel Titus, 80; John M. Smith, 75; John Gessner, 81; Israel Meade, 79; Henry T. Jolly, 73; Joseph H. Hull, 75; Israel Brush, 81; William Dealing, 82; Captain H. B. Williams, 80; Richard Garrett, 77; Frederick Friend, 81; Peter Peck, 81; William McCullough, 81; Chaplain Charles Coombs, 72; Jerad Homestead, 77; Captain Henry Baker, 73; Ensign John G. Sexton, 73; Captain William H. Brown, 76.

It was a splendid sight. Behind the cocked hats of some flowed their silvery locks, and there was an expression of earnestness on every face, showing that the recollection of hard fought battles were yet fresh and green in their memories. Some had uniforms—the uniforms that had seen more, perhaps, than history has revealed—and

SOME HAD SWORDS,

rusty ones to be sure, but dear, glittering prizes to their owners. The chat was started all round, and old reminiscences were discussed in lively style. Some had been prisoners of war; some had fought at Baltimore; others had been engaged defending the harbor; but all had a hand in it the time the invader was driven forth. Each one having told his particular tale—and all the old gentlemen had something interesting to narrate—

General Raymond called attention to the fact that there was

AN INDIGENT BROTHER,

who, now that old age had come upon him, required substantial assistance. With characteristic manliness the veterans subscribed their respective mites, and a handsome little sum was made up. It may be mentioned that the association, which is both military and civic, was organized in 1859 for benevolent purposes. They have ground of their own at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

"Indeed," said the General,

"WE'VE BURIED TWENTY-SIX

there, but if we hadn't burial ground of our own the poor old men would be laid in Potter's Field."

"Rouse up, my lads," cries Captain Crowley, "it's time for parade," and the gallant old patriot, donning his hat, stepped bravely across the floor, the clinking of his sword sounding to him like a band of delightful music, and the warriors rose and descended to the street, where General Raymond, being in command, marshalled them in order. There was a large crowd assembled to greet them as, in twos, they commenced the parade. It was very short and unaccompanied by music. But there was plenty of admiration on all sides, and

AS THE VETERANS MARCHED

through Grand street across to Broadway they occasionally received a cordial recognition. They at length arrived at the Continental Hotel and at once seated themselves at the long table in the centre of the restaurant. A smile pervaded every face, and as the oyster soup was served around jokes were cracked *ad libitum*.

It was not a brilliant entertainment, but a good, hearty dinner, which all thoroughly enjoyed. Once again old times were talked over, and although no addresses were delivered mutual hopes and congratulations were given with increased earnestness. Mr. McCullough, one of the old soldiers, was thanked for the repast, and after Colonel Dally had sung the "Battle of Plattsburg" the veterans dispersed, highly pleased with their display.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In former days it was usual for the National Guard to turn out and for all the public buildings to be decorated with flags. Yesterday but two regiments turned out to honor the day, and no banners waved over Broadway.

The regiments that displayed their conspicuous patriotism were the Fifth and Sixth, the former commanded by the veteran General Benedix and the latter by Colonel Sheery. The Fifth, or rather a large part of the command, were dressed in Prussian uniform, spiked helmets and all, and made a fine appearance. The other organization appeared as usual and attracted considerable attention. Colonel Sheery marched his command down Madison avenue, through Broadway and down town, and Bendix delighted the denizens of the east side with his spiked boys of Deutchland. Both regiments paraded late in the evening, and their excellent marching and military bearing were highly commended by the large crowd that lined the sidewalks.

MILITARY PARADE AND INSPECTION.

The National Guard in Westchester—Presentation of Colors and Review of the Third Regiment of State Militia.

The members of the recently organized Third regiment N. G. S. N. Y. assembled at Yonkers, Westchester county, for parade and inspection, as well as to receive a stand of colors, which it was announced would be presented, in behalf of the State, by General William M. Tweed, Jr. Nearly 400 members were present, exclusive of the officers, and the appearance of the men in their new uniform of West Point Cadet cloth was the subject of many encomiums. About one o'clock in the afternoon the regiment, preceded by mounted police and a band of music, entered the village and halted in Getty square, where Colonel Fay announced the receipt of a telegram from General Tweed, setting forth that owing to illness, he was compelled to forego the pleasurable duty which had been assigned to him. The colors were accordingly presented by Colonel Fay, on the part of the State, and were received in behalf of the regiment by the Lieutenant Colonel.

The regiment subsequently marched through the principal streets to the ground selected for the review, which took place in presence of a large concourse of citizens, including the following staff officers of the Fifth division N. G. S. N. Y.:—Colonel C. D. Westbrook, assistant adjutant general and chief of staff; Colonel John Darrmbacher, chief of artillery; Lieutenant Colonel B. Gage Berry, commissary of subsistence; Major J. H. Everett, aide-camp; Brigadier General James Ryder, Seventh brigade N. G. S. N. Y.; Major Cole, of New York; Colonel Hyatt, of Peekskill, and other notables of the National Guard.

The evolutions of the regiment were highly creditable, considering the brief period of its existence as an organization.

HOW THEY TREAT A CRIMINAL'S DEAD BODY IN NEW JERSEY.—While the company assembled at the Sheriff's dinner at the State Street House were waiting in the parlor the subject of the hanging of Lewis for the murder of Mr. Rowan, of Princeton, was discussed. It was the opinion of some that notwithstanding the murderer's crimes his body was treated inhumanly after death. It was taken to Princeton, set up with a club in his hands and his picture taken, after which it was brought to this city and the flesh boiled from the bones in a soap boiler. Dr. Rogers, of this city, now has the skeleton, and Fowler & Wells, of New York, the skull. It was hardly an appropriate subject to discuss before an incoming Sheriff, but the probabilities are that he will have no such unpleasant tasks to perform in superintending the arrangements for legally sending a human being out of the world.—*Trenton Emporium.*

THE ELECTION POOL SALES.

Pay Night Up Town—How the Elections Went, Not How They Will Go.

A good-humored little crowd of sports congregated last evening at Riley's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, to perform a pleasant little duty, which was no other than the collection of their little "dues" resulting from the pool sales on the recent election. To say that the lucky ones felt "good" would but faintly convey the benign and generous expression that marked every countenance. To be sure, they all knew they would win, and the only regret experienced was that they had not purchased just twice as many pools. "But, come, boys, let's get the stamps," observed a bright-eyed, sharp, shrewd little man, and with a merry little laugh he prepared his pouch for the reception of the much valued paper. Johnson, the poolseller, was on hand, and at once proceeded to make a liberal distribution to the winner. Those betting on Hoffman's majority of 50,000, on Hall's majority, that Ledwith would get 40,000 votes, and on a city and county total vote of 120,000 were paid, as the result of the voting in each case was universally admitted. The following will show how the pools were sold prior to elections and also a few of the payments made:—

Hoffman's 50,000 majority—$300, $300, $195, $205, $230, $250.

Hall's 20,000 majority—$215, $210, $155, $198.

Ledwith's 40,000 votes—$155, $160, $192, $200, $275.

City and county total vote of 120,000—$156, $150, $159, $175.

There was little or no excitement, as the feeling was all the one way. The remaining payments will be made as soon as the result of the canvas is officially announced.

THE MULLEN CASE IN JERSEY.

Motion for a New Trial—Why Were the Coroner's Papers Not Produced at the Trial?—Some Additional Points in the Case.

In the case of Bartley Mullen, convicted of highway robbery at the Hudson County Court, the jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Winfield, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial yesterday on the ground that the jury examined the contents of a purse found at some distance from the scene of the Reynolds murder, and consequently they were not wholly unprejudiced. The Court reserved its decision. If a new trial be granted some new points, in regard to the watch chain said to belong to Eppenger, will be brought forward, which will give quite a different complexion to the case. There is one matter connected with this trial which is very remarkable, and which the prisoner's counsel intends to bring before a higher tribunal, namely, that the records of the coroner's inquest were not produced at the trial, although the Court sent for them to the clerk's office. Yet the case was given to the jury without affording them the benefit of these papers, which contain abundant evidence to prove the innocence of Mullen from the admissions of Eppenger himself. Their perusal would also place the murder of Reynolds in in a light very different from that under which the Grand Jury viewed it when they passed upon the case on the sole testimony of the man who was so deeply interested in justifying himself and escaping the serious consequences of his act. Coroner Crane states that he placed these papers in the hands of the County Clerk, and the question then arises, what has become of these papers? Their production is a very serious matter for the prisoner, who is a poor young man without any friends who have influence in New Jersey. The prosecution nailed him completely when the statement was given to the jury that Mullen belonged to a very disreputable gang in New York. Escape for him was out of the question after that.

Nevertheless great sympathy is manifested for him in Jersey City, and, in case sentence be passed upon him, a petition bearing thousands of signatures will be sent to the Court of Pardons in his favor. A few humane individuals in the court offered to raise a subscription for him to defray the heavy expenses incurred in the two trials; but he promptly declined, on the ground that had some money saved from his hard earnings, and that his brother also furnished him some funds. The lady in whose house he boarded in New York, and who is quite a handsome, respectable looking woman of thirty-five, sat behind him during the trial and spoke of him in the highest terms. He is a beardless young man, of stout build, and is unmarried.

BROOKLYN COUNTY INSURANCES.

A Nice Little Speculation in Politics.

The county buildings of Kings county, the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, Hospital and Nursery, under the supervision of the Superintendents of the Poor, are valued at about $2,000,000. This property is insured for $528,000 only—the policies being divided between twenty-three companies. The business of attending to these insurance policies for years was intrusted to Mr. George G. Herman (now County Clerk elect), who subsequently transferred the business to the management of Mr. E. J. Lowber, of the Board of Water Commissioners, who is also President of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company of New York and a very wealthy man. A policy for $27,000 is held in the King's County Insurance Company. This latter policy, which has been running for years, is renewed each year. According to the representations of Supervisor Crook, Mr. Lowber, upon assuming the agency, applied to the company for the payment of fifteen per cent to himself on the policy and five per cent additional for the privilege of permitting them to retain the business. The president of the company refused to comply with the request, which he considered unfair.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors a member from the Sixth ward presented a resolution, at the request of Mr. Lowber, to cancel the policy held by the Kings County Insurance Company. Mr. Crook arose in the meeting and denounced it as a blackmailing job; as one which was gotten up simply to get twenty per cent out of the company in question, or else to transfer the patronage elsewhere. The citizens and taxpayers at large are of the opinion that whatever percentage was to accrue from the county patronage in this line of business should be accredited to the interest of the county, and not to any single individual or to any ring. The matter is now in the hands of the Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who will investigate it thoroughly.

DETENTION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES AT HAVANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The HERALD, of the 22d inst., attacks the admiral commanding the North Atlantic fleet for not threatening to blow up the Spanish iron-clads in Havana with the Saugus and for not demanding, by guns, immediate reparation from the Spanish authorities in Cuba for detaining for the space of a week despatches from the American government to its naval commanders. This is a first-rate notice of the old monitors and ought to please all interested in building or selling them; and it skilfully exhibits the good sense and necessity for delivering at Key West (the Southern depot of the fleet) the mails, with official despatches for that point, instead of carrying them by Key West on to Havana. It will be well, however, to correct the misapprehension which exists in some quarters as to the authority and duty of naval commanders in time of peace. The constitution gives to Congress and not to them the power to make war, and the regulations for the navy instruct naval commanders not to take upon themselves the power of inflicting punishment on any civilized nation for the violation of treaties or international law, but in the absence of a diplomatic representative of the United States to enter into correspondence with foreign authorities and obtain and report full information of such matters to their government. Naval commanders are instructed to respect the sovereignty of foreign nations, to protect our commerce as far as may be in their power and to repel assaults, but not to provoke hostilities.

NORFOLK, Thanksgiving Day.

CONFIRMATIONS BY ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

His Grace Archbishop McCloskey, accompanied by Commissioners Owen, Brennan and Nicholson, and a numerous suite, attended at Randall's and Hart's Islands yesterday, and performed the rite of confirmation for 250 children. The distinguished party left East Twenty-sixth street at half-past eight o'clock, arriving on Randall's Island at a quarter past nine. Here a number of the children qualified for confirmation were assembled in the Catholic chapel. After making a few remarks upon the solemnity of the rite the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop and the children duly admitted within the pale of the Church. The company subsequently embarked again for the schoolship Mercury, at Hart's Island, where about ninety children were assembled for confirmation. The catechism was propounded by Father Duranquet, after which his Grace made some appropriate remarks to the children and performed the ceremony for admitting these youthful Christian aspirants as communicants in Catholicism.

A NEWARK MANUFACTURER ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Mathew Garrigan, whose building, No. 28 Mechanic street, Newark, was damaged by fire to the extent of several thousand dollars on Wednesday night, as reported in Thursday's HERALD, was taken into custody on a charge of arson. The complaint was made by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, based upon information given by Charles H. Taylor, a former clerk of Garrigan, who states that the latter offered him several months ago $2,000 if he would fire the building. Garrigan was held to bail in $1,000 by Justice Dean.

NEW YORK CITY.

Miscellaneous Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	35	41	3 P. M.	42	52
6 A. M.	32	41	6 P. M.	40	50
9 A. M.	34	43	9 P. M.	38	48
12 M.	41	50	12 P. M.	35	46

Average temperature yesterday.................. 47

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........................ 37¼

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday in the Supervisors' room, in the new Court House, and revised the vote in the Second district of the Twenty-first ward. They then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

On Tuesday night the boot and shoe store of George West, 893 Third avenue, was broken into by forcing through the back entrance, by burglars, and goods stolen to the value of between $400 and $500. The police have the matter in hand.

The miniature paddle-wheel ship City of Ragusa, which recently made the voyage from Europe to Boston, is expected to arrive daily at this port. Captain John C. Buckley, her owner and commander, is in town, making arrangements for the exhibition of the little craft.

John C. Gobright, formerly a member of the Washington press, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening next at Gibson's Hall, corner Broadway and Twelfth street. The subject of the lecture is "Personal Experiences," and certainly Mr. Gobright is a gentleman who should be able to unfold an extraordinary narrative.

Charles B. Forrester, of No. 116 Nassau street, was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with engraving a plate to manufacture labels in imitation of those employed by a London firm, J. & J. Coleman, mustard makers. He denied the charge, but was held for examination.

An altercation occurred yesterday morning in Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth street, between one Fagan, of Forty-seventh street, and Christopher Moore, of Thirty fifth street and Second avenue. Fagan drew a revolver and shot Moore in the mouth, fracturing his jaw, and then made his escape. The ball was extracted by Surgeon Purey.

A portrait bust of Peter Cooper, executed by Ames Van Wart, has been presented to the Mercantile Library Association by Mr. Marshal O. Roberts. Mr. Cooper is an honorary member of the Association, and has always shown himself to be one of its most steadfast friends. The bust will no doubt be placed in the library building, in a conspicuous place.

A private exhibition of a series of stereopticon views illustrating the topography, history, costumes, manners and customs of the Holy Land was given at Association Hall last evening by Mr. Samuel Bergheim. The views were accompanied by an interesting lecture explanatory of the history and inhabitants of Jerusalem. The exhibition was thoroughly appreciated.

John Fagan, who shot Chris. Moore on Thanksgiving evening, in Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth street, was arrested yesterday and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was held to await the result of Moore's injuries. The injured man will not die; at least, that is the opinion entertained by his attending physician.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lager beer saloon of John Kohl, No. 233 Seventh avenue. His loss was $500, upon which there is $1,200 insurance. The loss on the second floor was $250, divided between John Nell and James McCaffrey, occupants. The loss on building is about $1,000. The fire extended to the drug store of Dr. Goodel, No. 301, where an explosion involving a loss of $250 occurred.

The flags on the building of the Department of Public Works and on the City Hall were at half-staff, in memory of Mr. Thomas Grain, Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the department. At noon, however, the flags on the City Hall were run up in honor of Evacuation Day, but on the building at the corner of Broadway and Park place the flag remained at half-staff. This, of course, caused a great deal of comment and inquiry, and there were very few who could satisfactorily explain it.

The ladies' fair of the Suffolk street German Reformed church, at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, held during the week, has proved to be the great attraction of the neighborhood, and the success of the fair is decided, under the skilful management of the lovely maidens in charge of the tables, and especially is this the case in the art department, where the likenesses of King William, Von Moltke and Bismarck prove as invincible in the hands of the fair as in the fields of war or diplomacy. This evening the fair will close with a grand musical entertainment.

ALLEGED RAILROAD SWINDLE.

Officer Brennan, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, yesterday morning arrested Frederick W. Bodstein, at his residence, No. 64 West Nineteenth street, upon complaint of Ernest T. Hesse, of the corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, who charges that on the 6th of July last he represented that he was a member of the executive committee and a shareholder in the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and upon the payment of $475 he would procure for him a position of restaurateur for the road on or before the 15th day of October last.

Hesse, believing the representations, paid the money and heard nothing more from the prisoner until five days after the day appointed for him to take possession of his place of business, when he visited the prisoner and was informed that another person was endeavoring to get the place, but upon the payment of fifty dollars more he could procure the place for him without doubt, promising to place him in possession of it by the 5th of November. The additional money was paid, but Bodstein failing to make good his representations, Hesse visited Mr. F. W. Rankin, superintendent of the road, and was informed by him that the representations made to him were false, and made for the purpose of defrauding him out of his money, as Bodstein owned no stock in the road and was not a member of the executive committee. He denied the charges before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, but was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to appear for examination.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

The Centre street bridge of the New Jersey Railroad at Newark was the scene, yesterday noon, of a thrilling sensation and the miraculous escape of dozens of men, women and children. Attached to the regular twelve meridian train from New York was a Washington sleeping coach, which somehow jumped the track at the curve just before reaching the bridge. On the train went, dragging the coach through every obstacle, such as telegraph poles, &c., until the bridge was reached. "Down brakes" was whistled, but hundreds of persons held their breath, expecting surely that the coach would be dragged on the bridge and then tumbled over into the river. Happily, however, the signal was obeyed with remarkable celerity, and before the train had got twenty feet on the bridge it was stopped. Nobody was hurt, though a great many were rendered insensible with fear, at least for a short while. The effect on those who witnessed the incident can better be imagined than described.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

A stonecutter named Patrick Bellew, living at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, while attempting to get on a Harlem Railroad train at that place last Wednesday afternoon, fell under the wheels, which passed over his lower limbs, crushing them in a shocking manner. The unfortunate man lingered until yesterday, when he expired. Owing to the absence of important witnesses Coroner Bathgate gave a permit for burial, and adjourned the inquest until next Monday. Deceased was about forty-five years old.

CITY 'BUS LINES IN BAGHDAD.

American City Railroads in the City of the Caliphs.

[From the London Telegraph, Nov. 7.]

Is there a place in the world where it would seem so odd to ride in a 'bus as Bagdad? Nevertheless, omnibuses are about to run in the city of the Caliphs; they have been ordered at Birmingham, from the Midland Wagon Company—eight tramway cars, two first and six second class—and the constructors are on the point of despatching the carriages for service in the metropolis of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Railway trains up and down the long walks at Athens, and telegraph wires between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, are scarcely so incongruous at first sound as a tramway on American principles in the bazaar at Bagdad. One would half expect to see Sinbad the Sailor getting in to go down to his ship, and asking small change for one of those diamonds which he got from the eagles' nests, or the three one-eyed Calenders might be fancied climbing together on to the knife-board, while any tall-veiled figure might be Zobeide, and the dignified personage beside her in plain clothes her lord and master Haroun-al-Raschid, on one of his anonymous expeditions. The dream would vanish at the cry, "Any gent for Bagdad, Bagdad, Bagdad? All the way for two piastres!" But what an "eighth voyage" old Sinbad might indite if he could come over through the Suez Canal and fetch those tramway omnibuses himself!

THE WINTHROP LUNACY CASE.

Mr. Winthrop Establishes His Sanity—A Terrible Ordeal—What Might Have Been—Out of the Slough—A New Lease of Life.

Some few weeks ago a case was brought into the courts which involved the question of the sanity or insanity of an old and respected citizen of New York, Mr. Richard Winthrop. The person most surprised, as most naturally he must have been, at the motion for an inquiry *inquirendo a lucando* was Mr. Winthrop himself, and with a madness that had all of Hamlet's method in it he combated the motion of his friends to have his case submitted to a few interested individuals. He preferred, in fact, to take the case out of the hands of his particular friends, so that he might not be taken unawares, and moved in the courts that the question of his sanity or insanity should be submitted to a referee appointed by the Court. The disposal of moneyed relatives according to the dictum or desires of greedy relatives, especially when a madhouse is in the perspective, is not a task of such easy accomplishment in the free and enlightened United States of America as it is even probably now and up to a few years past has certainly been in England; but the HERALD has, notwithstanding, frequently to chronicle such attempts on the part of relatives eager to supplant in the enjoyment of the good things of this world he who by his economy and industry amassed the coveted prize of influence and wealth. We have had several proofs of this desire to supplant and enjoy, to reap where we have not sown, in the great Winter alleged lunacy case, in the domestic drama of the late Commodore Meade, and now, later, in the case of Mr. Winthrop. The latter on his own volition, but with the aid and assistance of outside friend, attached to him, and who knew the fearful ordeal to which he would have been subjected had he once fallen into the clutches of his foes, appealed in time to the courts for protection. The ægis of the courts was thrown around him, as it ever will be thrown around those who justly claim its protection, and the case of Mr. Winthrop was submitted to a referee in the person of Mr. Jarvis, of the Court of Common Pleas. The fact of Mr. Winthrop occupying a highly respectable position in society, and the additional fact that there was a large amount of property involved, threw a good deal of interest around the case and caused the referee to give it a good deal of his attention, the result of which has been the following report on the reference:—

REFEREE'S REPORT.

I do respectfully report that I have been attended by the said Richard Winthrop and his counsel, and by the committee of his person and estate and their counsel, and that I have taken the testimony of such witnesses as were produced before me, whether in support of the prayer of the petition or in opposition thereto, and that such proofs are annexed hereto and form a part of my report; that I have had frequent and scrutinizing interviews and conversations with the said Richard Winthrop, and that such conversations were calculated to elicit evidence of his sanity. I do, therefore, report, as my opinion, founded upon the said testimony taken by me, and my own observations of the petitioner, that he is of sound mind and fully capable of taking care of his person and property; and that he has been of sound mind and capability since the month of August, 1870; and I do advise that he be restored to the care of his person and property, according to the prayer of his petition. I do further report that the said Richard Winthrop has been, since the issuing of the commission and the appointment of committees of his person and estate, left entirely to his own personal efforts, and without any restraint, to provide for his own living and protection, without receiving any pecuniary assistance from his estate, and entirely without the care and attention of his committees; and that the intelligence and energy shown by the petitioner under the circumstances of deprivation and neglect afford, together with the testimony taken by me, satisfactory proof of his ability, not only to take care of himself and his property, but to sustain himself by his own exertions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Referee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

This is another healthy sign that no combination of selfish parties can now, as in times past, consign relative, friend or legator to the dreadful limbo heretofore destined for those unfortunates who stood in the way of the enjoyment of heirs or legatees. Mr. Winthrop has escaped the terrible net spread for him, and is enjoying to the top of his bent, and with all his faculties unimpaired for such enjoyment, the goods which the gods and his own energies and labor prepared for the winter of his days. He won them well—may he enjoy them long.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS SHOOTING.

One of Mr. Bergh's Agents in Limbo—Firing at a "Fantastical" and Fatally Wounding a Horse.

While a company of mounted "fantasticals," styling themselves the Ku Klux Klan, of Mott Haven, Westchester county, were gyrating through the streets of that place on Thanksgiving Day a lynx-eyed personage, named Sydney H. Conkling, representing the authority of Mr. Henry Bergh, arrested one Henry Fingel while in the act of riding a lame and attenuated specimen of the equine species. From what can be ascertained it appears that Fingel was quietly accompanying his custodian in the direction of the Town Hall, when some members of the company interfered, demanding to know why Conkling wished to deprive the man of his liberty when the necessary amount of bail was forthcoming for his future appearance. Fearing some hostile act on the part of those around him, Conkling drew a revolver and warned the parties against molesting him in the execution of his duty. At this moment the Bergh representative was stunned by a blow from a stone, which struck him on the head, causing a slight effusion of blood. In his bewilderment Conkling then fired at Fingel, who was standing about ten feet from him, the ball missing the latter and lodging in the breast of a horse.

During a scene of indescribable confusion which followed Conkling was arrested by officer Kelley and taken before Justice Fullen, who held him to bail in $500 to appear and answer the charges against him. Accordingly the case was brought up yesterday afternoon, when the accused, having waived examination, was ordered by Justice Fullen to find bail in the sum of $1,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Owing to the necessary bonds not having been filed the accused was still locked up at a late hour in the afternoon.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Important Suit—Several Millions Involved.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Nov. 22.]

The last case before the federal court in Nashville, Monday, before adjournment, was one of the most important corporation cases ever presented to a court in this State—the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company and creditors, in bankruptcy. A voluntary petition was filed by the company in bankruptcy on the 30th of May, 1868. The company was declared a bankrupt on the 14th of July, 1868. Notices were issued by the messenger to the creditors of them to appear before the Register in Bankruptcy, at Clarksville, on the 17th of August, 1868, to choose one or more assignees. On that day E. H. East, as attorney for D. B. Cliffe, receiver, appeared before the Register at Clarksville, and filed his reason of protest, in substance alleging that the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company could not take the benefit of the Bankrupt law passed the 2d of March, 1867. G. A. Henry, as president of said company, and J. E. Baily, their attorney, at the same time appearing before the said Register, insisted upon the petitioner's right to the bankrupt law. Said Register certified the question up to the District Court of the United States to be decided by Judge Trigg. And thereupon Judge Humphreys, now for the petitioner, moved the Court for leave to dismiss the petition out of the Bankrupt Court, and as attorney for the receiver insisted that a railroad corporation could not take the benefit of the Bankrupt law. Hon. John C. Gault, attorney for the executors of Thomas H. Calloway, deceased, and as attorney for Hudson, two of the large creditors of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, resisted both motions made by Judge Humphreys, insisting that the railroad corporation is entitled to the benefits of the Bankrupt law; that their petition filed in the cause shows that the company is hopelessly insolvent; that the filing of the petition itself is an act of bankruptcy, and, having been declared a bankrupt on the 14th day of July, 1868, they cannot dismiss the petition without the assent of all the creditors, and that he, as attorney for said creditors, dissents to the dismissal of said petition. Judge Humphreys made his argument on Saturday evening, and Judge Gault his on Monday. Both were elaborate and exceedingly able. After argument of counsel on both sides the Court held the question under advisement and for further determination. Millions of dollars are involved in the case, and the decision will be looked to with deep interest.

LONG ISLAND ITEMS.

On Wednesday evening a burglar was found secreted in the cellar of G. W. Bergen, at Freeport. He came near being shot.

A highwayman named Smith has been captured at Freeport. His accomplice escaped, but will no doubt soon be apprehended, as the officers are on his track.

The people of East New York are agitating the feasibility of incorporation in order to prevent its absorption by Brooklyn.

Mr. Grosjean, of Woodhaven, has granted the right of way to the Bay Ridge Railroad Company.

The sloop Annie, which went ashore on Hog Island, loaded with coal for S. S. Rean, has been put afloat with much damage.

John C. King, of Bridgehampton, has cultivated a turnip measuring thirty-four and one-half inches in circumference.

Mrs. Margaret Pell, a widow lady, living at Sheepshead Bay, has succeeded in growing cotton from Texan seed, with very gratifying results. The cotton heads were very large and full, of fine, long fibre, and were raised within three hundred yards of the seashore.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Consequences of the Christians' Massacre—A Riot Murderer and His End—Nativist Placard for Excitement—The Protestant Church at Fat-Shan—American Missionaries—Mr. Seward's Visit—Government Investigation of the Outrages—Sketch of the Imperial Commissioner—The Floods in the Yangtze.

By the China and Japan mail at San Francisco, and thence overland to New York, we have the following interesting details of our telegraph news reports from the Central Flowery Land:—

There is a report from Shanghae that the riot murderer of Ma-Hsin-Yi, Chang-Wen-Yang, refused to eat anything and starved himself to death. The officials, it is said, were so anxious to get a confession from him that they begged and prayed him to eat, and even "kotowed" to him, but he obstinately refused to eat anything, and died.

HOW ANOTHER RIOTER TERMINATED HIS LIFE.

A *kwan-hsing 'sz* named Po-sz, a notorious leader in the riots, was the other day brought before one of the mandarins; refused to confess, was punished, &c., but remained obstinate. Said the mandarin, "its no use; we know you are guilty, and I'll have your confession if I die for it." The fellow saw it was no use, and replied, "Well, I can't give it you to-day, but will to-morrow." "All right; I will have you brought before me to-morrow." The man had hardly got back to prison before he managed to get possession of two large needles, with which he pierced his heart. His body has been given up to his family.

RIOTERS' PLACARD ABUSING TSENG-KWO-FAN, POSTED IN TIENTSIN.

[Literally translated.]

(We) cherished (our) hatred (for) ten years,
(And then) got (our) revenge;
(We) killed (the) devils (and) burnt (their) houses;
(We) hoped for the marquis as for a tiger.
Who (could have) known that he was an old pichiu?

Or roughly versified—though with a change of metre—

We nursed our hate ten years,
Then paid our scores;
We killed the devils at last
And burnt their stores.
We thought to see our chief
A raging beast—
Who could have thought he was
A beggar priest?

A NATIVIST PAMPHLET.

We have, says a Yokohama journal of the 22d of October, received a few sheets of a translation of a Chinese book, now in press, which has been circulated in the north of China and has had no little influence in the eastern part of Shantung, and perhaps elsewhere, in exciting the people against foreigners. It is difficult to make selections that will give an adequate idea of its contents, as many of the most characteristic parts are not fit to appear in our columns. It is entitled "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines—a plain Statement of Facts." Though more especially an attack on Roman Catholics it is really, and indeed avowedly, against all foreigners, and it openly and earnestly advocates their expulsion and extermination. The following extract, which appears as a postscript by a friend of the author or compiler, will be interesting as showing the effect which its perusal is intended to have been upon those for whom it was prepared:—

My friend, who compiled the preceding treatise, accomplished his work by investigating a great multitude of books and making use of a large experience and observation. His statements are clear as the light. The simple reading of them is sufficient to make one's heart shudder and his hair stand on end. Even the vicious and unenlightened cannot listen to them without dread. Hence the production was put immediately into the hands of the printer to give warning to all, so that those living within the four seas may, when they see it, gnash their teeth in rage. Although you are not permitted to seize the battle-axe and sword for vengeance, you can destroy them by the power of your mouths and tongues. In this way the universal hatred will find vent and the power of corruption will be broken. The immediate effect will be that men will at once be set right, and in the future our doctrines will be firmly established. Will not the advantage accruing to all generations be very great? Mencius said, "He who can overthrow the false doctrines of Yang and Muh is worthy of being styled a follower of the sages." Is not this title fairly earned by my friend and pupil, the writer of this treatise?

PROTESTANT CHAPEL DESTROYED AT FAT-SHAN.

By the China and Japan mail we hear that a Protestant chapel, in the well-known city of Fat-shan, a short distance up river from Canton, has been (October 1) destroyed by a mob. It appears that the chapel had just been completed, and the Chinese converts connected with it celebrated the occasion by a feast to which they invited their friends. Whether following the express direction of their foreign teachers, or those advanced views of the domestic relations which Christianity has everywhere developed, the converts and their friends and families sat down promiscuously and began to eat and drink, men and women sitting at the same table. This becoming known outside was considered highly indecorous, and this view of the case being, no doubt, studiously and skilfully worked on, a mob collected who speedily dispersed the festive assembly and demolished the chapel.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE MISSIONARIES.

It is reported on good authority, says a Shanghae journal, that Mr. Low, the American Minister at Pekin, has, on reflection, felt called on to give the Teng-chow missionaries more manly advice than was recently ascribed to him. That is to say, instead of advising them to submit resignedly to their expulsion from the scene of ten years' labor and go home to America he now advises them to turn to Teng-chow; and by way of producing a salutary impression on the wily mandarins whose artistically fomented threatenings and warnings led them to take to flight, he authorizes them to request the commander of the first United States vessel-of-war that reaches Chefoo, to convey them back to Teng-chow, and to take measures to secure some guarantee that they will be free from molestation in future.

MR. SEWARD AND AMERICAN INTERESTS.

[From the Shanghae Courier, October 11.]

Some days ago we expressed a hope that the arrival of Admiral Rodgers might inaugurate a more vigorous policy in China on the part of the United States. We are glad to get something to strengthen our hope in that direction. It is said that when Mr. W. H. Seward comes over from Japan, where he remains for ten days, he and his nephew, Mr. G. F. Seward, United States Consul General, will go north in the Colorado; and we have good reason to believe that the result of a consultation between the Minister, the Admiral, the veteran statesman and the Consul General will be to put an end to all necessity for American citizens at least surrendering, during the winter, the footholds they have obtained in the north of China.

The Massacre's Investigation—Sketch of Ting-Jih-Chang, One of the Chinese Commissioners.

Ting-jih-chang was born in the prefecture of Chaou-chow, district Feng-shun, in the province of Kwang-tung, in the first year of Taou-kwang (1821). His parents were well-to-do people, and young Ting got a fair education, but never took a higher degree in the competitive examination than Ling-sheng, a degree between Siu-tsai and Ku-jen (or between B. A. and M. A.). He afterwards purchased a small position into the rank of Tso-tang or Hien-cheng (Assistant District Magistrate), and was promoted from this to be Che-hsien of Loo-ling, in the province of Kiang-si. On the approach of the Taiping rebels he deserted his post and was degraded. After some time he was again recommended by Tseng-kwo-fan and held for some time a secretaryship under Li-hung-chang. Li soon perceived Ting to be an energetic man and quickly recommended him for promotion, so that by 1863 he rose to the post of Taoutai of Shanghae. He held this post till 1865, when he was promoted to be Salt Commissioner at Yangchow. In 1867 he was appointed Fantai of Kiangsoo, and in 1868 became Footai of the same province, which post he holds now; though he has for the present been summoned to Tientsin to assist in settling the grave complications with foreigners that have arisen out of the massacre.

Ting-jih-chang is a man of middle size, short-necked, round face, with protruding cheek bones and a gray mustache. He seems to have the good of the people at heart, and looks sharply after the officials, not allowing any squeezes. He is very active, and looks personally after affairs rather than trusting to underlings. For this reason he is not liked by the officials in general. He also understands foreigners better than most of his colleagues, and seems to realize the value of introducing foreign arts and sciences. While Taoutai at Shanghae, he established a school for studying the English language, and has now several of the pupils of that school employed in translating Colton's Atlas. In his own yamen he has also introduced many articles of furniture, &c., of foreign manufacture, which one does not see used by other mandarins. In his disposition he is hot tempered, and a man who stands no humbug. When Ting was Taoutai of Shanghae he exhibited many of the characteristics above referred to. He sedulously cultivated the acquaintance of foreigners qualified to give him new ideas on matters of finance and general administration, and carefully studied from a practical point of view the working of foreign methods of police and government, with a direct view to the improvement of his own. And he seemed as willing to give as to receive information. When the present admirable system of municipal government under which we live was being elaborated, many most valuable hints for that department of it which relates to the Chinese living within the settlement were received from Ting. With a view to ascertain from personal observation the condition and sentiments of the people or the honesty and efficiency of his subordinates, he used often to visit places where he was least expected in the guise of a coolie or beggar, imitating the practice of "the golden time of good Haroun al Raschid."

The fruit of this natural energy and foreign experience has been seen in the superior tone of his recent proclamations and in the unexampled vigor with which he is pursuing the Tientsin murderers.

The Pekin Gazette on the Inundation of the Upper Yangtse.

Oo Tang, Governor General of Szechuen, reports that on the east of the province the places situated on the bank of the river have all suffered severely by a flood. He has already deputed Wei-yuens to examine into the particulars and see what can be done for the sufferers, but in the meantime he begs respectfully to report upon the matter thus:—

Your servant has received reports from the following places:—Nan Chung (in the prefecture of Shun Tsing-foo); Ho Chow, Chang Peh Ting, Pah Hien, Chang Show (all in the prefecture of Chung Tsing-foo); Tzu Chow (in Cheng Too foo); Chung Chow, Fung-too (both in Chung Tsing-foo); Wan Hien, Fung Chie, Yun Yang and Oo Shan (all in Kwei Chow-foo).

The Prefect of Kwei Chow has also reported to the following effect:—

In the sixth month after the full moon, the 15th (13th July, 1870), there was a constant and unceasing daily fall of heavy pouring rain. The river broke through its banks for a considerable distance (for several tens of changs). The walls of the cities along the banks of the river, the yamens, and the fortified camps were all destroyed; the fields of the people and their houses were all overwhelmed. The people being unable to escape, great numbers of them were drowned. In the case of the two Hiens of Fung-oo and Oo-Shan, the waters completely surrounded and filled the cities. The granaries, treasuries and the archives were all destroyed. In Kwei-chow the only place which escaped destruction was the yamen of the Che-fu; the other offices were all destroyed. The officers and the people for the most part escaped to a high place outside the city. The country people hastened to save their lives by running away. For the present it only remains for us to endeavor to comfort the people of these afflicted districts, by raising a subscription and opening the storehouses and distributing to the sufferers.

Your servant, having received and examined into this petition, finds that the flood under consideration is much more severe than in any former year. From the extreme point Nan-chung and Ho-chow to the extreme point at Oo-Shan and Chia-kow is a distance of one thousand and several hundred li. The inhabitants along the river bank are mostly very poor. Having suddenly met with misfortune, not only have they nothing to eat, but they have no place of shelter. Although the local magistrates have already devised plans for assisting them, yet, as those who have lost their all are very numerous, it will be extremely difficult to assist them all. Under these circumstances your servant, as soon as he had received these reports, at once consulted with the Fantai, and determined to make use of the government money for the relief of the distressed. He has also despatched a special commissioner, with instructions to hasten to the spot, and, having carefully examined into the case and divided the sufferers into classes, according as their loss has been more or less severe, to, in conjunction with the local magistrates, distribute liberally to and comfort the distressed. The rebuilding of the ruined city walls, the yamens, prisons, granaries, treasuries, temples and fortified camps, by giving employment to the destitute, will serve instead of more gratuitous help and thus the people will be comforted and will gradually regain their former condition.

In a report from the Tsung Chwan Taow (the Taoutai of Chung Ching, Kwei-chow and Swei Ting) to the Governor the Taoutai says that the flood was most severe at Fung-too. He further states that several of the gentry, having made their escape, had laid a complaint against the Magistrate of Fung to the effect that instead of stopping to the last to look after his people he had at once got on board his boat and fled to the Peh Suh Shan Monastery. The complaint having been found to be well founded, the Magistrate is dismissed.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Danish Diplomacy in the East—A Military Mission to Europe—The Mikado's Fete—An Honest Official.

Our files from Japan, dated at Yokohama on the 15th of October, supply the following interesting items of news:—

The Danish representative in Yokohama, Mr. Schwartz, signed with the Japanese government a treaty similar in all respects to those existing between Japan and the other European Powers.

The continued occurrence of robberies, attended with more or less violence, in Yokohama, called forth a loud demand for preventive measures on the part of the government.

The Japanese government was debating the propriety of sending an officer to Europe to visit the scenes of the great European conflict. The officer would not be of high rank, and his duties merely to report to his government the result of his observations. He will probably be accompanied by Shioda, well known as an accomplished interpreter, in both the English and French languages.

The Yokohama *Mail* of the 24th of September says:—Englishmen are very fond of talking of the "dignity" of their neutrality. We are sadly afraid that just now the "dignity" of England is an article of home manufacture, and for home use only.

The birthday of the Mikado was celebrated on the 17th of October, in Jeddo and Yokohama. The ships in the harbor were gaily dressed, and at noon the men-of-war saluted the imperial flag. A review of Japanese troops took place at Yokohama before several high functionaries from Jeddo, and the Consuls dined with the local authorities. In Jeddo the Consuls were entertained by the officials of the foreign settlement and the Ministers dined at Hama-go-ten, with an uncle of the Mikado and the high government officials.

Baron d'Kint von Roedenbeck, the Belgian Minister to China and Japan, has come to Yokohama from Pekin, and leaves for a temporary sojourn at Jeddo.

The Chevalier de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires for China and Japan, left Yokohama for Pekin.

The Japan *Mail* of October 8 says:—

The typhoon of Sunday last was one of short duration, but of great severity relatively to this latitude. On the evening of Saturday torrents of rain fell, the depression of the barometer was marked, the temperature rose gradually, but steadily, and on Sunday morning at eight o'clock unmistakable signs of a coming typhoon declared themselves. The air was abnormally warm and stifling; the clouds looked angry, dense and gray; the wind, already risen to a gale, seemed malignant and revengeful, and the thick haze and torrents of rain denoted only too plainly to those accustomed to these convulsions, that danger was at hand. The duration of the storm was very short. It was hardly a typhoon until nine A. M., and at two P. M. all was over.

A SINCERE REFORMER OF GOVERNMENT—DYING FOR HIS COUNTRY.

On the 27th of September a Samurai of the Kagoshima Han (Satsuma) named Yokoyama Shotaro, impelled by a desire to ameliorate the government and by a praiseworthy anxiety to make some return for the benefits he had received from his country, presented to the parliament a memorial containing ten articles of counsel for the times, and requesting that it should be entertained, even at the cost of his life, he proceeded straightway to the front of his Yashiki and there with repeated gashes cut his belly open. Fortunately, before life was quite extinct, a fellow clansman saw him, and, by the application of surgical remedies, brought him to sufficiently to inquire what motive had impelled him to the commission of the deed. In reply the dying man handed him a copy of the memorial, which was thus sure to reach the notice of the government, and immediately expired with an expression of joy beaming on his countenance.

HAYTI.

President Saget and Minister Bassett Exchanging Courtesies—The Country Quiet, but Trouble Expected—The Sumner Testimonial.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 11, 1870.

Immediately after the return of United States Minister Bassett by the steamer City of Port au Prince he hastened to present himself to President Saget to pay a complimentary visit. The President, after expressing his pleasure at seeing him back at his post, stated it was one of the greatest wishes of his life to see a continuation of the friendly relations which had existed between his government and that of the United States, and he hoped that the intercourse between the two countries might still be yet largely developed. He hoped that the revenue, which was becoming more buoyant, would allow certain modifications to be made in the customs tariff, which would increase commerce with the United States and operate favorably in the interest of both republics.

In replying to the foregoing Mr. Bassett said that he felt highly honored at the cordial reception given to him on his return, and he felt pleased to echo the expression of good feeling towards the Haytien nation which President Grant has so lately expressed to him. He also said that words were not necessary to substantiate this, for his government had repeatedly evinced their good will towards the people of the republic with reference to the reduction of duties. An elegant luncheon took place shortly after, which was attended by the officials, and toasts were given for the United States, President Saget and Mr. Bassett. The following Sunday, after the review of the troops outside the town, according to the President's regular custom, he proceeded to the house of Mr. Bassett, accompanied by all the troops and headed by bands of music, returned Minister Bassett's visit. President Saget was accompanied by his staff of officers, all in full uniform.

The country is perfectly tranquil, the coffee harvest has been very plentiful, and large shipments are taking place in consequence. While peace prevails business always flourishes, and it is hoped that the civil dissensions which have existed so long here are now at an end.

There is a report that the Salnavists on the Dominican frontier are in league with parties in St. Thomas, and that vessels are being fitted out at that port to make an attack upon this town very shortly. The government vessels are placed in a line of defence in case the report should prove to be correct.

The subscription to the Sumner testimonial is assuming substantial form, and will amount to a large sum. All classes are largely contributing, from the President down to the humblest, who gives his mite to this fund. Mr. Sumner's efforts in frustrating the annexation scheme are remembered here with no little feelings of gratitude.

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THE CORONERS' CATALOGUE.

Suicide of a Wounded Veteran—A Great Deal of Shooting Done with a Very Small Pistol—The S pposed Cherry Street Murder—She Drank Herself to Death—A Boy Killed While Playing.

Erhard Ober, a German, thirty years of age, and residing at 233 East Fourth street, on Thursday night took his own life by shooting himself. It appears that deceased, who was a pocketbook filler, served in the Fifty-second regiment New York Volunteers during the war and was wounded in the temple. This wound greatly deranged his nervous system, and ever afterwards, when in the least degree excited, Ober acted strangely and was thought to be partially out of his mind. On Thursday Ober, in a depressed state of mind, purchased a small six-chambered revolver, and, proceeding to a gallery in the Bowery,

PRACTISED WITH HIS PISTOL

for several hours. He returned home late at night and retired to bed with his wife. At a later hour Mrs. Ober was aroused from her slumbers by the movements of her husband, a moment after which he jumped out of bed, and seizing his six shooter, with all the chambers heavily loaded, exclaimed to his wife, "There's one bullet for you and one for me."

At this she became alarmed, and ran from the apartment. In a moment afterwards she heard the report of a pistol in the room and saw her husband fall on the floor. The alarm was given, and

AN OVER-EXCITED GERMAN,

who shouted "Police" without seeing one of the blue-coated guardians of the peace, seized the suicide's pistol and discharged four of the remaining barrels, without, however, doing any harm. There remains scarcely a doubt but that deceased was partially deranged at the time of the occurrence. The case will be investigated by Coroner Rollins.

The So-Called Cherry Street Wife Murder.

The case of Mrs. Mary Davidson, late of No. 220 Cherry street, who died early last Tuesday morning (as was then thought) from the effects of violence received at the hands of her husband, Charles Davidson, a sailor, who had only been three weeks in port from his last cruise, was investigated yesterday. Although Davidson and his wife were not

THE MOST LOVING PEOPLE IN THE WORLD,

it did not appear that he had ever been in the habit of brutally beating her, as had been alleged. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the evidence elicited by Coroner Rollins before the jury:—

Mary Churchill, of 220 Cherry street, with whom deceased and her husband boarded, deposed that Mrs. Davidson had boarded with her most of the time for four years past, and Davidson did also when not at sea; both were in the habit of drinking to excess at times; Davidson has occasionally abused and beat his wife,

GIVING HER A BLACK EYE, ETC.,

but nothing more serious; during Monday night the witness was awoke by her son and requested to get up, as he thought Mr. Davidson was beating his wife; the witness arose and went to the door of deceased's room and found something against it, which proved to be the body of Mrs. Davidson; the witness then told her sons to get up, as deceased was having fits; at that time the prisoner was in his bed; deceased was taken up and remedies applied; she had spasms and was frothing at the mouth, which continued till she died, about

FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

The prisoner did not get up until he was called, and when it was proposed to get a doctor Davidson thought it was not worth while, as he had seen her worse, and believed she would recover from the spasms; the prisoner thrust his fingers into her mouth, as he said, to straighten it; he did nothing to injure her; deceased had fits and spasms for three or four hours.

Mrs. Mary Mcodie deposed that she was called in by Mrs. Churchill to see deceased while she was having the spasms and remained there until she died; the prisoner was very much under the influence of liquor.

PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Charles Davidson, the husband of the deceased, was called and being sworn deposed that he has been home from sea for five weeks, during which time has drank to excess; his wife also drank; has been married for fourteen years; deceased has had fits before; on Monday he was drinking more than usual and that morning gave his wife some liquor at her request; she was trembling and throwing up all day; we retired about nine o'clock in the evening, but to his knowledge did not strike her; woke up in the morning, and she not being in bed; he got up and found her lying on the floor; denied putting his fingers in his wife's mouth or throat; did not do anything more till after her death; was informed that his wife had been sick since half-past one o'clock A. M., and witness said she was under the influence of liquor and would be better soon.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. John Beach held a post-mortem examination on the body and found excessive fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys; the convulsions which caused death were induced by the constant use of alcohol, and such was the verdict of the jury. The verdict being recorded Davidson was discharged by Coroner Rollins, with an admonition to be more abstemious in future. Davidson said he would endeavor to raise money with which to bury his wife.

A Car Driver Killed.

Hugh Gray, a man twenty-five years of age, a car driver, in the employ of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, of late has driven a very fractious team of horses, and, as a consequence, was frequently behind time. This was the case with Gray on Thursday night, and while endeavoring to make up some time lost the horses gave a sudden jerk, pulling him over the dashboard. In an instant the car wheels were upon him and he sustained a fracture of the spine, breast bone and other injuries. Gray was immediately removed to his residence, 255 West Thirtieth street, where he died a few hours subsequently. The accident occurred near the corner of 116th street and Second avenue. Coroner Rollins was notified of Gray's death, and will hold an inquest on the body.

Another Waif Destroyed.

The remains of a female infant were found in the Houston Street Cemetery, near the Bowery, by Henry Hornbridge, of 119 East Houston street. The body was removed to the Tenth precinct station house, and Coroner Flynn notified to hold an inquest.

Killed While at Play.

John Geraghty, a lad sixteen years of age, yesterday died at his residence, 143 East Thirty-second street. Deceased had been at play with other lads, and in running around some wagons and carts it is said he fell upon his breast and injured himself internally. A rumor prevailed that deceased had been kicked in the stomach by one of his companions, but it was not credited.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

A Few Remarks About the Market—Present and Prospective Conditions—Bull and Bear Views.

The spasmodic activity which the real estate market showed recently appears to have died out, and matters have settled again into a dulness approaching stagnation. The feeling in the market, however, is one of confidence, notwithstanding the efforts made in certain directions in the interest of a bear element to provoke a panicky state. The precise status of the real estate market is, however, a problem, and one which is calculated to occasion great disagreement according as men's interests are engaged.

THE BEARS

have an excellent argument in the reduction of the ratio of increase in the population of this city during the last decade, as compared with the previous decade. This is an argument, however, which applies only to property on this island. The actual increase of our population can only be ascertained by including Brooklyn, Jersey City and the towns within a circuit of thirty miles, whence the activity in real estate noticed during the last and previous years in these localities. The heavy assessments laid upon property in certain sections of the city for improvements involving a heavy outlay is another depressing influence, which is especially felt by owners of property in the neighborhood of the Park. Many of these improvements are a great public benefit, and the enormous expense attending them might with fair justice be distributed over the entire county.

THE BULLS,

however, notwithstanding the croaking of their opponents and some reactionary signs this fall, look forward with a settled confidence to an active market in the spring. The precise effect which a European war would have upon real estate is a matter of dispute but the general sentiment inclines to a buoyant condition following such a contingency, either through the transfer of foreign capital here for investment, or as a consequence of a general prosperity which our neutral position would insure us, England and Russia, the one as a freight rival and the other as a grain producer, being both crippled in their competition with us. The history of real estate in this island, notwithstanding certain exceptional intervals of panic, has been one of steady appreciation. Few people who have invested in real property on Manhattan Island have failed to realize a fair proportion of profit. The rapid fortunes acquired in some cases are matters of local history. There have been instances, of course, where, through forced sales or because of a sudden and considerable revolution in a neighborhood, a sacrifice has been suffered or a great depreciation taken place. Cases of this kind, however, are but incidents and cannot be quoted as giving tone or complexion to the real estate movement.

There were no sales to-day, and the general feeling in the market at present is expectant, waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day the markets were quiet. Wheat was steady, although the large arrivals had a tendency to render the market heavy in the absence of any improvement in Liverpool, where breadstuffs were quiet despite the renewed agitation of the Russian question. The large arrivals are accounted for by the general anxiety to hasten freight to New York before the closing of navigation. The Hudson river is covered all the way to Albany with a fleet of canalboats hurrying grain to this market before the ice embargo shuts off communication. The cotton market was lower and inactive.

GOLD STRONG—111⅞ A 112⅛.

The special consideration affecting the gold market is, at present, the course of our bonds in Europe. The street was filled to-day with various and conflicting rumors as to the condition of affairs at the London Stock Exchange, the situation at one time being represented as quite panicky, owing to the "firm" attitude which Russia had assumed in her latest response to the communication of Earl Granville. The nature of this last document did not transpire, the only intelligence concerning it, that was known to the street, being the indefinite and general statement just given. But the accompanying announcement that John Bright had resigned from the Cabinet of Ministers was regarded as a further step in the direction of a war policy on the part of Great Britain, the effect of which was reflected in a decline in consols to 92¼ a 92⅜, as against 92⅞ earlier in the week. The most curious and suggestive feature of the fluctuation at the London Stock Exchange, however, is the growing firmness of American securities, which are gradually becoming less sensitive to the public apprehension there of a war with Russia. To-day the decline in our bonds was less marked than that in English consols. Of course it is only natural that the sympathy which at first existed between them should gradually diminish. The war between France and Prussia drove millions of capital from the Continent to London, where it found investment in consols. Now that England is in danger of a war with Russia this capital naturally looks about for a fresh refuge. Hence we find that the excitement and agitation in London which at first affected all securities alike are beginning to turn this capital into American securities, which are the obligations of the only Power likely to escape the complications arising out of the Eastern question as revived by Russia's notes to the several Powers. For this reason the depression in our bonds was not at all commensurate with the reported semi-panic at London, their decline being only about ⅜ a ½ per cent against a fall of ⅝ a ¾ per cent in consols. The difference may be trifling, but any variation in our favor is certainly very significant. At least it had an important result in the Gold Room, where the speculation for a rise produced the comparatively small fluctuation from 111⅞ to 112⅛ as the extreme prices of the day. Again the rates in the loan market indicate that a great deal of gold has been bought despite this small advance, the demand for cash gold becoming so light for the Clearing House this afternoon that the figures which had previously favored lenders turned against them, and as high as six per cent was paid to have gold carried. The specie shipment to-day was only $106,709. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112	2:32 P. M.	111¾
11 A. M.	111⅞	3 P. M.	112
11:50 A. M.	111⅞	4 P. M.	112
12 M.	111⅞	5 P. M.	112⅛
1 P. M.	112⅛	5:30 P. M.	112 a 112⅛
2 P. M.	112⅛		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from six per cent for carrying to one per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$53,178,000
Gold balances	1,250,728
Currency balances	1,468,878

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DULL.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and without change in rates.

MONEY EASY.

The money market continues to show the same features of ease. Borrowers on call, with pledge of government collaterals, are accommodated at four to five per cent, and on stocks at five to six per cent.

Commercial paper is without new feature. Prime names are readily negotiable at 7½ per cent discount.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Assistant Treasurer received proposals to-day for the sale to the government of one million of five-twenty bonds—the transaction being the one advertised for yesterday, but postponed on account of the Thanksgiving holiday. The amount offered was over $2,900,000. The purchase was limited to the million called for.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The large amount offered at the Sub-Treasury, as well as the moderate prices asked therefor, as well as the lower prices in London and the small advance in gold, rendered the government list heavy, and prices fell off ⅛ a ½ per cent. The speculation at the government board is on the wane, through an apprehension that Congress will accede to the popular demand to confine the reduction of the national debt to a specified limit, thus restricting the irregular and large purchases of the Treasury Department for the sinking and special funds and enabling a reduction of the taxes. At the same time the market could not be called weak; for there is a steady investment demand, which prevents anything like a sharp decline, governments being at present prices a favorite investment with corporations and private capitalists. The closing street quotations this evening were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110⅞ a 111; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 113⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 107⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 106⅞ a 107; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107 a 107⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 109¼ a 109⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109¼ a 109⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109½ a 109⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅝ a 109¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 105⅞ a 106⅛; do. do., coupon, 106⅜ a 106½.

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The stock market at the opening was firm, but the reported excitement in London produced a decline on the general list, which was afterward checked when it was found that the depression abroad extended less to American securities than to home investments. In fact, Erie was quoted in London at 20 (sterling) when consols had fallen to 92¼, the former being the highest price attained there for over a year. It is only fair to say, however, that much of this strength is due to the reported manipulation of the foreign market by agents of the well known Erie clique in this city. Subsequently the market became strong and buoyant, with a general advance in prices, on the announcement that the rival trunk lines leading out of this city had agreed upon a tariff of winter freights, the new arrangement to go into effect at such a time as would anticipate the increased business arising out of the closing of the season of navigation. It was also reported on the street that the several boards of directors of the various lines had ordered an early presentation of treasurers' reports, in order that they might declare dividends before the close of December, after which time the old law, imposing a tax of five per cent on dividends, will go into effect again. It will be remembered, in this connection, that the last Congress, in revising the Internal Revenue laws, committed an oversight and left a hiatus in the period for collecting such taxes, extending to the beginning of the ensuing year.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	93	92⅝
New York Central scrip	87½	86⅝
Erie	25⅛	24⅝
Reading	102	101½
Lake Shore	93⅝	93⅛
Wabash	52⅛	52
Northwestern	81¼	79¾
Northwestern preferred	90½	89⅝
Rock Island	112	111⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60¼	60
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	82	81¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	31⅝
Western Union Telegraph	43⅝	42⅞
Pacific Mail	41½	40⅞

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG—NORTH CAROLINAS ACTIVE.

The feature of dealings in Southern State bonds was a sharp rise in North Carolinas, particularly the new and low priced issues, in response to the character of the Governor's message, just communicated to the State Legislature, in which he takes strong grounds against any action calculated to impair the reputation of the State's credit. The general list was strong and closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60½ a 60; do., new, 57¾ a 58½; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 65; do., new, 63 a 64; do., registered stock, old, 49¾ a 50; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91 a 92; do. do., old, 91 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 48 a 49; do., funding, 1866, 38 a 40; do., do., 1868, 25 a 27; do., new, 25¾ a 26; do., special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 91¾ a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91½ a 92; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 73; do., new, 67 a 69; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 90 a 91; do., Penitentiary sevens, 75 a 77; do., railroad eights, 80 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 102 a 104; do., railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 85 a 90; do., new, January and July, 70 a 71; do. do., April and October, 68 a 70; do., registered stock, old, 70 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 64 a 65; do. sevens, 65 a 68; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 79 a 80; do., interest eights, 72 a 73; do., second mortgage eights, 53 a 54; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 77 a 80; do. do., second do. eights, 66 a 68; New Orleans and Jackson first, 84 a 86; do. do., second, 70 a 73; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 83 a 84; do. do., second, 76 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad guaranteed, South Carolina, 64 a 66; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed Georgia, 75 a 76; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 50 a 51; Memphis city sixes, 57 a 59; Savannah city sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 74 a 76; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 70 a 72; do., new, sevens, 72 a 73.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$822,139
Gold payments	1,245,863
Gold balance	80,480,523
Currency receipts	1,430,445
Currency payments	740,274
Currency balance	9,525,747
Customs	372,000

The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says:—

The money market shows more signs of activity. The demand from nearly all departments of trade seems to be increasing. Collections are difficult in the country because the farmers are selling very little of either grain or hogs, and the country merchants are "hard up" because they cannot collect. The money market is, at certain seasons of the year, governed, to a considerable extent, by the condition and disposition of the farmers. If they have but little to sell, or if having it they refuse to sell, everybody in the commercial community feels the pressure in succession until at last it comes home to the farmer himself, in the shape of a depression in the prices of grain and other products, caused, first, by a tight money market, and, next, by the simultaneous crowding into market of products that have been held back too long. There was a moderate movement of currency to the country to-day, which was believed to be mainly for the purchase of hogs, as it was sent to districts where large numbers of hogs are raised. Exchange was in moderate supply to-day, and sold at fifty cents per $1,000 premium between banks. There seems to be an unusually large demand at the counter for exchange, and the remittances of our merchants to New York are larger than they have been before for a year. At the counter, bankers sell at one-tenth premium and buy at par.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Nov. 25—10:15 A. M.

$10000 U S 6's, '81, c...	113¾	100 shs U S Express..b c	20¼
4000 U S 5-20, r, '64 c	107	200 N Y C & H R RR..b c	92⅞
1000 U S 5-20, c, '67.....	109¼	400 do..........b3	93
25000 do..........s3	109¾	10000 N Y C & H ctfs.b c	87⅝
6000 US 5-20, c, '68.....	109½	200 Erie RR..........	25⅛
1000 US 5's, 10-40, r.....	106⅛	500 do........bet c	25⅛
2000 Tenn 6's, old..b c	63½	100 do..........b3	25⅛
7000 Tenn 6's, n.....b c	57¼	100 do..........	25⅛
25000 do..........	57½	100 do..........	25⅝
1000 California 7's......	112½	50 Erie RR pref........	51¼
5000 N C Fd act '68..b c	24⅛	200 Reading RR........	101⅞
500 N C Fd act '68..b c	26¼	500 do.....b c...b3	102
2600 Missouri 6's.......	93	100 Mich Central RR....	121
5000 N Car 6's, o b..b c	47½	200 L S & M S RR...s3	93⅜
5000 Brooklyn 6's, w l.	95	200 do..........	93½
2000 Va 6's, reg, old....	60	600 do..........b c	93⅝
6000 N Y City 6's, '87....	102	100 Illinois Central RR.	135½
4000 Mich So 2d mtge..	86	500 Cleve & Pitts.......	106½
2000 Mich So s f bds...	93	400 do.........b60	106¾
12000 Cen Pac RR gold b	91¼	200 do..........	106¼
1000 do..........	91	200 do..........	106⅜
2000 Un Pac RR 1st m.	81½	500 do..........b3	106⅜
1000 Chi & NW con....	88	100 Chic & N W RR..b3	80
1000 Chic & N W int b..	93	900 Chic & N W pfd...b3	89¾
2000 St L & I M 1st m...	89¼	500 do..........b c	89⅝
5000 do..........	89⅛	100 Mil & St P RR.......	60⅜
2000 Mil & St P S's, 1st..	104½	400 Mil & St Paul pf....	81⅝
5000 C, C & I C, 2d m...	64⅛	100 Tol, W & W RR......	52⅛
1000 Tol, Peo&W 1st.wd	82	150 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94¼
40 shs Nassau Bank....	107	12 do..........	94⅛
56 Cent Nat Bk.........	105	100 Bost, Hart & Erie...	4
5 Fourth Nat Bk.......	108	100 Ohio & Miss RR.....	32¼
100 Mariposa M Co.....	7	550 Morris & Es RR	92
200 do..........b c	7½	100 H & St Jo RR.......	104
100 do..........	7¼	40 do..........	101½
200 Mariposa Min prf....	10½	100 H & St Jo RR pf.....	115
200 W Un Tel ...bet call	42⅞	100 Col, C & I C R R.....	18¾
10 Adams Ex..........	65⅝	200 do..........	15¼
100 do..........b c	65½	125 Norwich & Wor RR.	103
100 Am Mer U Ex...b c	45⅛	50 do..........	104½
200 do..........	45½		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$12000 US 6's, '81, c....	113¾	$10000 US 5-20, c, '65....	107
2000 do..........	113½	27000 US 5-20, c, '65, n..	109¼
1000 U S 5-20, r, '62.....	106⅞	30000 do..........	109¼
25000 do..........	107	5000 US 5-20, c, '67.....	109⅝
116500 US 5-20, c, '62.....	107⅝	10000 US 5-20, c, '68.....	109¾
26000 do..........	107½	21000 US 5's, 10-40, c....	106⅜
15000 US 5-20, c, '64.....	107	15000 US 5's, 10-40, r.....	105⅝
4000 do..........	105⅞	25000 US 6's, currency....	111
9300 US 5-20, r, '65.....	105⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$3500 N C Fund act '68.	24¼	100 shs L S & M S RR.b3	93⅝
1000 N C 6's, n..........	24½	500 do..........b c	93⅝
1000 Alabama 8's.....	102	400 do..........	93½
4000 C & R I & P R 7's.	99¼	10 Panama RR..........	73
10000 U Pac RR 1st m..	81¼	19 do..........	74
600 shs West Un Tel....	42⅝	60 Mich Cen RR........	121
200 do..bet call..s3	42⅝	800 Un Pacific RR.......	22⅝
100 Mariposa pref.......	10½	200 Chic & N W pref....	89⅝
100 do..........b3	11	100 N J Central RR..s30	109
200 Boston W P..........	19½	150 do......b c..s60	108
800 do..........	19⅝	100 do..........s60	107¾
100 Adams Ex..........	65¾	100 Mil & St P pfd......	81½
100 U States Ex..........	36½	19 P, Ft W & C gtd....	91½
700 do..........	35⅝	100 do..........b c	94
200 N Y C & H R RR....	92¾	27 Del, L & W RR......	109½
10 do..........	93	100 Bos, H & Erie RR...	4
100 do..........b c	92⅞	100 do..........s60	4
10000 N Y C & H R ctfs.s30	87	100 do..........	4⅛
20000 do..........b30	87¼	200 H & St Jo RR...s60	103¼
10000 do..........s3	87	100 do..........s60	103⅜
110 Erie RR..........	25¼	50 do..........	104
100 Erie pref.........b c	50⅜		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	43⅜ a 43½	N Western pref.	90 a 90¼
Pacific Mail....	41⅛ a 41¼	Rock Island....	111⅞ a 112
N Y Cen con...	92⅝ a 92¾	St Paul..........	60¼ a 60⅜
N Y Cen scrip..	87 a 87⅛	St Paul pref.....	81½ a 81⅝
Erie..........	24⅝ a 24¾	Wabash..........	52⅛ a 52¼
Reading..........	102 a 102⅛	Ohio & Miss.....	31⅞ a 32⅛
Lake Shore.....	93⅝ a 93¾	Bost, Hart & Erie	3¾ a 4
Northwestern...	81 a 81¼		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. The demand for pot was moderate, and prices were steady at $5 75 a $7 25. The arrivals were moderate. Pearl were dull and nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

BEESWAX was dull, the demand being entirely of a retail character. Small sales were made at 32c. a 32½c. for Southern. Western was quoted at 31½c.

CHICORY.—German ground was still scarce and firm at 10½c. a 11c., gold. We heard of no sales of consequence.

COCOA.—No sales of moment were reported. The demand was very light, and prices were nominal at 8½c. a 9½c., gold, for Guayaquil, in bond, 24c. a 25c., do., for Maracaibo do., and 15½c. a 18c., do., for Caracas do.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was in fairly active demand and firm at $1 90.

CORDAGE.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady. We quote:—Manila, 20½c. a 21½c.; Sisal rope, 19½c.; Russia bolt do., 18c.; Russia tarred, 16c., and American do., 15c.

CANDLES.—There was no demand except for jobbing lots, which were selling at former prices. We quote:—Adamantine (12 oz. a 14 oz.), 14c. a 15c.; sperm, 30c.; patent, 40c.

COFFEE.—The market for Ingot was quiet, but prices were quite steady at former quotations. There were sold about 200,000 lbs. Lake and Baltimore at 22½c. a 22¾c.

COTTON.—The market for lots on the spot was heavy, and prices receded ⅛c. per lb. There was a fair business transacted for export, while the sales for spinning and speculation were light. The market closed heavy at our quotations appended, with but little demand and holders generally anxious to realize. The sales were 4,070 bales, of which 3,215 were taken by exporters, 654 by spinners, 151 by speculators, and 50 were in transit. The business in future deliveries was only moderate, and, the offerings being comparatively large, prices were heavy and about ⅛c. lower. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—November, 300 at 16 1-16c., 300 at 16c., 200 at 15 15-16c., 100 at 15⅞c.; December, 100 at 15⅞c., 200 at 15⅞c.; December, January and February, 200 each, at 15⅝c.; 200 January, 300 February and 200 March, at 15⅝c.; January, 600 at 15⅞c.; February, 200 at 15⅞c.; 500, f. o. b. Mobile, at 15¼c.—total, 3,700 bales. Also (late Wednesday evening). November, 500 at 16 3-16c., 200 at 16⅛c., 100 at 16c., 100 to arrive before 3d November, at 16c.; December, 200 at 15⅞c.; January, 100 at 15⅞c.; February, 100 at 15⅞c.; 800 f. o. b. Charleston, at 15⅛c.; 300 do. Mobile, at 15⅛c. Total, 2,500 bales. Grand total, 6,200 bales. We append the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
Good ordinary	15¼	15⅜	16	16⅛
Low middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16½
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
Good middling	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17½

COFFEE.—Rio was steady and firm, with a moderate demand from the trade. There were sold 2,250 bags, ex John Boulton, on private terms. For the other kinds the market was dull; prices, however, were steady, especially for the better grades, the supply of which was light. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15½c. a 15⅝c.; good do., 16½c. a 16⅝c.; prime do., 17½c. a 17⅞c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, grass mats, 19c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 18c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 8⅞c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

DYEWOODS.—The business was very light, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were generally nominal. We quote:—St. Domingo logwood $17 a $18, currency; Jamaica do. about $16, gold; West Coast Lima wood about $57 50, currency; camwood $100, gold, and fustic, except Cuba, $16 a $20, do. We heard of no sales of moment.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 87,918 bbls. flour, 201 do. and 603 bags corn meal, 807,851 bushels wheat, 29,915 do. corn, 65,832 do. oats, 148,940 do. barley, 100 do. rye and 400 do. malt. The flour market was dull, but firm at Wednesday's prices. The sales were about 15,000 bbls. Southern flour was dull and heavy and prices were lower. The sales were about 450 bbls. Rye flour was more active and prices were quite steady. The sales were about 350 bbls. Corn meal was in demand at steady prices. Sales 400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 60 and 100 do. State at $4 20. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 10 a	$4 85
Superfine State	5 00 a	5 30
Extra State	5 65 a	6 00
Choice do	6 00 a	6 25
Superfine Western	5 00 a	5 35
Extra do	5 75 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 75 a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a	6 25
Family	6 00 a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 85 a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a	6 25
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 50
Rye flour	4 00 a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 30 a	4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60 a	—

—Wheat was in moderate demand for export and speculation, and prices advanced 1c. per bushel—the market closing firm at $1 35 for No. 2 spring. The sales were about 125,000 bushels at $1 15 for old No. 2, $1 34½ a $1 35 for new do., $1 34 for do. in store, $1 36 a $1 37 for No. 1 do.—the latter price for Green Bay—$1 38 for a small lot do. in store, $1 40 a $1 45 for small lots of amber Western and State, $1 41 for amber Western in store, $1 65 a $1 68 for white. Rye was dull, and prices were nominal at 88c. a 97c. for old and new Western. Barley was also dull, and prices were nominal at 88c. a 90c. for two rowed State, $1 a $1 12 for Canada West, and $1 a $1 03 for Canada East. Corn was firm, with a moderate demand; sales 40,000 bushels at 88c. a 90c. for new mixed, 90c. a 94c. for old do., 92c. for new State yellow. Oats were steady; sales 200,000 bushels at 62½c. a 63c. for Western, 60c. for white Western, 61c. for Chicago in store.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, and rates were lower in some cases. The offerings of almost all articles were only moderate. Vessels suitable for the petroleum trade were more sought after and commanded full rates. Other kinds of tonnage were quiet, but held with firmness. The engagements were:—To Liverpool—50 tons oil cake, at 22s. 6d.; 12,000 bushels wheat, at 8d.; 1,500 bbls. flour, at 2s. 7½d.; and per steamer, 1,600 bales cotton, at ½d. a 9-16d.; 15,000 bushels wheat, at 8½c. To Glasgow—1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d., 1,000 do. do. at 2s. 6d., and per steamer, 500 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d. and 22,500 bushels wheat at 9½d. The charters were:—A bark to Naples, with 2,750 bbls. petroleum, at 4s. 7½d.; a bark to the Windward and back from St. Domingo to New York; a bark to Trieste, with about 2,700 bbls. petroleum; a bark to Buenos Ayres, lumber and general cargo; a Norwegian bark to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or continent with 3,000 bbls. petroleum; a British bark with about 3,500 do. for the same voyage; a bark from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, Adriatic or Mediterranean, with 2,100 bbls. do., on private terms; also a North German brig, 290 tons (now in Boston), to St. Marys to load with lumber for the River Platte, at $21 and primage, and a bark to Hamburg with about 1,400 bales cotton on private terms.

GUNNIES were dull, and no sales were reported. Prices were entirely nominal at 17½c. a 18c. for bags and 25½c. a 27c. for cloth.

HOPS.—The market was unchanged. There was no demand except for small lots prime and choice to supply the present wants of brewers, but prices were quite steady for all but the low and medium qualities, which were still freely offered and unsettled in value. Prices ranged from 10c. to 13c. for common to choice.

HEMP was dull, and prices were nominal at our last quotations, viz.:—Manila, 13c. a 13½c., gold; jute, 5c. a 6c., do.; Sisal, 11½c., do., and Tampico, 7½c., do., in bond.

HAY.—The demand was moderate, and prices were steady at previous quotations. We quote:—Shipping, $1 10; retail lots, $1 15 a $1 35; long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 20; short do., 85c. a 90c.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices of almost all kinds were steady at previous quotations. Holders were generally firm in their views in consequence of the smallness of the stock. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 25c. a 25½c.; do., 20 to 23 lbs., 25½c. a 26c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25c.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 23 lbs., 23c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Central American trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 21c. a 22½c.; do. not trimmed, 20 to 24 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 22c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Tampico, 20 to 23 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 21c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 16c. a 18c.; Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 20c.; Porto Cabello, 20 to 22 lbs., 21c. a 22c., all gold.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was still very quiet. There was some demand, but the smallness of the supply and the firmness of holders restricted business. A cargo of about 500 tons Summerlee arrived to-day, and was held at prices above the views of buyers. There is no Eglinton or Glengarnock here, and prices are entirely nominal; the last sale of the former was made at $35. American iron was still in light demand, and prices favored buyers, though they were not quotably lower. No. 1 was quoted at $31 and No. 2 at $29 a $30. There were sold 150 tons No. 1 on private terms. Of old double headed rails 250 tons were sold on private terms. New rails were dull and nominal, at $70 a $71, currency, for American, and $57 a $58, gold, for English. Refined bar was dull at $75.

LEAD.—Pig was in small supply and quoted at $6 25 a $6 40, gold, for ordinary foreign. We heard of no sales of consequence.

LEATHER.—The demand for hemlock sole was fairly active, and prices were firm for prime stock at our quotations below. Prices of inferior lots were weak, though not quotably lower. The receipts are fair and the stock is larger than last week and well assorted. There was more inquiry for union crop, which, however, was lower, as will be seen by reference to our quotations appended. Rough was dull and unchanged. We append the current quotations:—

	—Hemlock—		
	B. A. & R. G.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	25c. a 28½c.	27c. a —	26c. a 27c.
Middle	29c. a 30½c.	28c. a 29c.	27½c. a 29c.
Heavy	30c. a 31c.	29c. a 29½c.	27½c. a 29c.
Good damaged	25½c. a 26½c.	25c. a 25½c.	24c. a 25c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 21c.; rough, light, 30c. a 32c.; middle and heavy, 30c. a 32c.

	—Union Crop.—	
	City Slaughter.	Foreign Hides.
Light	39c. a 41c.	34c. a 38c.
Middle	39c. a 41c.	34c. a 38c.
Heavy	38c. a 39c.	35c. a 35c.

Belting, 20c. a 22c.; oak, rough, light, 33c. a 37c.; middle and heavy, 33c. a 35c.

LIME was steady at former prices, with a fair demand and a good supply. We quote:—Common, $1 15, and lump, $1 75.

LUMBER.—Eastern spruce was steady and firm at $19 50 a $21 for fair to good schedules. The demand was fairly active, especially for good lots, while the offerings were small. Sales of about 150,000 feet were made at from $19 50 to $21.

LATHS.—There was a fair inquiry, and full prices prevailed; the supply was moderate. Sales about 750,000 at $2 50 for Eastern.

MOLASSES.—The market for all kinds was very quiet. The demand was very light and only for small lots, and prices were heavy and nominal at our last quotations. Buyers were indisposed to operate beyond their present wants. We heard of no sales of consequence.

NAVAL STORES.—The amount of business transacted in spirits turpentine was small, there being but little demand, but there was no change to note in prices. About 75 bbls. were sold within the range of 45c. a 46c., the market closing at 45c. a 45½c. for merchantable lots in yard. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Resin was dull, and we heard of no sales of importance. Prices were unchanged. Strained was quoted at $1 95 a $2; about 400 bbls. in small lots were disposed of within the range of $2 10 a $2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 a $4 75 for pale and $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 20 for Washington and $2 30 a $2 45 for Wilmington—the latter price for rope.

OIL CAKE.—Western was scarce and firm at $43. A lot of 100 tons city, made from American seed, was sold at $42.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 371 bbls. pork, 185 do. beef, 153 packages cut meats and 155 do. lard. Pork on the spot, was in fair jobbing demand at about the prices obtained on last Wednesday. There was some inquiry for wholesale lots, but we heard of no sales; holders generally demanded $23 50 for old mess. There were sold about 400 bbls. in lots at $23 a $23 25 for old mess, $24 75 for full weight do., $22 75 for uninspected new mess, $21 50 for do. new thin mess, $25 50 for city clear, $26 50 for city sheer clear, and $21 50 for city mess. For future delivery the market was quiet. Sales of 500 bbls. for February delivery were reported at $19 50. The market for lard on the spot was quiet, but prices were without particular change. At the close new prime Western steam was generally held at 13⅛c., with 13c. bid. For future delivery the market was quiet but stronger. For December 13c. was asked, and 12⅞c. bid, while January was held at 12⅞c. The sales were 150 tierces at 13½c. a 13⅝c. for new Western, chiefly at 13⅛c., and 12⅞c. a 13c. for No. 1 to steam city; also 500 tierces (late Wednesday) for January at 13⅛c. Dressed hogs were rather firmer, especially for light, and the demand was rather more active, the market closing at 8⅞c. a 9c. for light and 8½c. for heavy. Live hogs were quite steady at about former figures; the arrivals were 7,291 head (part yesterday), and prices ranged from 6⅞c. to 7c. Beef in bbls. was slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, but prices were quite steady. A few small sales were made within the range of $10 a $15 for prime mess and $15 a $17 50 for extra do. Beef, in tierces, was dull and unchanged. We quote:—Prime mess, $25 a $28, and India do., $28 a $32. Beef hams were dull and nominal, at $28 a $29; we heard of no sales of moment. Bacon was dull and heavy, and prices were lower. The sales were 25 boxes long clear at 11⅛c., and 50 do. short rib, at 11½c., the latter deliverable next week. Cut meats were but little sought after, and prices favored buyers. A small lot dry salted shoulders in bbls. was sold at 8c. We quote:—Pickled hams, 15c. a 16c.; do. shoulders, 9c. a 9½c.; smoked and bagged hams, 18c. a 22c. There was no change to note in the butter market. A moderate demand prevailed for the better grades, which, being in light supply, commanded full previous prices. The inquiry for the other kinds was light, and prices of them favored buyers. The offerings were fair. Cheese—The better grades were generally held with firmness on account of the favorable advices from Europe, but the business was light, buyers refusing to pay the prices demanded. There was but little inquiry for the other grades, which were still freely offered and heavy, though prices were not quotably lower. We append the current quotations:—Butter—State firkins and half tubs, fine, 37c. a 41c.; common to choice pails, 35c. a 48c.; choice State, 41c. a 43c.; Welsh, 26c. a 39c. for fall; fair to fine Western, 23c. a 30c.; interior and common do., 15c. a 22c.; rolls, 26c. a 30c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13⅞c. a 15⅞c.; ordinary do., 12c. a 13c.; skimmed do., 6c. a 9c.; common to extra State farm dairies, 11c. a 15½c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

PETROLEUM.—There was no business of importance consummated in crude in bulk. There was but little inquiry, and sellers were generally more anxious to realize, but unwilling to meet the views of buyers, who refused to pay over 12c. There were several lots offered at 12⅛c. Crude, in bbls., was dull and nominal at 15½c. a 16c. Naphtha was in light demand, and we heard of no sales; prices were nominal at 8¾c. a 9c. There was a moderate demand for refined oil but, at lower prices, the market closing at about 22⅝c. There were sold 5,000 bbls. for export at 22⅞c. and 500 do. for November at 22⅞c. There were no sales reported for future delivery. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 26c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market for oil on the spot opened strong, with holders asking 23⅛c., but subsequently declined, and closed at about 23c. Sales, 1,500 bbls., on the spot, part at 23c., and 5,000 do., deliverable up to the 5th of December, at 22⅞c.

RICE.—Carolina was steady, with a light supply and a moderate demand. About 70 tierces were sold at from 7½c. to 7⅞c. for fair to prime lots. Rangoon was dull and unchanged.

STEARINE was a trifle more active, but prices were heavy and lower for all kinds; 30,000 lbs prime were sold at 13c. Common to good lots were quoted at 11½c. a 12⅛c.

SUGAR.—The amount of business consummated in raw was moderate, the demand being principally from refiners, and the market was steady at full former prices, with only moderate offerings. About all of the sales were made upon a basis of 9⅞c. a 10c. for fair to good refining Cuba. There were sold 700 hhds., part at from 9⅝c. to 10c. for Cuba, and 50 boxes at 11⅛c. Refined was quite steady in value, with a moderate demand. We quote:—Hard, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.; soft white, 12⅜c. a 12¾c.; extra C, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c., and yellow, 11⅛c. a 12c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; good to prime refining, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅞c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅞c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8⅛. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c.; do., white, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.

SKINS.—There were no sales of importance reported. Prices, however, were, quite steady at the following quotations:—Goat—Tampico, 57c. a 58c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 57c. a 59c. do., do.; Vera Cruz, 52⅛c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c. a 57½c. do., currency; Payta, 45c. a 50c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57½c., do., do.; Cape, 40c., do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 39c. do.; Central American, trimmed, 42½c. do., do.; do., do., not trimmed, 35c. do., do.; Sisal, 38c. a 40c. do., do.; Angostura, 30c. do., do.; Para, 28c. a 30c. do., do.

SEEDS.—Linseed was quiet, and prices favored buyers. There were sold 2,000 bags, ex Erato, at $2 02⅛, gold, on thirty days' time, with interest. Clover was considerably sought after for export, but the firmness of holders restricted business; 10½c. was demanded for round lots; a lot of 250 bags was sold at 10¼c. Timothy was dull and nominal at $4 50 a $4 75.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was quiet at 28c.; no sales.

SPELTER was still quiet and prices were nominal at 6c. a 6⅛c., gold.

SHOT.—We quote:—Drop 8½c. and buck 9½c.

TOBACCO.—The business transacted in Kentucky was small, there being but little demand from any source, but there was no change to note in prices. There were sold 150 hhds. at from 6½c. to 10c. Seed leaf was slow of sale, the demand being almost entirely of a jobbing character, but prices were firm. Sales 53 cases 1866 crop Connecticut at 26c., and 150 do. 1869 crop do. on private terms. Havana was steady, with sales of 250 bales at from 85c. to $1.

TIN.—Pig was dull but without particular change in value. Straits were quoted at 30½c. a 30⅝c., gold, with sales of 75 pigs at 31c. on time; five tons English were sold at 30½c.; closing at 30⅛c. a 30⅝c. Banca was scarce and nominal. Plates were dull, but quite steady at the quotations published in our last issue. Sales 390 boxes I. C. charcoal at $8 25 a $9 37½, gold; 150 do. 14x20 coke, at $7 do.

TALLOW.—The demand was rather more active, but at slightly easier prices. There were sold 180,000 lbs. prime at 9c. a 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 115 bbls. The demand was more active, and prices advanced considerably, the market closing firm at about 89c. for iron-bound. There were disposed of 530 bbls. at 88½c. a 90c., chiefly at 89c. a 89½c.

WOOL.—The market for fleece is still quiet. The demand is light and almost exclusively for small lots, buyers being disinclined to operate largely at the prevailing prices. Holders, however, are firm in their views, demanding full previous figures for all kinds. There is a moderate business doing in pulled wool, which is quite steady in value; the principal demand is for extra. Texas is quiet, there being no demand except for small lots, but holders refuse to sell except at former figures. California wool is steady in value, with a moderate demand. The market for foreign is still without activity and prices of almost all kinds are nominal. The sales were about 225,000 lbs. Fleece at from 51c. a 53c., including Canada combing at 60c.; State and Western, 45c. a 47½c.; No. 1 to X Ohio, 48c. a 51c.; XX do., 51c. a 52c.; Western and State, at 40c. a 45c., the inside price for old; Georgia, 35c.; tubbed, part at 53c. a 52c.; X Ohio, at 48c.; inferior combing, 40c.; unwashed, 30c. a 31c.; medium Ohio and mixed lots on private terms; also 90,000 lbs. pulled at 22½c. a 42c., for low No. 1, super and extra, 100,000 lbs. spring clip California, at 25c. a 34c., the latter price for very fine; 45,000 lbs. Texas at 18c. a 35c. for common to choice, 8,000 Oregon clothing, 60,000 lbs. Mestiza scoured at 80c. a 85c.—chiefly at the inside price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales 2,200 bbls. No. 1 spring, $6 75; amber winter, $7; white $7 50; double extra, $8 25. Wheat dull; sales 3,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 28, 1,500 bushels extra white Michigan at $1 56. Corn in fair demand; sales 20,500 bushels on private terms. Oats held at 57c. a 58c. for Western. Barley inactive. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $18 a $20; shipstuffs, $24 a $26; middlings, $30 a $33 per ton, according to quality. Highwines, 86c. Canal freights quiet—8c. on barley to Albany, 9c. to New York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New York, 57c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake imports—65,000 bushels of wheat, 22,000 bushels of corn, 47,000 bushels of barley, 7,500 bushels of rye, 324,000 feet of lumber. Canal exports—2,550 bbls. of flour, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of corn, 14,500 bushels of oats, 51,000 bushels of barley, 119,000 feet of lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour—Spring extras quiet. Wheat—No. 2 closed firm at $1 07⅛, cash, $1 07⅝ seller December. Afternoon market unsettled; sales at $1 07, cash, $1 08, seller December, for No. 2. Corn firmer at 54½c. a 56c. Afternoon, unchanged for No. 2. Oats firm at 41c. for No. 2. Rye quiet at 71c. a 72c. for No. 2. Barley firmer at 79c. a 80c. Highwines nominal at 84⅛c. for iron-bound. Mess pork more active; sales at $19 50. Lard 12c. Hogs higher; sales at $6 25 a $6 60. Cattle fairly active and higher; sales at $3 50 a $5 62½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 53,000 bushels; corn, 64,000 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 179,000 bushels; corn, 89,000 bushels; oats, 42,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 9c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1870.

Petroleum steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25, 1870.

Cotton in fair demand; middlings, 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; sales, 1,700; net receipts, 7,526; exports to Great Britain, 3,552; coastwise, 3,156; stock, 60,481; sales of the week, 11,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1870.

Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; sales, 5,900; net receipts, 12,712; coastwise, 527; total, 14,240; exports coastwise, 1,270; stock, 197,304; sales of the week, 38,500.

AN INCORRIGIBLE CRIMINAL.

Out of the State Prison and Into the County Jail.

James Ridley, a colored man, has been confined in New Jersey State Prison some time for larceny, and on Thanksgiving Day, having served his time, he was set at liberty. His incarceration had not reformed his manners or destroyed his love for strong drink. As soon as he found himself at liberty he went on a Thanksgiving "bust," to celebrate his return to his friends and neighbors. Towards evening, when he was pretty "full," he met Stephen Cody, a white man, to whom he had spoken before the prison days; and feeling glad to look on his face once more Ridley asked Cody to treat. Cody did not wish to have anything to do with the new arrival, so he refused to treat him, and was going on his way down Woodruff street, Trenton, when Ridley turned and gave him a savage kick in the abdomen, which disabled him for a long time. Ridley was arrested, taken before Squire Dignan, and in default of bail sent over to Mercer county jail to await trial. Ridley took his breakfast in the State Prison and his supper in the county jail.

FEEDING THE NEEDY MOTHERS.

Thanksgiving Dinner at the Howard Mission—An Interesting Entertainment.

There was a gathering of about two hundred poor women in the chapel of the Howard Mission last evening, who listened with evident pleasure to the exercises of their little children. The whole performance was superintended by Mr. Van Meter, a merry, light-hearted gentleman, who possesses the happy faculty of putting the little ones on the best terms with themselves. After the singing of songs and other appropriate exercises the mothers, the greater part of whom were widows, sat down before a well spread table, which was unsparingly supplied with turkey and other good things. The poor women, whose careworn features told tales of sorrow, were much gratified by the thoughtful attention of their patrons, and the remembrance of last evening's pleasures will form one of the brightest spots of their joyless existence.

Mr. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, is the president and the most munificent patron of the Howard Mission.

AN IMPORTANT LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

Can the Heirs of a Man Who Commits Suicide Claim the Insurance?

[From the Hartford Post, Nov. 21.]

A notice that an action had been commenced by Anna M. Buell, relict of the late Jeptha C. Buell, of Cleveland, Ohio, against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the sum of $10,000, was received at their office on the 17th inst. Jeptha C. Buell was insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life under policy No. 54,880, for $10,000, on the 22d day of March, 1866, and committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on the 15th day of November, 1869. Mr. Buell was insured in three other companies for $10,000 each, making a total insurance of $40,000. Of these companies the New York Life insures against suicide and has paid its policy of $10,000. The Connecticut Mutual Life, of this city, the Mutual Life, of New York, and the Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey, do not insure against suicide, and these three companies have combined in the defense against the suits brought on behalf of Anna M. Buell. The case will very likely be carried by either party which is unsuccessful in the Circuit to the Supreme Court of the United States. We shall so get an adjudication of the law of suicide, which shall be final and authoritative throughout the United States.

Jeptha C. Buell was cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, and becoming a defaulter, preferred death to exposure, disgrace and imprisonment. The coroner's jury, as usual in such cases, brought in a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol shot, delivered by his own hand while in a state of temporary insanity. We are led to remark here that insanity is alarmingly on the increase in this country. According to coroner's juries, whose verdicts are not very important in courts, every man who gets insured and commits suicide is insane, and every man who commits murder is insane.

It will be noted that it is over one year since the loss occurred, and nearly a year since the right of a claim occurred, and it was feared the claimants would not commence an action. It is a satisfaction that the commencement of the actions are announced, as the large amount in controversy, the ability of the plaintiff to prosecute, the weight of three corporations defending, the ability of counsel retained on both sides, assures a more satisfactory discussion and authoritative settlement of the law of suicide as applied to life insurance contracts than has yet been had.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CARY—ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., JAMES CARY, Jr., of Newburyport, Mass., to MARY LOUISE ROBERTSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EISENBAUM—PHINEAS.—In this city, on Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, MICHAEL EISENBAUM to ELLEN PHINEAS.

FULLER—ADAMS.—On Thursday, November 24, at the residence of Irving Adams, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. James L. Maxwell, EDWIN C. FULLER, of Montclair, to ELIZABETH A. ADAMS, daughter of the late B. S. Adams, of New York.

HALLENBECK—HOOKER.—In New York, on Wednesday, November 23, by the Rev. John E. Searls, J. W. HALLENBECK to ABBY JANE, daughter of Oliver B. Hooker, Esq., all of New York. No cards.

HEATH—HOAG.—On Wednesday, November 23, at Nassau, N. Y., by the Rev. A. Heath, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Heath, Lieutenant FRANK HEATH, of the Third United States artillery, to HARRIET E., youngest daughter of the late Samuel W. Hoag, Esq.

KENDALL—IRVING.—At Oak Park, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, November 24, by the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, CHARLES A. KENDALL to ANGUISTA, daughter of the late William Irving, all of New York.

POWER—RASINES.—On Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of William W. Clay, 23 West Thirty-first street, by the Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, THOMAS E. D. POWER to A. ROMANA RASINES, daughter of the late J. Antonio Rasines, all of this city.

California and English papers please copy.

RAPELJE—LOTT.—At West Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, November 16, by the Rev. J. M. Van Buren, PETER RAPELJE, of New Lots, to ADDIE LOTT, of the former place.

RIDNER—WHITBECK.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 22, by the Rev. John Holmes, JOSEPH H. RIDNER, of New York, to ELLOGEANE, daughter of Dr. Volkert Whitbeck, of the former place. No cards.

ROBINS—FORSYTH.—On Thursday evening, November 17, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. Dr. Ridgaway, WRIGHT ROBINS, Jr., to EMMA J., daughter of the late Joseph Forsyth, all of this city.

WEST—WILSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, November 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. M. A. Hewes, THOMAS G. WEST, of Brooklyn, L. I., to GRACE, youngest daughter of William Wilson, Esq., of the former place.

Died.

BELDEN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday morning, November 22, Hon. CHARLES O. BELDEN, only son of the late George O. Belden, and an officer of the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers during the war of the rebellion.

BIRD.—On Thursday, November 24, at Dunellen, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Marlow, LOUISA HENRIETTA BIRD, aged 57 years.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her sons, Clinton G., John H., William and Howard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her son Joseph, No. 171 West Twelfth street, on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BOTSFORD.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, November 25, of apoplexy, STEPHEN BOTSFORD, in the 64th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 133 East Fifty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

BUSSING.—On Thursday, November 24, after a short illness, CORNELIUS W. BUSSING, aged 25 years, eldest son of Robert S. and Mary E. Bussing.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 142 Montague street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 24, Commodore JOHN C. CARTER, U. S. N., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Mansion House, Hicks street, Brooklyn, to-day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, November 25, JANE ADELIA, daughter of the late Charles Clark, aged 22 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Presbyterian church. Trains leave Liberty street at 10½ A. M. and 12 M., returning in the afternoon.

COOLEY.—At Harlem, on Thursday, November 24, JAMES T. COOLEY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 211 East 116th street, between Second and Third avenues, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be interred at Washingtonville, N. Y.

Detroit (Michigan) papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—On Wednesday, November 23, after a long and painful illness, HONORA, widow of Michael Coleman, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, Daniel Ahearn, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 135 Lewis st., this (Saturday) morning, at half-past nine. The remains will be taken to St. Bridget's church, corner avenue B and Eighth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CONNELLY.—On Thursday, November 24, AUSTIN J., son of Thomas A. and Mary A. Connelly, aged 2 years, 6 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 135 Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ERWIN.—On Thursday, November 24, of consumption, JOSEPH L., only son of Jacob and Amanda Erwin, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, South Sixth street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

FEE.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, November 23, at his residence, 266 Fifth street, after a short and painful illness, JOHN FEE, of the firm of Fee & Quinn, masons.

The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, at half-past ten o'clock, where there will be a requiem mass offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken from thence, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and those of the family are requested to attend.

FEUCHTWANGER.—On Wednesday morning, November 23, AUGUSTA, wife of Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 18 West Thirty-fifth street, this (Sunday) morning, at ten o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Friday evening, November 25, at his residence 270 Hudson street, JOHN E. FOWLER, in the 60th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HANNAN.—On Thursday, November 24, KATE HANNAN, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, from 174 Seventh avenue, to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HEWITT.—On Thursday, November 24, of general debility, MONICA HEWITT, beloved wife of Thomas Hewitt, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, from her late residence, No. 327 South First street, Jersey City.

HICKS.—On board of ship Agra, off Batavia, on Tuesday, July 5, of consumption, SAMUEL HICKS, eldest son of the late John H. and Frances Hicks, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's church, corner of Great Jones street and Lafayette place, on Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

HOBART.—Lost, at sea, on or about Sunday, October 9, on board steamship Mariposa, DAVID B. HOBART, aged 47 years.

Memorial services will be held on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at the Nostrand avenue Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Nostrand avenue and Quincy street, Brooklyn. The friends of the family, also members of George Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to be present.

IMMEN.—On Friday, November 25, after a long and painful illness, during which he exercised the most Christian fortitude and resignation, JOHN H. IMMEN, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Milton Benjamin, in Bergen avenue, near Van Vorst street, Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

IRVING.—On Friday morning, October 25, SARAH FARRINGTON, wife of William Irving.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Jersey City, on Palisade avenue, third house from Hudson avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, November 4, of diptheritic croup, MARY LILLIAN REID, only child of Mrs. Emily Johnson, aged 3 years, 1 month and 21 days.

God hath called her home to heaven.

Nashville and San Francisco papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Thursday, November 24, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Patrick Kelly, a native of Castletownroche, county Cork, Ireland, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 West street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Cork papers please copy.

MALIPHANT.—On Friday morning, November 25, ANN MALIPHANT, the beloved wife of Charles Maliphant, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Cornelia street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MALLOY.—On Thursday, November 24, KATE WINN, daughter of John Molloy, of Garbully, near Banagher, Kings county, Ireland.

Her friends and acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, 241 West Twenty-seventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

MARTINE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, November 24, MATILDA, wife of Theodore Martine.

Funeral will take place from St. Mark's Episcopal church, Tarrytown, on Monday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness to meet the eleven A. M. train from New York, via Hudson River Railroad.

MILLARD.—On Wednesday, November 23, THOMAS MILLARD, Esq., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 582 Lafayette avenue, near Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCCLUSKY.—On Friday morning, November 25, at his residence, 132 White street, JOHN MCCLUSKY, aged 46 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

NIXON.—On Thursday, November 24, WILLIAM NIXON, son of Jananes Nixon, aged 23 years, 1 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family and those of his brother-in-law, Henry Dobbin, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Dobbin, 235 East Forty-fourth street.

SAGEMAN.—On Friday, November 25, F. W. SAGEMAN, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAWYER.—On Friday, November 25, SYLVESTER J. SAWYER, M. D., aged 42 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's Herald and Times.

SWEENEY.—On Thursday, November 24, at the residence of his mother, 269 Front street, Brooklyn, of congestion of the lungs, HUGH SWEENEY, aged 25 years and 10 months.

All the relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

New Jersey and Connecticut papers please copy.

VAN BUREN.—On Thursday evening, November 24, GEORGE RYERSON VAN BUREN, aged 21 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 584 Ninth avenue, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

VAN VORST.—On Wednesday, November 23, LETITIA VAN VORST, wife of Cornelius Van Vorst, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Bergenwood avenue and Union place, town of Union, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be interred at English Neighborhood.

VAN ZANDT.—On Friday, November 25, MARY, widow of Andrew Van Zandt, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at her late residence, No. 28 Jones street, without further notice.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 26—4 A. M.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Grand Banquet at Cleveland—Immense Gathering of Heroes of the War—Joyous Enthusiasm—Speech of General Sherman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25—12 P. M.

To-night Cleveland was very much excited. For three days the streets of the Forest City have been filled with gentlemen from twenty-six States of the Union, wearing shoulderstraps and blue coats that had at one time or another served in the armies of the republic. It was the occasion of the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, who were meeting together to talk over the battle-fields in which they had fought and to shake hands in friendship after five years' separation.

To-day General W. S. Rosecrans was elected unanimously President of the Army of the Cumberland, and to-night the banquet of the association was given at the Rink in Cleveland, amid the greatest enthusiasm that was ever witnessed in the city, which borders on Lake Erie. All the heroes of the Western armies had been invited and were present. Generals Sherman, Rosecrans, T. J. Wood, of Ohio; Jeff. C. Davis, who shot Nelson, of Kentucky, some years ago; Fullerton, Grosvenor, Keifer, J. S. Robinson, of Ohio; J. C. W. Barnum, of New York; Garfield, of Ohio; Barnitz, Bestow, Scribner and Governor Palmer, of Illinois; Governor Campbell, of Wyoming; Durbin, Ward, of Ohio; Kimball, of Indiana, and 500 other officers of various ranks, from the grade of lieutenant to that of major general, who had served in the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio during the war.

The Rink in which the banquet was given is over 200 feet in width by 250 feet in length. The hall is very large, and was decorated with a wilderness of flags of every nation in the world, beside the flags of clubs and private associations, whose names are not known. Five long tables, 180 feet in length and a cross table of the same dimensions, were arranged in the hall. At the cross table General Sherman sat on the right hand of General Rosecrans, who presided at the feast, flanked by Colonel Goddard, of his staff, Generals Barnet, R. S. Granger, Sherwood, N. L. Anderson, D. B. Fearing, O. C. Maxwell, S. W. Price, Stewart L. Woodford, J. N. Frizell and other officers of equal distinction. There were fourteen regular toasts on the programme, all of which were spoken to by General Sherwood, General B. F. Scribner, O. R. Barnitz (who read a letter from Admiral Porter), Governor Campbell, General Keifer, General Fullerton, General C. H. Grosvenor, General J. S. Robinson (for General George G. Meade, who was absent), General Rosecrans, Colonel Bestow and General Henry P. Barnum.

Between the toasts the Cleveland Glee Club sang patriotic airs, and a long haired gentleman played the piano. Whenever General Rosecrans stood upon his chair to call the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to order he was greeted with vociferous cheers, and General Sherman's slightest movement was hailed with tumults of applause. General Rosecrans declined to speak owing to the noise and enthusiasm, 500 wild and excited men standing up and throwing their hats in the air, when his figure was seen looming above the cigar smoke and the remains of the feast.

When General Sherman got upon his legs, dressed in a black evening suit, and wearing the same old linen choker collar and stiff black silk stock which is known to every soldier in the West, it was impossible for him to make his sentences distinguished for some moments. Sherman is very nervous and quick, and every turn of his body was hailed with an outburst of wild cheering. He spoke briefly, and thanked the enthusiastic assemblage of officers and the ladies in the gallery for their attention. He reviewed the campaigns of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Georgia and Ohio, and paid a tribute to those who had fallen and died in the civil war, also dwelling on the wily tactics of Joe Johnston and the blunderous fighting stupidity of Hood. He said that sometimes he thought that General Thomas was a little slow in moving his corps, but he was always sure and to be depended upon, and spoke of the difference between the wars of Europe and America, stating how the soldiers of the United States armies were *compelled to* fight in tangled underbrush, woods and marshes. He concluded with some touching remarks on the great services of the heroic soldier, General Thomas, and the Army of the Cumberland, and the intelligence of American soldiers as compared with the status of those who had served in European armies.

Then the Glee Club of eight persons sang the song "Marching Through Georgia," which General Sherman has listened to on all festive occasions, and "John Brown's Hymn" was called for and given with great uproar, after which some more speeches were made, and the meeting dispersed with the general impression that they had been present at the most successful army reunion ever held in the United States.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

The Proposed National Industrial Exhibition.

The Liberal Club, a composition of materialistic and positivist philosophers, disputative scientists, practical men, working with the humanitarian's zeal for the elevation of mankind from that "slough of despond" into which they have seen it fall in their minds, and those universologists, who are mere literary men, and therefore incapable of understanding the questions of practical science, met last evening at Plimpton Hall. The titles that have been applied to the members of the organization must not be supposed to be the "weak invention of the enemy" in the person of the reporter, but should be taken as the real substances of the utterances of the members of the club when speaking each of the other during the debate.

Mr. D. T. Gardner, the secretary of the club, and one of the practical men, reared, as he said, in the schools of science and commerce, and not in that of literature, and consequent know-nothingism, read a paper on "Industrial Exhibitions, and New York as a Permanent Centre." He explained the object of industrial exhibitions to be to spread before the people the industry of many nations, and from a general competition to glean such information as may tend to improve competitors and observers, and said they were the result of our times, are born of our civilization and are its true index. Expositions are great moral teachers; they teach mankind the truth that no people are, *per se*, the greatest in every industry, and that only by a general co-operation of all for the general good can that good be reached. Machiavelli, in 1513, said there are three degrees of capacity among men—That one understands things by natural powers, another when they are explained to him and a third not at all. Believing this tripartite division to be in the main correct, Mr. Gardner urged the endeavor should be made to reduce the numbers of the third class and thereby elevate man in the social scale. If they are not allowed to see and know what is going on in the world about them, then the mass will sink lower and lower in the scale of civilization. Political economists urge object teaching as the true method of imparting lasting ideas to the young. This idea, which has been growing from the time of Pestalozzi, teaches that the whole domain of domestic economy must be laid bare to the system of object teaching on a comprehensive scale. This is the successful keynote to a well ordered exposition—a vast school for object teaching. He then, after referring to the expositions that have been held throughout the world, read a prospectus of the Palace of Industry, which is to make New York the *entrepôt* of the world's products, to do away with third parties in the sale of goods between the manufacturer and consumer, and to be the national school for object teaching. Mr. Gardner's peroration questioned—when the union of machinery, the beauty of produced fabrics and the inventive genius of mankind shall combine to teach the lesson of material art can any one doubt that such a lesson perpetually taught will fail to exert an influence for good upon mankind? When nature and art shall combine to please the instinct and elevate the people, then will vice and ignorance commence to decline and our people to increase, slowly perhaps, but surely, in virtue.

Mr. Gardner having concluded, a discussion took place, during which Mr. Cassius M. Clay, Mr. Moran and Professor J. K. H. W. Wilcox stated their views.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

A consolidated statement of the financial condition of the Police Mutual Aid Association just prepared shows that since its organization, in October, 1866, that there were 105 deaths, of which eighty-three were in New York, two in Staten Island and twenty in Brooklyn. The amounts paid to families of deceased members are—In New York, $82,263; Staten Island, 1,964, and Brooklyn, $19,942.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

The Murder of Female Infants—Its Causes and Consequences—A Native "Memorandum" and Explanation—Hereditary Customs Blindly Adhered To—Remedial Measures.

An able "memorandum" on female infanticide in India, written in December, 1868, by Pundit Moti Lal, the Mir Moonshi of the Punjab Secretariat, has just been published by the Punjab government. In April, 1867, the Punjab government offered, through the Lahore Anjuman (or Literary Society), a reward of five hundred rupees for the best essay on the suppression of infanticide. Among the essays sent in was one by Mardan Ally Khan, a former official of the Punjab, and on the merits of this essay the Mir Moonshi was requested to record his opinion. This he did, and he also wrote (in December, 1868), a very elaborate paper, treating of the whole subject in connection with the measures which it is, in his opinion, expedient for the British government to adopt. This paper, it must be remarked, was written before the recent legislation on the subject, the tenor of which, as far as it goes, appears to be entirely in accordance with his views.

Pundit Moti Lal commences his memorandum by combating a statement contained in Mardan Ally Khan's essay, that "wherever the crime is perpetrated it is dictated by the heartless cruelty of the men, and is not approved by the women." This, he says, is true to a certain extent only, and he expresses his belief that the latter are as much, if not more, parties to the deed than their sterner accomplices. The women exercise great influence in opposition to their male relatives, and he submits that the atrocious and abominable crime of female infanticide could not have existed for a day if the women had set their faces against it. "The probability seems to be," he says, "that the man or men who first perpetrated this diabolical crime forcibly crushed down all opposition on the part of their female relatives;" and he ascribes the continuance of the practice to the supposition that "the evils which were alleged to follow the preservation of female children were depicted to them (the women) in the most vivid colors, and again exaggerated by their own imagination; and impressions formed by them have been retained with a tenacity peculiar to womankind, and led them to act against their own instinct." The perpetuation of the crime has been attributed to pride of race and the heavy expenses attending the marriages of daughters.

This, the Pundit thinks, is by no means correct. If pride of race had anything to do with the destruction of female children, there should never have been a time when female children were preserved in families where they are now killed; but by all accounts the practice, wherever it originated, was adopted in consequence of such pride having been injured. Not all the proud Rajputs, nor all the Khatri tribes, nor even all the families composing any particular sections of tribes, destroy their daughters. The people who practice the crime now do so because it was done by their forefathers, and for no other reason. The writer is particular on this point, because government, by their conciliatory measures, seem to admit in some slight degree the validity of the plea, or, at any rate, respect for their feelings; for otherwise, "instead of merely advising them to ignore such pride, and inviting them in mutual consultation to suggest and carry out such measures as might remove all inducement to destroy their female children, the government should by this time have themselves taken the most rigorous and effectual measures for the complete extinction of the crime." With regard to the expenses attending the marriage of daughters, that, says the Pundit, is pleaded as an excuse for the destruction of female children only by those who practice it. In all Hindoo families of respectability a heavy expenditure is incurred on the occasion of a daughter's marriage, and the desire to do so is, he thinks, not only laudable, but natural. But it is not necessary to incur marriage expenses out of proportion to the means of the parents; and even if the parents should find themselves in difficulty when the time comes to incur the expenditure, friends are very accommodating in such cases, and loans are easily obtained on favorable terms. Even admitting the inability of parents to pay the expenses they are required to incur, the proper remedy is that the amount of such expenses should be reduced. The interference of government on this point is, he thinks, more injurious than beneficial, because people are impressed with the idea that the government, among other causes, admits heavy expenditure on occasions of marriage as one of the causes leading to female infanticide. Government, says the Pundit, "ought clearly and plainly to ignore this cause of female infanticide, and to make no suggestions for the reduction of marriage expenses as a remedy against this crime." His argument, in the abstract, is that the particular families or tribes of a class which practice the crime are not placed in a worse position than other families or tribes of the same class who recoil from the crime with horror. The true cause lies in the moral turpitude and truculence of those families which practice the crime, and the most vigorous measures should be taken in respect to those families and tribes to eradicate this most atrocious practice.

After combating several minor suggestions Pundit Moti Lal proceeds to discuss *seriatim* those which have been put forward as the most important remedial measures, viz.:—

First—Prohibition of early marriages.
Second—Improvement in the treatment of daughters-in-law on the part of mothers and fathers-in-law and other relatives of the wife's husband.
Third—Remarriage of widows.
Fourth—Prohibition of polygamy.
Fifth—Female education.

With regard to the prohibition of early marriages, he thinks the government very properly declines to interfere in a matter of this kind in opposition to the wishes and prejudices of its subjects, more especially because early marriages are enjoined by the religion of the people. The abolition of such a custom must therefore, if desirable, be left to the people themselves; but he expresses a hope that the day is much nearer when female infanticide will be reckoned as a thing of the past than the time when early marriages will have been abandoned. The real objection against early marriages seems to be based on the fact that the girl, in case of the death of the male child, being in her childhood, is, according to the custom of the country, consigned to widowhood for her life without chance of remarriage. Such cases are greatly to be deplored, but it happens that death does not aim his shafts at male children alone; for in the Punjab, in the year 1867–68, the ratio of deaths among females between the age of one year and fourteen was .017, and among the males of the same age .020. Thus, he argues, no case whatever is made out to justify the suggestion that early marriages should be prohibited with the view of preventing the destruction of female children. The ill treatment received by a daughter-in-law at the hands of the mother-in-law he dismisses as unworthy of much consideration. It exists more in imagination than in reality, and is certainly not a sufficient incentive to female infanticide. The most important measure suggested is the remarriage of widows; but in this case he is of opinion the remedy would be regarded as worse than the disease. No right-thinking man would raise his voice against the desirability of this measure being adopted; but the native society—at least that of the Punjab—is not yet prepared for it. "The great mass of the population," he says, "whose feelings are now decidedly hostile to the small body of female infanticides, but even more so to the remarriage of widows, would assuredly go over to the enemy and swell their ranks on the first glimmering of the suspicion that the preservation of female children would sooner or later usher in the remarriage of widows." Polygamy he dismisses by the remark that it does not prevail to any extent among the poorer people, that it does not affect the classes addicted to the crime, that it is not known to lead to such crime among the Mohammedans, and that it is not one with which the government can interfere authoritatively. Regarding the influence of female education on the crime of female infanticide, he believes that *no education is required to convince a mother of the enormity of the sin of taking the life of her own daughter.* "If it be said that education is needed not to reveal to her the enormity of the crime, but to impress upon her the meretricious nature of the motives which are paraded before her eyes as prompters of the deed, I reply that we cannot wait for the time when female education shall bear such fruit. The most sanguine advocates of female education will admit that it must require several decades to expand to any desirable dimensions. In the meantime, shall we soothe our consciences by distant hopes? Shall we console ourselves with the bare reflection that we have initiated a measure which, though ineffectual as regards several generations to come, shall ultimately eradicate the crime, and thus expiate the blood that must be shed in the interim?" The Pundit objects strongly to the suggestion that female children, born in suspected families, should be presented with a medal by the government, with the bust of the Queen impressed thereon, and regarded *par excellence* as daughters of her Majesty. It is doubtful whether such a measure would lead to the preservation of the lives of the girls, and the government would be expected by the parents to pay the expenses of their marriages, if not, indeed, to provide for their maintenance. In dealing with female infanticide a great mistake has been committed in working from cause to effect, instead of from effect to cause; and the government has found itself checkmated at every move. The direction of action should be reversed, all attempts should be directed chiefly and exclusively to prevent the perpetration of the crime, and if the efforts made should prove successful, "as sure as day is ushered in by sunrise," the causes will one by one vanish of themselves.

The remedies proposed by the Pundit for adoption by government to enable it to bring the full rigor of the law to bear upon this detestable crime are as follows:—

First—As regards suspected villages, that the services of the wives of head-men and patwaries be secured by half-yearly presents for watching expectant mothers in suspected families, being present at confinements, visiting daily for a time where the child-born is a female, and recording the occurrence in the patwari's diary—midwives being at the same time bound, under heavy recognizances, not to serve on any such occasion without summoning one of the above women to accompany her.

Second—That in every suspected town of considerable size a sub-assistant surgeon, a European midwife and a strong police guard be stationed, the native midwives being bound under recognizances, as above, not to serve in suspected families without the attendance of the European one, by whom, on the birth of a female child, a report shall immediately be sent through a police sergeant to the sub-assistant surgeon, until whose attendance and examination of the child the midwives shall on no account leave the premises, the surveillance of such child being committed for some days, and a post-mortem examination held immediately in the event of its suddenly dying.

Third—That a tax be levied on all suspected families to meet the outlay incurred in carrying out the measures proposed, there being no reason, in the Pundit's opinion, to apprehend any difficulty in determining what families may be justly suspected, as mutual jealousies will speedily admit of the truth being elicited in this matter so soon as the tax is imposed.

Fourth—That a British officer of experience be specially deputed to visit all suspected localities to obtain confidential opinions, to collect and collate information on all points relating to this subject, and furnish reports for the consideration and orders of government.

In conclusion the writer says:—"Let the government carry out the measure boldly and fearlessly. Let the government only show its earnest and determined resolution to put a stop to the crime, and the task before it is, I say, half accomplished. * * I am not carried away by warmth of feeling, nor am I blind to the apprehension that, when the system comes to be worked, there will occur some instances of severity and abuse of authority on the part of the subordinate agents of the government; but the government can adopt no measure in any department which shall not be open to such objection. For my part, I can honestly say that I have not used an argument which I do not believe to be sound, nor mentioned a fact as such which I do not believe to be true; and, having been called upon by his Honor (Sir Donald M'Leod) to record my views on a subject of such vast importance, I have felt it my duty to state them freely, candidly and honestly."

Died.

COSTELLO.—At his residence, 333 East Twenty-ninth street, on Thursday, November 24, at half-past six A. M., PATRICK J. COSTELLO, a native of Killimore, county Galway, Ireland, aged 70 years.

His friends and those of his son, Augustine E. Costello, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 6 59 | Moon sets:...eve 8 26
Sun sets........ 4 35 | High water.morn 11 26

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Ville de Paris	Nov 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brook'n	Nov 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Nov 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Nov 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	Dec 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Manhattan	Dec 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Brooks, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Rainton (Br), Read, Liverpool—Spofford Bros & Co.
Steamship Anglia (Br), Craig, Glasgow—Henderson Brothers.
Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Philadelphia—W P Clyde.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Samuel Watts (new), Hyler, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Louis Walsh, Pendleton, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Express (Swed), Patterson, Southampton—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Josie Mildred, Harrimann, Antwerp—J E Ward & Co.
Bark Burnside, Prendergrace, Gibraltar and a market—A Hendy & Co.
Bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Vesey, Hamilton (Bermuda)—J Norman Harvey.
Bark Grafin Knyphausen (NG), Swart, Satilla River—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig David Owen, Chadbourne, Lisbon—S C Loud & Co.
Brig Victoria Amelia (Br), Landon, Coruna—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Schr Sarah Jane (Br), Ferguson, Aux Cayes—D R De Wolf & Co.
Schr Julia A Decker, Dunton, Harbor Island—B J Wenberg.
Schr Helen H (Br), Dwyer, St John, NB—P I Nevins & Sons.
Schr W A Morrell, Keen, Indianola and Lavacca—Tupper & Beattie.
Schr Orvetta, Bodine, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Fawn, Baker, Baltimore—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Williams, New Haven—Rackett Bros.
Steamer Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer S F Phelps, Braine, Philadelphia.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.
Steamer Venus, Grumley, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Britannia (Br), Campbell, Glasgow Nov 9, and Moville 10th, with mdse and 82 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds latter part of passage. 16th, lat 52, lon 37 14, passed ship Red Deer, hence for London; 19th, lat 45 10, lon 55 15, a Cunard steamer bound E; 24th, 35 miles E of Fire Island, steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston Nov 11, via Key West 16th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had heavy weather. Arrived 24th.

Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Amelia, Berry, Liverpool, 70 days, with mdse to J Atkins. Had heavy NW and SW gales the entire passage, and received some damage.

Ship County of Pictou (Br), ——, Pictou, NS, 20 days, in ballast, to master.

Ship Orissa, Masterson, Boston, 8 days, in ballast, to master.

Bark Nardoo (Br), Paul, Columbo, Aug 12, with coffee, &c, to order.

Brig Maria (Ital), Savarese, Zante, 60 days, with currants, to Dutilh & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 10; has had fine weather.

Brig Veloce (Ital), Romano, Trieste 70 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Schr Dutch Princess (Dutch), Hassell, Maracaibo, 20 days, with coffee, to Joseph Foulkes & Sons. Had heavy weather.

Schr S B Franklin, Mull, Jacksonville, 6 days, with lumber, to R G Fairchild—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Lanoita, Whitmore, Jacksonville, 12 days, with lumber, to F Talbot & Co.

Schr Welcome R Beebe, Lozier, Savannah 7 days, with lumber, to Evans, Ball & Co. Will discharge at South Amboy.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Nichols, Savannah, 7 days, with lumber, to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr L S Davis, Bishop, Savannah 8 days, with lumber, to master.

Schr Kate E Rich, Doughty, Wilmington, N C, 6 days, with naval stores, to H M Barry—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Vrale, Mason, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores, to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Watanga, Munroe, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with naval stores, to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr Samuel Wood, Bush, Beaufort, NC, 7 days, with naval stores, to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr J E Kelsey, Gilmore, Virginia.

Schr A Precmore, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr Julian Nelson, Cavalier, Georgetown, DC, with coal. Nov 24, 1 AM, Chincoteague light bearing N by W, 8 miles distant, collided with schr Kate V Edwards (of Tuckerton, NJ), Allen, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, DC, striking her on the starboard quarter, carrying it away completely, and sinking her in fifteen minutes; a fresh gale from WNW was blowing at the time; the captain, mate and one seaman were knocked overboard, but were saved. James S Miller, seaman, of the Edwards, had one of his legs badly crushed and part of his foot torn off. The crew of the Kate V Edwards were brought to this port; they saved nothing but what they stood in. The Julian Nelson lost jibboom and headgear.

Schr E Belle, Lomers, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.
Schr R Seaman, Seaman, Baltimore for Bristol.
Schr A O Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.
Schr Westmoreland, Wright, Philadelphia for Fairhaven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark R H Purrington, Crossley, Boston, 7 days, for New York, in ballast, to Walsh, Field & Way. Passed Vineyard Sound lightship at 5 AM on the 22d, the wind blowing a perfect gale from ENE; put the ship under double reefed topsails; at 6 PM, the weather very thick, made the outlines of land; let go the port anchor immediately; sounded, and found the ship in two fathoms of water; made sail again to get the ship off into deeper water and prepared to slip the chain: the heavy strain on the windlass from the chain, the vessel being under a press of sail, broke the windlass patents, the sheeting around the windlass, the lower pall, raising the Samson post through the deck and raising the deck planks with it, letting fall the two other palls which remained, setting the windlass spinning around with a great velocity as the chain was passing overboard; worked the ship safely off the lee shore into 9 fathoms of water, letting go the starboard anchor and 90 fathoms of chain and rode out the gale in safety; off Matinicock Point lost the port anchor and 60 fathoms of chain. Capt Crossley speaks in the highest terms of the efficiency of Capt Wm Malony, Sound pilot, of Boston.

Schr James Henry, Wilson, Rockland for New York, with lime, to Candee & Pressey.
Schr J G Craig, Maxwell, Rockland for Norfolk.
Schr John M Fish, Cuase, Provincetown for New York, with fish, to C Nickerson & Co.
Schr Louisa F Smith, Creed, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr J C Chew, Phillips, Taunton for New York.
Schr M V Cook, Falkenberg, New Bedford for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma Graham, Smith, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr M D Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr R H Wilson, Harris, Providence for New York.
Schr D A Berry, Walters, Providence for New York.
Schr Albert Pharo, Springer, Providence for New York.
Schr John Warren, McGarr, Providence for New York.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Somerset for New York.
Schr Success, Richards, New London for New York.
Schr Martha Jane, Mott, New London for New York.
Schr B F Brainard, Atherton, Portland, Ct, for New York.
In the late gale split foresail.
Schr Brazos, Albert, Portland, Conn, for New York.
Schr Loon, Smith, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Gile, New Haven for Weehawken.
Schr Edwin, Burden, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven for Amboy.
Schr Katie Ranger, Martin, New Haven for New York.
Schr Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Oliver Jamison, Jamison, Baltimore for Fall River.
Schr Right Away, Raynor, Philadelphia for Newport.
Schr Ellen Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr R W Tull, Robbins, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Mansfield, Acorn, Port Johnson for Salem.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Port Johnson for Norwich.
Schr John Gould, Mosher, Albany for Providence.
Schr Sophie, Mills, Albany for Bridgeport.
Schr Davison, Smith, Albany for Northport.
Schr Hattie, Lewis, Rondout for Bridgeport.
Schr Niagara, Worden, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Alert, Davis, Rondout for Newburyport.
Schr E W Commins, Bolt, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Lizzie Williams, Crosby, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Agenor, Robinson, Rondout for Salem.
Schr Seud, Lynch, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Emma, White, Newburg for Taunton.
Schr Alamo, Gates, Newburg for Salem.

Sailed from Flushing Bay Nov 24:—
Brig Irene, for Boston.
Schr Billow, for Salem.

Wind at sunset W.

Shipping Notes.

The following barges and canal boats, since last report, have arrived from points on the Hudson and Western Canals:—By towboat Syracuse—Canal boats Rocket, A Knight, Sam Miller, Roanoke, Vanderbilt, Volunteer, F C Wright, T H Corliss, E B Timours, F Shoemaker, Lillian, Elliott, Thomas H Curtiss, D L Allen, Rudolph, A M Collins, Ellen, Bertha, Undaunted, Phil Sheridan, T Harrison. By towboat Ohio—Barges A S Perry, Buffalo, J Casey; schooner E A Watkins; canal boats Robert Casey, L Kennedy, Laurence, M Anderson, Levi, B J Hood, Charles Schuyler, Robert Gee, Charley Abell, Parthelmer, D J Maynard, Isadore, F C Brown, Fall Brook No 13, Marion, F L Williams, J C Scudder, Lighton Bros, Columbia, Diadem, Burnside, James Dunn, D J Mitchell, M C Jones, S W Adler, L Canday, J Wells. By towboat Niagara—Barges Young America, H E Winne, W & M McClave, S A Nolan; canal boats H Rappeleyee, Hottentot, P E Harris, Malaga, H Lewis, M W Pruyn, J Frazer, Agnes, James McKean, D B Deland, S G Bass, City of Rochester, T P Flynn, Fred Bennett, Minnie Thorn, Hattie Eliza, Lady Jane, D Scott, Fred Sherman, G W Loveland, McNeil, Coral, Kate McCord, J P Hier, G W Hall, H Small, Rail Splitter, M J Freeman. By towboat Cayuga—Barges W S Van Santford, J R Silliman, Cromwell, Monitor; canal boats Kate Rappleyea, Wm Burton, M McDonald, Mary Lee, C K Finney, Mary Newton, Susan Mattbin, Industry, W T Stewart, James Lighton, Garibaldi, Belfast, Honesty, Libbie, Breed, J A Scovill, H O Robes, Emma, Mathias Smith, J L Gruman, B F Gore, Allen Monroe, A T Cook, Charlie C, B W Burleigh, Freeman Philips.

Marine Disasters.

☞ For loss of SCHR KATE V EDWARDS, Allen, of Tuckerton, NJ, see port arrivals.

STEAMER NORTH AMERICA, from Quebec for Liverpool (before reported aground at Flat Island), after being lightened sufficiently, floated at 8 AM 19th and anchored at Sorel, waiting for the weather to clear, when she would proceed.

STEAMER MARYLAND, Johnson, from Charleston, is aground in the harbor of Baltimore (1 PM, 25th). No damage.

BARK ANNIE ADA (Br), from Iquique for New York, which put into Valparaiso in distress, resumed her voyage prior to 15th ult, having repaired.

BARK LOLA (Arg), Merrill, from Montevideo for Delaware Breakwater, which put into Charleston in distress, cleared 19th inst to resume her voyage, having completed repairs.

BARK FAME (Br), McDonald, from Waterford, Ireland, for St John, NB, in ballast, went ashore on Lisby Island, afternoon of 19th inst, and is a total loss. Captain McDonald and two seamen were lost. The F was 419 tons burden.

BARK R H PURINGTON—The bark reported as the E H Yarrington, at anchor off Matinicock during the gale, proves to be the R H Purington. The Yarrington was seen off New London by a Hell Gate pilot, and will be due at New York in a day or two.

BRIG HENRY & LOUISA, Potter, at Port au Prince 9th inst, from New York, was leaking badly on her arrival, having had a rough passage.

SCHR LAFAYETTE, Capt Chas McClennon, owned at City Island, was sunk at that place in the gale of 22d inst; also a small grain loaded schooner, name unknown.

WHALING SCHR ADMIRAL BLAKE, Hammond, of Marion, before reported at Bermuda 31st ult, in distress, reports having encountered a terrific hurricane 21st ult, lat 34 53, lon 70 45, which threw the vessel on her beam ends, and washed away all her boats—four in number. The captain had charge of the wheel at the time, and was thrown from it several times; most of the sails were split, and the vessel worked so badly as to cause her to leak.

SCHR ASHORE—There is a large unknown schr, with poop deck nearly to her foremast, ashore about half way from Watch Hill to Point Judith, heading east (before reported). The sea was breaking over her Wednesday afternoon; her topmasts and jibboom are gone. The officers of the steamers Galatea and Thetis reported this disaster on morning of the 24th, and Capt Gale, of the Thetis, at the same time also reported a large schr ashore on the east end of Fisher's Island.

THE MASTS of the schooner before reported sunk in forty feet water off Chincoteague Shoals, were pulled from the wreck by steamer Wyanoke, of the Old Dominion Steamship line, on her last trip to Norfolk, thus removing what might have been the cause of serious damage to some one of the many vessels passing in that vicinity.

SLOOP EXERTION, loaded with bricks, from Haverstraw, while lying at anchor off the foot of Hammond street, North river, during the heavy blow of night of 22d, [illegible] into by the rear [illegible] and sank. Vessel and cargo probably a total loss.

MISSING VESSEL.—Brig James M—rchie (Br), Cates, sailed from St Mary's, Ga, about Sept 15, for Cardenas, and not having arrived up to the 12th inst it is feared that the vessel, with all on board, was lost soon after her departure. She registered 256 tons, was built at Machiasport, Me, in 1851, hailed from St Stephen's, NB, but owned in Philadelphia and at the eastward.

MOBILE, Nov 24—Steam lighter Arlington, with 630 bales cotton on board, was burned in the lower bay last night; total loss; some lives were lost.

WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 25—The ship Persia, of Bath, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals on Thursday morning. A strong SE wind blowing this morning encouraged the hope that the vessel would be gotten off. Her cargo is estimated to be worth $250,000. A United States revenue cutter and two steam tugs have gone to her assistance. The captain says that the ship is so strained, that even if she gets off the shoals she will not be able to proceed on the voyage, but will have to put into some port for repairs.

25th, PM—The schr Alba, from Jacksonville for some Northern port, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals on Wednesday, at 11 AM. The crew were rescued by the pilot boat Swift, on Wednesday night. Thursday the Alba floated off and was picked up by the steamship Zodiac and towed to New Inlet bar, where the tug Oldham took her and towed her on the bar. She now lies waterlogged, her mainmast gone and in a dangerous condition. It is generally feared she will go to pieces.

Miscellaneous.

THE OLD SCHOOLSHIP MASSACHUSETTS was sold at auction at Boston 23d for $7,200.

BARK POHONO—Launched from the yard of Wm Longfellow, at Machias, Nov 15, double deck bark Pohono, 470 tons, N M; owned by Messrs Wm C & Ladwick Holway, of Machias, Captains A B Thompson and Nelson Ingalls, of Machiasport; to be commanded by Captain Ingalls. She was commenced by J Lowell Nash and finished by John Shaw; iron work was done by Jas Dennison, of East Machias; joiner work by A D Pattangall and painting by W P Calligan, both of Machias; rigged by E G Gailac, of Cutler. She is a vessel of fine proportions, built of good materials, well put together, neatly finished up and is a credit to the taste and skill of the builders. She will load with boards for the West Indies.

SCHR MARY E TAYLOR, of Harwich, has taken 1,912 barrels of mackerel during the past season.

SCHR UNITED, of Fairhaven, about 20 tons, has been sold to Samuel A Stubbs, of Palmer's Island.

SCHR CURLEW, 124 tons register, built at Prince Edward's Island in 1862, hailing from Boston, now on a voyage from Sierra Leone for London, was sold at auction at this port 22d inst, to foreclose a mortgage, for $200 cash. Purchased by John Ogden.

Notice to Mariners.

NORWAY—WEST COAST—FIXED LIGHT NEAR RONGLEVAR.

The Norwegian government have given notice that on the 26th September next a light will be established on the small islet Bratholm, near Ronglevar, on the west coast of Norway.

The light will be a fixed light, illuminating an arc from seaward between the bearings of east round by north and west to south, but in order to mark the southern channel entrance a red sector of light will be seen from seaward between the bearings of N ¾ E and NNE.

The light, which is of the sixth order and 53 feet above the sea, will be visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 to 10 miles, and will be lighted from the 15th July to the following 15th May.

The approximate position of the lighthouse is in lat 60 18 N, lon 4 48 E of Greenwich.

ULVE SOUND—FIXED LIGHT AT HJERTNESSTRAND.

Also that on the above date a fixed white light will be established on the north point of Hjernesstrand, on the eastern side of Ulve Sound.

The light, which is of the sixth order and 58 feet above the sea, will be visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 to 10 miles, and will be lighted from the 1st August to the following 15th May.

The approximate position of the lighthouse is in lat 61 59 N, lon 5 10 E.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 20 35 West in 1870.]

RED SEA—BAB-EL-MANDEB STRAITS—PERIM ISLAND LIGHT.

The following copy of a telegram from the Bombay government has been received, and is published for the information of mariners:—

A new light at Perim about to be set up. During change the stationary (fixed) light from the Aden lightship will be substituted and placed on the flagstaff at Perim, about 150 yards due east of the old light. This temporary light will be erected on or about 26th of October, and be visible from a distance of 19 miles.

A smaller light will be substituted on the Aden lightship to replace that sent to Perim.

JAVA SEA—MACCLESFIELD CHANNEL—LIGHT ON PULO LEPAR.

The government of Java has given notice that, about the beginning of October, 1870, a newly established white light, of the sixth order, would be exhibited from Tanjong Lab oc, the eastern point of Pulo Lepar, Macclesfield Channel.

The light, which is visible from seaward in every direction, is exhibited from an elevation of 29 feet above the level of high water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of eight miles.

The above light will, in conjunction with that exhibited from Jelaka Island, facilitate the navigation of Macclesfield Channel by night.

CHINA—EAST COAST—NEW LIGHTS AND ALTERATION IN LIGHTS.

The Marine Commissioners' office at Shanghae has given notice that lighthouses are in the course of erection for the exhibition of the following lights on the east coast of China:—

LIGHT LAMOCK, on High Lamock Island, in lat 23 15 N, lon 117 17 20 E. It is a fixed white light, 315 feet above high water, and can be seen 25 miles in clear weather. The lighthouse is built of iron, and is 100 feet high. The light will be exhibited in January, 1872. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order.

CHAPEL LIGHT, on Chapel Island, in lat 24 10 15 N, lon 118 13 30 E. It is a fixed white light, 220 feet above high water, and can be seen 22 miles in clear weather. The lighthouse is brick, 45 feet high. The light will be exhibited in January, 1871. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order.

CHICKSEN LIGHT, at Amoy, in lat 24 23 20 N, lon 118 8 E. It is a fixed red light, 80 feet above high water, and can be seen 12 miles. The lighthouse is brick, 30 feet high. The light will be exhibited in June, 1872. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the fourth order.

TURNABOUT LIGHT, on Turnabout Island, in lat 25 26 N, lon 119 58 30 E. It is a fixed white light, 240 feet above high water, and can be seen 22 miles. The lighthouse is brick, 30 feet high. The light will be exhibited in January, 1872. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order.

WHITE DOG'S LIGHT, on Middle Dog Island, in lat 25 58 15 N, lon 120 2 30 E. It is a fixed and flashing white light, 233 feet above high water, flashing every half minute, and can be seen 23 miles. The lighthouse is brick, 45 feet high. The light will be exhibited in January, 1872. It will be obscured from WNW, ¾ N and from SW ¾ S to W¾ S. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order.

NORTH SADDLE LIGHT, on the NE extreme of North Saddle Island, in lat 30 50 20 N, lon 122 40 E. It is a white light, 265 feet above high water, revolving every minute, and can be seen 23 miles. The lighthouse is brick, 25 feet high. The light will be exhibited in September, 1871. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order.

SHA-WEI-SHAN LIGHT, on Sha-wei-shan Island, in lat 31 24 N, lon 122 14 E. It is a fixed white light, 225 feet above high water, and can be seen 22 miles. The lighthouse is iron, 26 feet high. The light will be exhibited in January, 1871. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order.

SHANTUNG LIGHT, on Shantung Promontory, in lat 37 34 N, lon 122 22 E. It is a fixed white light, 200 feet above high water, and can be seen 23 miles. The lighthouse is brick, 50 feet high. The light will be exhibited in January, 1872. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the first order.

WOOSUNG LIGHT, at Woosung, to replace the one now existing. It will be a fixed red light, showing white down the entrance of Wangpoo river, 50 feet above high water, and can be seen 12 miles. The lighthouse is brick, 40 feet high. The light will be exhibited in March, 1872. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the fourth order.

SQUARE ISLAND LIGHT, in Yung river, to replace the one now existing, in lat 29 59 20 N, lon 121 45 E. It will be a fixed white light, 186 feet above high water, and can be seen 12 miles. The light will be exhibited in March, 1872. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the fourth order.

TIGER ISLAND LIGHT, in Yung river, to replace the one now existing, in lat 29 57 40 N, lon 121 43 50 E. It will be a fixed red light, showing white down the entrance of Wangpoo river, 153 feet above high water, and can be seen 6 miles. The light will be exhibited in March, 1872. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the sixth order.

NEWCHWANG LIGHTVESSEL, at River Liau entrance. The light is a fixed white light, 40 feet above high water, and can be seen 11 miles. It will be exhibited only from April 1 to Nov 1, and will be completed in April, 1871. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the fourth order.

Also that the following alterations will be made in existing lights:—

Tung-Sha, at the entrance of the Yang-tze-Kiang, will, in December, 1870, be changed from a red revolving light to a white revolving light, of fourth order, dioptric.

Lang-Shan, Yang-tze-Kiang. A fixed white light of sixth order, 55 feet above the sea and visible 6 miles, will be placed in position in January, 1871.

Little Kintoan, at the entrance of Yang-tze-Kiang, will be discontinued on same date as the exhibition of Woosung light—viz., March, 1872.

Spoken.

Brig Mary Ida (Br), McHenry, from Stockholm for New York, Nov 2, lat 34 39, lon 22 30.

Foreign Ports.

AMOY, Oct 8—In port, bark Amadine (Br), Burrows, for New York ldg.

COWES, Nov 22—Arrived, steamship Ontario, Townsend, New York.

FALMOUTH, E, Nov 23—Arrived, bark Hannibal, Goodspeed, Manzanillo.

FOOCHOW, Oct 6—In port, ship The Caliph (Br), Rilson, for New York ldg.

Cleared Oct 6, bark Eleanor (Br), Maxwell, for Boston.

In port Sept 16, bark Ferdinand (NG), Meyer, for New York.

Sailed Sept 18, ship Yangtsze (Br), Smith, New York.

Ship Samuel Russell, to arrive from Shanghae, will load for New York.

HONG KONG, Oct 12—In port, ships Guiding Star, Freeman, for San Francisco; St Paul, Martin, from Bangkok, arrived Sept 28; Nightingale, Sparrow, for Manila; Golden Fleece, Adams, for San Francisco; Golden Hind, Hatch; F Tudor, Bradford; Highland, Foster; Kingfisher, Coldrey; Shirley, Willcomb, and Sumatra, Mullin, unc; Orpheus, Smith, from Singapore, arrived Sept 29; bark John Wooster, Knowles, from Singapore, arrived Sept 16, for New York, ldg; Samuel D Carlton, Tapley (or Freeman); Witch, Barsley, and Yokohama, Paul, unc; Victor, Wass, from Newcastle, NSW, arrived Sept 24; brig Sally Brown, Matthews, from do, arrived Sept 25; schr Hero, Kent, from do, arrived Oct 7.

Also in port Sept 29, ship Formosa, Allen, unc; barks Marathon, Donnell, for Amoy, to load for New York, at £2 5s; Julia Ann (Br), Baker, unc; Cap-Sing-Moon, Surensen, from Bangkok, arrived Sept 23.

Arrived Sept 29, steamship Alaska (US), Blake, Sargon (and sailed Oct 4 for North.)

Sailed Sept 27, ship Lufra (Br), Hodge, New York; 28th, ship Samuel Russell, Lucas, Foochow, to load for New York; bark Lawrence, Howes, Anjer, &c; Oct 4, ships Malay, Clough, Whampoa; Naples, Mott, Amoy and Saigon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 23—Arrived, ships Alice Buck, Pendleton, St John NB; Cultivator, Russell, New York.

MOVILLE, Nov 25—Arrived, steamship Europa, from New York for Glasgow.

MALAGA, Nov 5—Cleared, brig Raven, Spencer, New York.

MATANZAS, Nov 17—Arrived, brig Lije Houghton, Morton, Newport, E.

MONTREAL, Nov 19—Cleared, schr Peggy (Br), Reeves, Bristol Channel.

Sailed 23d, steamship European, Bouchettes, Liverpool; bark Lavinia, Penerey, do.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov 25—Arrived, steamships Java, Cook, and Palmyra, from New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ROGUE'S POINT, no date—Off, bark Abbie Thomas, Raymond, St John, NB, for Cork.

SHANGHAE, Oct 12—In port, ship N B Palmer, Low, from Hong Kong, arrived Sept 17, for New York; Queen of the Age (Br), Clymer, for New York; bark Morro Castle, from Swatow, arrived Sept 15, for New York, and others.

Also in port Oct 13, ship Lady Bowen (Br), Woodcock, from Puget Sound, arrived Sept 31.

Also in port Sept 12, barks Rose M (Br), Pendleton, from Newcastle, NSW, arrived Sept 8, for Newchwang and Swatow or Hong Kong; Juno, Percy, for Hakodadi and return.

Sailed Sept 20, bark Union, Paine, New York; 22d, Amio, Morrison, do; Oct 5, steamer Luzon, Dunn, Hong Kong.

Ships Douglass Castle (Br), and Magellan (Br), before reported for New York, have been withdrawn.

SURINAM, Nov 5—In port, bark Howland, Tucker, for Boston, ldg; brig Wm Mason, Small, for Boston in 5 days; schr Comrade, Bale, for New York in 10 days; Abbot Lawrence, Mayo, from Boston, disg.

ST JOHN, NB, Nov 17—Arrived brig Harriet Amelia, Higgins, Pembroke, Me; 19th, brig Rialto, Smith, Halifax NS.

Cleared 18th, bark Kate Lancton, Robbins, [illegible] Queenstown; 19th, brig Harold, Sinclair, Carden[illegible].

TRUXILLO, Oct [illegible]—Arrived, bark Porto Plata, Montgomery, [illegible] Turk's Island, to load for New York.

WHAMPOA, Oct 12—In port, ships Osceola, Walden, and Neptune, Schibye, for New York; Malay, Clough, and Gamecock, Shelburne, for do.

YOKOHAMA, Sept 23—Sailed, bark Comet, Bray, San Francisco; 25th, ship Laju (Br), Scott, New York (since reported at Hong Kong in distress); 30th, Black Prince (Br), Inglis, do; Oct 2, ship Aberdeen (Br), Gould, Manila.

In port Oct 21, ships Min (Br), Clarke, for New York; Black Prince (Br), Inglis, for do; Horatio, Hardy; Fabius, ——, and F A Palmer (Sal), King, unc; barks Abby Bacon, Beeson, for New York; Juan Ratray, Williams, unc.

Sailed from do Oct 17, barks Alcyone, Patterson, Hong Kong; Adelia Carlton, Carlton, China; Penang, White, do; 19th, schr Success, Kirby, Hiogo.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 23—Arrived, schr E R Kirk, Jersey City.

Sailed—Steamer John Gibson, Winters, New York; schrs Mary Stow, New Haven, Lookout, Boston, E R Heresy, New York.

BOSTON, Nov 25—Arrived steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore; Ocean, Snow, Savannah; Saxon, Boggs, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, New York; barks Reunion, Tucker, Cronstadt; Lorena, Patterson, Gottenburg; brig St Clement (Dan) Schitz, Malaga.

BALTIMORE, Nov 24—Arrived, schrs Nelly H Benedict, Ellis, New York; Edwin Reed, Hawes, do.

BANGOR, Nov 25—Arrived, schrs Prudence, and Rocket, New York.

Cleared—Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Philadelphia; Sidney Price, Godfrey, do; Sally Godfrey, Godfrey, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn, Nov 25—Arrived, schrs Millie Frank, Edwards, Hoboken; Sarah, Trumper, Fresh Pond, LI; Geo A Brandeth, Anderson, Croton; Jacob Lorillard, Wason, Elizabethport; Lavinia Jane, Stoothoff, Port Johnson; Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, South Amboy; Harriet, Moran, New York; Sophy, Small, Calais.

Cleared—Brig Coronella (Br), Godfrey, Walton, NS.

CHARLESTON, Nov 21—Arrived, Spanish bark Ysabel, Artan, Matanzas; Spanish brig Francisco, Riera, Matanzas; brig Ullman Abbit, Tisbett, Portland.

23d—Cleared, schr Joel, Vansant, New Orleans.

DARIEN, GA, Nov 19—Cleared, schr Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 25—Passed up, bark Aramluta, Mosher, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Passed in—Steamship Baltimore, from Bremen for Baltimore; schr J Taylor, from Carthagena for do.

Passed out—Ship Macaulay, for Liverpool; barks Paladin, for River La Plata; Merrington, for Liverpool; brigs Paramaribo, for the West Indies; Chowan, for Pernambuco; Slavia, for Great Britain; Concord, for Cuba; schrs Francis, for San Domingo; Shiloah, for Cuba.

In the roads—Ship Chevy Chase, for Liverpool; brig Romance, for Havana.

GALVESTON, Nov 16—Cleared, schr Cito (Dan), Kallesen, Liverpool.

23d—Arrived, steamer City of Galveston, Eldridge, New York.

Sailed, steamer General Sedgwick, Nichols, New York.

GEORGETOWN, DC, Nov 23—Arrived, schrs Selma Bunnell, Bunnell; Emily S Gildersleeve, Carroll; Ida Dellatera, Davis, New York.

Cleared, schrs William H Keinzle, Loper; Vapor, Newberry; Rhoda Holmes, Erag, Hoboken; 24th, Albert Thomas, Rose, New York; J J Little, Hyannis, Mabel; H Irons, Irons, Providence.

KEY WEST, Nov 11—Sailed, schr Tommy K Shaw, Watts, Pensacola.

Also sailed 5th, schr F E Hallock, Hallock, Bridgeport.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 19—Arrived, bark Maggie McNeil, Smith, New York; steamer De Soto, Morton, do.

Cleared—Ship Duke of Wellington (Br), Allen, Bremen; brig Phoenix (Dan), Wellstedt, Gibraltar; schr Genera (Br), Glover, Campeachy.

20th—Arrived, steamer St Mary, Hawthorne, Galveston.

21st—Arrived, steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, New York.

Cleared—Ships Luthley Rich, Mitchell, Bremen; Nimbus, Kelley, Liverpool; bark Solomon, Carter, Genoa.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov 20—Arrived, schr C H Macomber, Higgins, Indianola.

Sailed 19th, steamships Austin, Cuba; ship Juno.

Outside, waiting wind to sail, ship Gettysburg.

NORFOLK, Nov 23—Arrived, schr C & N Rogers, Cubberly, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov 23—Sailed, schrs Queen of the Cape, Eldridge, New York; Laura H Jones, Cousins, Mosquito Inlet.

PORT MADISON, Nov 15—Sailed, bark Osmyn, San Francisco.

PENSACOLA, Nov 18—Arrived, ship Falkland (Br), Belfast, I; Vernal, Galveston.

19th—Cleared brig Josephine, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 24—Arrived, steamships Panther, Mills, Savannah; Achilles, Colburn, Amesbury; brig C V Williams, Thompson, Charleston.

25th—Arrived, steamer Fanita, Freeman, New York; bark Fury, Wilson, Malaga. Below, ship M Minot, Crowell, Liverpool.

LEWES, Del, Nov 24—A M—Bark Le Baron, left at 4 A M for Philadelphia; brig Torrent, for Matanzas; one brig unknown, went to sea from the harbor this morning.

In harbor, brig Home, from Philadelphia for Newburyport; schr Black Duck, from Arecibo for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 17—Sailed, barks General Cobb, Delaney, and Dublin, Edwards, Seabeck; schr A P Jordan, Perry, Honolulu via Humboldt.

Nov 25—Arrived, ships Grace Darling, Spear, Liverpool; Sarah Newman (Br), Congdon, Newcastle, NSW; bark River Eden (Br), Yalder, Hamburg via Valparaiso.

Also arrived 25th, ships Royal Arthur, from Leith; S B Lincoln, from Liverpool; Adelaide Baker (Br), Sutton, Ardrossan.

ST MARY'S, Ga, Nov 17—Arrived, brigs Argo (NG), Perkin, St Thomas; 18th, Geo Harris, Blanchard, New York.

Cleared, 16th—Brig Gesina (NG), Koop, Montevideo.

In port, 21st—Barks Wm and Anna (Swed), Neigligh, for Montevideo, ldg.

SATILLA, Ga, Nov 16—Arrived, schr E F Hart, Hart, Boston.

Sailed 12th, brig Crocus, Flynn, Bath, Me.

SAVANNAH, Nov 20—Arrived, brig Mary E Pennell, Boston.

21st—Cleared, barks Regina (Br), Wilkins, Liverpool; St Genevieve (Fr), Coquelin, Montevideo.

22d—Arrived, bark Oduria (Sp), Gastanaga, Havana; schr Jennie T Wylley, Wylley, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Ships Tiger (Br), Russell, Liverpool; Jno Mann (Br), Mann, do; bark Courser, Menden, Amsterdam; brig Martha, Cassidy, Boston.

Sailed—Steamer Zodiac, Harksen, New York.

25th—Cleared, bark A B Wyman, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 22—Cleared, schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, New York.

In port Nov 23, bark M E Seed (Br), Edmundson; brigs Black Swan, Podger; Neptune's Car (Br), Pike; Chief (Br), Gammon, ldg for Havana; Helen, Furbish; schrs F Merwin, Pearce; Louisa D Wagner (Br), ldg for West Indies; F St Clair, Edwards, Ireland; Emma B Shaw, Shaw; Wm Flint, Holt, ldg for Cuba; Farragut, Howard, ldg for Boston; H N Squire, Fisk, do do; Hyne, Goodridge, ldg for Havana; C F Young, Richardson, and J H Marshal, Marshal, ldg for Boston; Wm Slater, Watts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITE OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY have purchased a large tract of land in the upper part of the city, extending from Ninety-eighth to 102d street and from Third to Fourth avenue, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Palace of Industry for All Nations. The tract embraces 22½ acres, and is uncut by any streets.

One of the most creditable acts passed by the last Legislature of the State of New York was the act incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York.

Section four of its charter explains the objects of the company:—

SECTION IV. The said corporation is hereby authorized to purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary, and to construct thereon such buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance and carrying on of the business of exhibiting the products, goods, wares and merchandise, machinery, mechanical inventions and improvements of every nature, name and kind, and such as are usually exhibited at fairs, and to award and pay to exhibitors therein such prizes and medals and honorary distinctions as they shall deem proper; and to lease, let or own stalls, stands, rooms and places in said building or buildings, upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors shall deem best for the interests of said Company, and for the promotion of science, art, commerce and literature; and the said Company is hereby further authorized to construct studios and picture galleries, and to exhibit therein paintings and statuary of any nature and kind, and to buy and sell such paintings and statuary, and to award such prizes for the creation of the same as such Board of Directors may deem proper; and generally said Corporation shall have the power to carry on its said buildings, erected for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, all legal and proper business. And said Corporation is hereby further authorized to purchase and hold, by gift, subject to all provisions of law relating to devises and bequest by last will and testament, grant, lease or conveyance, any real estate or interest therein which shall be necessary or useful for carrying on the bussiness hereby authorized to be carried on by said Corporation.

SECTION VIII. The building to be erected shall be fireproof.

IMPORTANT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

SECTION IX. Persons subscribing to the stock of this company, or being directors, shall incur no personal liabilities beyond the amount of the capital stock held and owned by them respectively.

All the privileges that it was right for the State of New York to grant to a corporation have been in its charter granted to this company.

It now rests with the people to complete this work.

Seventeen years ago a Crystal Palace was opened in New York.

It is estimated that New York received a benefit from it at enterprise of not less than forty millions of dollars.

STATISTICS.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1850.

Population of the United States in 1850	23,191,856
Population of the United States in 1870	40,000,000
Population of New York city, 1850	515,547
Population of New York city, 1870	1,042,245
No. of miles of railroads in 1850	7,365
No. of miles of railroads in 1870	47,254

It is the fashion for Americans to visit Europe. This enterprise being carried out as befits our nation, and the tide of travel will turn and bring hither in crowds the inhabitants of transatlantic countries.

ELIGIBILITY AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Palace will be situated below the centre of the Island, only one block removed from Central Park. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Harlem, the New York and New Haven Railroads, will all have a depot on the ground. The Third Avenue Railroad passes on one side, the Madison Avenue Railroad on the other. The Second Avenue Railroad is only 800 feet distant. The East river is only 1,600 feet away. No other spot on the Island is so central and so easily reached by the people of both Brooklyn and New York.

WILL THE STOCK PAY? THE SOURCES OF INCOME ARE:—Rent, entrance fee of exhibitors, admission fee of visitors, charges for expenses.

There is net space to be rented to exhibitors, 2,844,000 square feet, at $1 per square foot, equal to $2,844,000.

Each exhibitor would be required to pay an entrance fee of $30. Number of exhibitors 32,000—equal to $960,000. Daily visitors ought to average (there being 60,000 strangers in New York each day) 12,000 at 50 cents each—$1,800,000 per year.

Then on 32,000 exhibitors—

Each exhibitor will be required to pay for the following articles:—

Gas..........$20 per year Police..........$20 per year
Water........ 10 per year Janitors........ 20 per year
Heat......... 40 per year
$110 per year..........$3,520,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Income from rent, at $1 per square foot	$2,844,000
Entrance fee for exhibitors, at $30 each	960,000
Twelve thousand visitors daily, at 50 cents each	1,800,000
Gas, water, heat, janitors and police, at $110 each	3,520,000
Total income	$9,124,000
Estimated expenses, including interest and sinking fund, at rate of $1,000,000 annually	2,793,000
Net income	$5,331,000

The estimated receipts are below the receipts of similar enterprises, and the expenses are one-third greater than have been experienced, including their purchases of "Fine Arts," curious machinery and curiosities.

The upper story of the building will be an art gallery, with skylight opening through the top.

The width of the art gallery will be 150 feet, and the length will be 3,760 feet, or two rows of paintings, which will give 7,520 feet of wall or space in length on which to exhibit paintings.

The second story from top will be given free to artists as studios, or such space of same as may be needed, and a library will be included on such floor.

There will be four observatories—one at each corner of the building.

DIRECTORS.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS........New York
WILLIAM B. OGDEN........Chicago, Ill.
WM. H. VANDERBILT........New York
A. S. DIVEN........Elmira, N. Y.
HORACE F. CLARK........New York
C. K. GARRISON........New York
JEWETT M. RICHMOND........Buffalo, N. Y.
CASSIUS M. CLAY........New York and Kentucky
C. S. BUSHNELL........New Haven, Conn.
T. J. S. FLINT........President Continental Bank, New York
D. D. T. MOORE........New York
O. L. MARFIELD........Chillicothe, Ohio
COURTLANDT PALMER........New York
L. G. BARTLETT........New York
E. McMURDY........New York
E. W. COLEMAN........New York
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THEO. F. HAY........New York
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COURTLANDT PALMER, Jr........New York
ROBERT McMURDY........New York
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REGENTS.

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Subscriptions to the capital stock will be received at the following places:—

CONTINENTAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.
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"HYATT'S INZASNUFF saved my life. I had Catarrh from my twelfth to fifty-first year; had been to California and Europe without benefit; had lost sense of smell, appetite and sleep, and was willing to die, when, using HYATT'S INZASNUFF, I was quickly cured of Catarrh and entirely restored to health. OLIVER H. CROSSMAN, 23 Cliff street, New York."

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CORNS CURED WITHOUT PAIN FOR 25 CENTS.—BY the JAPANESE CORN FILE. Sold at all druggists', shoe and notion stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Depot 34 Pine street, New York.

CORNS CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS EACH.—BUNIONS, bad nails, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. RICE, at Chiropodal Institute, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street. A nullifator, cures corns, bunions, nails, &c. By mail, fifty cents.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

REPUBLICANISM IN ROME.

Garibaldian Veterans in Political Association.

The Anniversary of Mentana—Trains for the Battlefield and Receptions by the Way—New Wine and a Jollification—The Pope's Speech to the Zouaves—Schools—Rifles—An Irish Lady and a Zouave.

ROME, Nov. 6, 1870.

There is now an association here called the "*Reduci delle Patrie Battaglie*," who are chiefly ex-Garibaldian volunteers, and have fought under that enthusiastic leader on various occasions from 1849 to 1867. For these patriots such an anniversary as the battle of Mentana, which recurred yesterday, was not, of course, to be passed over in silence. Yesterday, before daybreak, they started by a special train for Monte Rotondo, which is an easy walk from Mentana. Other political associations came on by the six A. M. train, and great numbers of other commemorationists reached the scene later in the morning, having preferred conveying themselves and their banners along the old road, the Via Nomentana of the ancient Romans, in omnibuses, caleches and carrettini. Altogether there were about 5,000 on the field of battle to display their sympathy for the Garibaldians who fell there in 1867 in attempting to obtain what has been achieved with far less bloodshed this eventful year. At Monte Rotondo the Mayor and Giunta met the deputies of the different societies and conducted them to partake of an abundant collation. The city doctor then made a speech, and excited the indignation of the assembly by describing the barbarous treatment of the dead and wounded by the Papal soldiers after the battle. At Mentana an arch draped with mourning commemorated the event, and more speeches were made, and laurel wreaths and crowns were placed on the green hillocks marking the resting places of the slain Garibaldians, in whose honor a distinguished poetess, Signora Rizzo, recited an ode of her own composition at the Villa Santucci, the spot where the fight was the hottest. There was a great deal of enthusiasm in the assembly, but order was perfectly maintained, although an immense quantity of the agreeable new wine of Monte Rotondo was consumed on the occasion by the thirsty politicians. In the evening the excursionists returned to Rome with banners, patriotic songs and discordant clanging of drums and horns. This afternoon there was a supplement to the demonstration at the Coliseum, where the stand from which the Capuchin friar preaches on Good Friday was occupied successively by a number of orators, who narrated the events of yesterday and invited the public to another commemorative demonstration on the 24th of November—the anniversary of the beheading of Monti and Tognetti, who were executed as conspirators soon after the blowing up of the Zouaves' barracks in 1867, in which reckless affair they were accused of being the principal actors.

CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

I was amused by the variety of manner and accent in the democratical orators who mounted the monk's pulpit, and I could not help thinking that if the Pope's Ecumenical Council has been prorogued another has succeeded it in the Eternal City, for certainly all parts of Italy have sent their political representatives here, and the rich brogue of the Neapolitan succeeds the close dialect of the Piedmontese, as the smooth Venetian contrasts with the energetic Bolognese.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A question which interests all parties just now is that of education, for government schools of various grades are about to be opened, the inscription of scholars commencing on the 10th instant, while the Jesuits, who have hitherto monopolized the instruction of youth in Rome, and are anxious not to lose that privilege, have applied to General Lamarmora for permission to reopen their schools, and have obtained it, although the Municipal Junta urgently petitioned the Royal Lieutenant in the contrary sense. The result is that the Jesuits are to give up half their extensive localities in the Collegio Romano for the establishment of a government lyceum, gymnasium and technical school, reserving the other half for themselves to continue teaching the scholars whose parents prefer their peculiar system. This privilege is, however, neutralized by a notification published in the *Official Gazette* of last night, informing scholars and their families that as the instruction given by the Jesuits is not considered equal to that provided by the government it will not be accepted as a legal preparation for entry into government lyceums, universities or government offices.

A SPEECH BY THE POPE.

On the 2d instant the Pope addressed the following speech to a body of Pontifical officers just returned to Rome:—

Be welcome, faithful defenders of the cause of God, who, neither yielding to threats nor flatteries, remained firm to your duty for eleven years, and then, at the moment of the last trial, willingly offered your lives, merely to demonstrate the violence used against the most ancient and venerable of thrones. Thanks also for your attachment shown to me now, that, although absolved from your oaths, you prefer waiting with me for better times, which I hope for against all hope. The cause of God, when it appears cast down to every one, is precisely then on the eve of rising again like a new phœnix; therefore, have courage and faith.

PAY.

To facilitate these officers' courage and faith Pius IX. gives them half pay, while the Italian government, looking on them as unattached, gives them half pay also, so that altogether they are not badly off.

ARMS.

There are 5,000 Remington rifles in the Vatican Arsenal, and other descriptions of arms and artillery; but as that establishment is within the precincts of the Apostolic Palace, General Lamarmora is too delicate to inquire what his Holiness is keeping them for. Perhaps it is to help the "new phœnix" to raise his head again, although a Jesuit writer of reputation, Father Curci, has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Fall of Rome by the Italian Arms Considered in its Causes and Effects," in which he plainly states that "in the present condition of Europe there is no element for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power." As to help from Prussia, Father Curci considers that the "pious aspirations of King William, and his hints of divine right, conceal the greatest danger to the Church and the world." The writer classes Russia and Prussia as two giants of heresy and schism, and inquires what hope there is for the supreme Gerarch of the Catholic Church to be reinstated in his throne by either of them. The only Power capable of aiding the Pontiff, says Father Curci, was Catholic France, "but who does not see into what an abyss that once prosperous and powerful kingdom has fallen?"

IN SUPPORT OF FRANCE.

It is certainly singular to see the warmest friends and bitterest enemies of Pius IX. and the Papacy, such as De Charrette and Garibaldi, the Pontifical Zouaves and the "thousand of Marsala," fighting side by side to save France from the gripe of Prussia.

AN INDIGNANT IRISH LADY.

The *Capitale* is a journal which now and then caters a bit of scandal for the prurient ear of the public. The other day it invited the *Questura* to visit a certain house in the Via Capo le Case, where a lady would be found curling the mustaches of a refugee zouave. As the address of the fair one was given, the lady complained to the police, and obtained an apology from the *Capitale*, besides which she sent the following letter to the *Osservatore Romano* of the 2d inst.:

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR—Allow me to state in your respectable journal that the excuses obtained through the illustrious General Lamarmora and the Questor Berti, from the journal *La Capitale*, respecting what it had impudently said about me, do not suffice. I have still to make a manifestation. Not wishing to have fresh recourse to the above-mentioned illustrious gentlemen, who declared themselves "powerless in preventing the low insults of the free press," I now notify that, being an Irishwoman and a Catholic, and therefore a *Papalina* of the blackest hue, the cause of the zouaves is mine also, and, as I told those gentlemen, it would be too great an honor for me to keep a zouave in my house.
ANASTASIA D. A. HASSETT.
92 CAPO LE CASE.

COOLIE LABORERS GOING EAST.—Another batch of Chinese laborers, ninety in number, passed through Sacramento on Wednesday *en route* for the cotton fields of Louisiana, where they are to be utilized in place of the negro population. A Sacramento contemporary says that they were "shipped as cattle and locked up in the cars by Hill & Battles," who are the American agents of the Chinese contracting firms. Recently, when a similar party of laborers were being carried through Sacramento, a number effected their escape by jumping from the cars, and it is probable that these poor creatures are either carried off against their will or are the victims of deceit and treachery.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 18.*

THE PRIZE RING.

Prize Fight in Dubuque, Iowa—"Red Handed Mike" Wins an Easy Victory in Four Rounds and Seven Minutes.

[From the Dubuque Herald, November 17.]

The second prize fight arranged in Dubuque since the earliest settlement here came off on Wednesday. Two years or more ago, Johnny Bernand, a professional pugilist, fought and whipped Toohey, a novice, of Amboy, in a battle which continued through forty-three rounds, although the purse was awarded to Toohey on a claim of "foul." That fight was arranged in this city, and the excursion started from here on a special train chartered from the Illinois Central Company. It created considerable excitement at the time and opened the way for future prize ring contests. Dubuque offers unusual advantages for arranging "mills," there being choice of battle grounds in three different States.

Some weeks ago a battle was fought by novices at Marion, Linn county. The report of the affair in the *Herald* was copied into the New York *Clipper*, and thus came to the notice of Mike O'Connor, otherwise known as Red Handed Mike, a professional prize fighter and aspirant for the championship of light weights. Thinking to advance himself in his ambition, O'Connor came to Dubuque, a few days ago, and issued a challenge for a battle, intending it to come to the notice of the victor in the Marion battle. But it was promptly attended to by a stranger who had just arrived in the city and registered himself at Doner's Hotel as J. C. Clark. He had fought two battles and thought himself equal to the task of taking the conceit out of Red Handed Mike. The challenge was accepted and articles signed for a battle for a purse, to come off near Dubuque on Wednesday, 16th inst. No time was allowed for training, but both men claiming to be in sufficient condition this was not deemed objectionable. Wednesday morning those who had been invited to the country proceeded to the levee, and by the ferryboat and in skiffs started for the battle ground, which had been selected at Boat Yard Hollow, on the Wisconsin shore.

THE MEN.

Mike O'Connor, or Red Handed Mike, claims a fighting weight of 128 pounds, when trained down to his work. He was born at St. Armesett, Canada, and is twenty-six years of age. Before signing articles here he had fought four battles in the prize ring. His first experience was with John Dolan, in a match in Red River territory, in 1865. Dolan entered the ring weighing 200 pounds. Mike weighed 135 pounds. Nineteen rounds were fought in forty-five minutes. Mike came out the victor, but had an arm, his left hand, and four ribs broken by the pounding received from his giant opponent.

In 1869 he fought his second battle at St. Paul, in a match with Mike King. He had heard of King, and in order to secure a match with him assumed the name of McDonald. The men were evenly matched for weight, each turning the scale at 138 pounds. Eight rounds were fought in twenty-five minutes, Mike whipping his man. O'Connor's third battle was fought at Rochester, Minnesota, in February of this year, in a match with Billy Menard. It lasted but two minutes, Menard being knocked out of time in the first round. The fourth battle was in July last, at Mankato, in a match with John Wheeler, alias Bridgeport Tom. Three rounds were fought in five minutes, Wheeler being unable to respond to the call for the fourth.

This brief notice of his prize ring record will give a hint of his capacity as a hitter and his powers of endurance. In Mexico he fought a successful duel with knives, and in Charleston, S. C., a duel with pistols. He entered the ring on Wednesday considerably over weight, not having been trained down, but otherwise in good condition.

J. C. Clark, the other aspirant for prize ring laurels, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and is twenty-three years of age. He has but little experience in the ring, but shows a good record for skill and endurance. In 1867 he fought his first battle with Billy Lawler, at Brooklyn, N. Y. It consisted of thirty-three rounds and lasted forty minutes, Clark whipping his man. His second battle he fought at New Orleans in 1869, with Punch Morris. This was a desperate battle of eighty-two rounds and lasting an hour and twenty minutes, in which Clark was compelled to throw up the sponge, and both men were severely punished.

Clark came here from Memphis. He says he has been sick most of the past summer and was not in condition for a fight.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The match was finally made late on Tuesday evening, it being understood that the battle would come off Wednesday morning on the east bank of the Mississippi. Both men were promptly across the river, but various causes delayed the pitching of the ring until after twelve o'clock. It was finally effected, however, the place selected being Boat Yard Hollow, directly opposite and in full view from the city. The ring was the regulation size, twenty-four feet each way. John Morris and Johnny Harris were selected to nurse O'Connor, and William Smith and John Davis performed the same services for Clark. The umpires were Edward Smith and James Jones; referee, A. Routzong.

BASH OF ORATORY.

Everything being ready, the men stripped and in their corners, O'Connor addressed the crowd as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I come here, having been forced into this fight. I did not want to fight this man; but he has crowded me to it. I issued a challenge for the purpose of catching another fellow, and told him so. I had no money to stake on this fight, and he had none; but, as he insists upon testing who is the best man I am willing to accommodate him for fun or money."

Here a gruff voice from the buffalo robe in Clark's corner notified O'Connor that he was shooting out of his mouth too much and intimated that he had better dry up.

"All I ask is a fair shake and no interference. I will give the loafer over yonder all the fighting he will want for some time."

Clark manifesting no disposition to go into the oratorical business, the referee suggested that time for business had arrived, and the men having shaken hands, at twenty minutes past twelve took position for the

THE BATTLE.

ROUND 1.—Clark approached his smiling antagonist with confidence, made a dash with his right, which was handsomely stopped, and received in exchange a rattler on the bridge of the nose and covering his left eye. First knockdown awarded to Mike. Two to one offered on O'Connor and no takers.

ROUND 2.—At the call of time both men came up promptly. A dark stream was observed flowing from Clark's nose and a claim for first blood was made and allowed to O'Connor. Clark had evidently received a valuable lesson in the first round, and fought shy. Mike soon tired of Clark's dodging and visited his nose again with his right, followed up with a bewildering blow on his temple, and sent a third under his ear, as Clark sought refuge in O'Connor's corner. Clark's seconds insisted that he should not be struck when leaning up against the ropes, reflecting on his slim chance.

ROUND 3.—Mike responded quickly to the call of time; Clark came up with evident suffering to take another dose. O'Connor rushed the fighting, and drove Clark to the ropes, with a fearful blow on the body, and two stingers on the sick eye and sore head. Mike stopped to request the privilege of punching him off the rope, but being refused, consented to allow Clark's seconds to take him to his corner.

ROUND 4.—Clark came up bleeding profusely at the nose and mouth. His eyes were closing rapidly. He, however, went to work with spirit, and after some splendid sparring, in which he stopped a dozen vicious lunges from Mike, succeeded in planting his right on Mike's cheek. Mike lost no time in repaying the slight favor with a rattler on Clark's jaw and a fearful blow on the body that doubled Clark up completely in his corner. Clark's seconds said something about fighting at the rope, when Mike generously offered to whip both principal and seconds if they would respond to the next call of time.

ROUND 5—Was no round at all. Time was called, and Mike took position, reminding the referee that he could only afford to wait eight seconds for his antagonist. Clark hugged his stomach and groaned piteously. He was evidently played out. His seconds sponged the blood from his face and tried to raise him out of his corner. It was a hopeless case, however, and protesting that he could not fight O'Connor, and had warned his friends against betting their money on him, he requested a toss of the sponge.

The fight and purse were awarded to Mike O'Connor. The battle commenced at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, and the sponge was thrown from Clarke's corner at twenty-seven minutes past twelve, four rounds having been fought. Outside betting was not very lively, but still some money changed hands. About 100 spectators were present from this city. O'Connor escaped without a scratch. Clarke appeared on the street in the evening with a damaged nose, a darkened visual organ, and a number of select and invisible bruises and pains.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Red Handed Mike O'Connor is again spoiling for a fight. He believes he is able to whip his weight in any ring in the United States, but to bring the matter to the notice of light weights in this section, proposes to fight any one of them, of the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa, for a purse of $1,000. His challenge will be open for four weeks, during which time he will await answers in Dubuque.

DEFALCATION IN FITCHBURG, MASS.

An Englishman Absconds with a Large Amount of Money and Bonds, Leaving His Family.

[From the Fitchburg (Mass.) Reveille, Nov. 24.]

Jeremiah Booth, an Englishman who has for some years been engaged in the manufacture of worsteds, at the mill upon West street, left town on the 17th inst. for Boston, and has not yet returned. His continued absence excited the suspicions of the gentlemen interested in the business, and led to an examination of the affairs of the concern. It appears that Booth had collected as far as possible the debts due the firm, without paying any of its bills, and had also raised the wind by making notes in the names of the firm, which the credit of his partners enabled him to get discounted. These funds he invested in negotiable securities, and he is now probably safely out of this country, enjoying the fruits of his rascality. The losers by the transaction are Messrs. Alvah and O. T. Crocker, who some years ago were induced to form a partnership with Booth for the manufacture of worsted goods, they furnishing the necessary capital for the erection of the mill and the carrying on of the business. The extent of the defalcation is not made public, but it is rumored that it reaches a pretty heavy amount. Booth leaves a wife and three small children in this town.

EUROPE.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of King William of Prussia to the Legislature of the Confederation—The War With France—"Victories Unprecedented in the History of the World"—The Future—National Consolidation.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, 1870.

The session of the North German Parliament was opened to-day. The royal speech was read by commission from the throne, Herr Delbruck, President of the Legislative Body, representing the Crown. The following is the complete text of the royal speech, the transmission of which by cable to New York was interrupted before it was completed. His Majesty's Commissioner said:—

HONORED GENTLEMEN OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to assign me the duty of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the confederate government. It would have given his Majesty great satisfaction if he could have been present to-day to thank God from this place for the successes with which the German arms have been favored and to express to you how much the national attitude and the unanimity of Parliament in affording the means necessary for carrying on the war have aided these successes.

By the victories, unprecedented in the military history of the world, which by God's help have been gained through the heroic courage and wise leadership of the Germans, the aggressive movement made by France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that their present power, since the destruction of their armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of resisting the united military forces of Germany. We might, therefore, regard peace as certain, had our unfortunate neighbors a government, the members of which would have seized every opportunity to enable the nation, at the head of which it had placed itself by its own act, to elect a National Assembly to deliberate upon the present and future state of their country.

But the documents which will be submitted to you will prove that those who now hold the power in France prefer to sacrifice the strength of a noble nation in a helpless struggle, the incalculable exhaustion and waste of which will result almost alone to France. The continuance of the war under present circumstances so lessens the power of the country that restoration will be slower than in the ordinary course of war.

The government is, however, compelled with regret to express the conviction that peace between these two great neighboring peoples—upon the continuance of which they calculated less than six months ago—will be imperilled by the remembrances which this war will leave in France, when by the recovery of her own strength—or by the alliances with other Powers—she shall feel herself strong enough to renew the struggle. The conditions upon which the allied governments would conclude peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifice laid upon our country by this war, which, though undertaken without any reason whatever, was approved by the whole French nation. It is, above all things, necessary that they should establish a safe frontier for Germany, against the continuance by future rulers of France of desire for conquest. The confederate governments feel that they can rely upon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now when it is a question of rendering secure the policy of conquest which has been pursued for so many hundred years, and that this frontier should be settled so as partly to redress the results of the unfortunate wars which Germany, at a period of internal dissentions, was forced to wage by France, it is at the same time necessary that our South German Brethren should be freed from the threatening position which France acquired by former wars. The results which have been achieved are before you.

The governments expect to meet from you the same patriotism and devotion which they have already experienced when they had to undertake the now achieved successes. It is their most earnest wish that it may be possible to refrain from using all these means.

To afford a complete survey of the political situation the governments will lay before you communications which have recently reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs respecting the Treaty of Paris; in doing which the government expresses the hope that the blessings of peace will remain assured to these nations which have hitherto enjoyed them. The continuance of war has not prevented the accomplishment of works of peace. The sentiment of unity which has been vivified by common danger and jointly-won victories; the consciousness of the position which Germany, for the first time for centuries, has achieved through her unity; the recognition of the fact that only by the creation of permanent institutions for the future of Germany can a fitting legacy of this time of deeds and sacrifices be assured have rapidly and completely filled the German peoples and princes with the conviction that stronger links than those afforded by international treaties were needed between the North and South.

This unanimous opinion of the governments has led to negotiations, the first fruits of which, springing from the bed of battle, will be laid before you for approval, in the shape of a constitution for the German Confederacy, which has been agreed upon by the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, and unanimously adopted by the Federal Council. An understanding which has been arrived at upon a similar basis with Bavaria, will also form a subject for your deliberations.

The treatment of the views which exist between the allied governments and Wurtemburg respecting the objects to be attempted, permits us to hope that a similar agreement as to the method of attaining it will not be wanting.

Honored gentlemen, with this work you will worthily close a period such as has rarely been the lot of legislative assemblies. In a little more than three years you have helped the further completion of the federal constitution which was confided to your cooperation by a long series of important laws entering deeply into the most varied interests of the nation, and by the last of these laws submitted to you this constitution and the legislation resting thereon are to be extended across the frontiers which hitherto separated us from our South German brethren.

The great national idea which has hitherto guided you in your deliberations will, with God's help, be brought nearer to its full realization by the last discussion for which you assemble.

Therefore, by order of his Majesty the King, and in the name of the Confederate government, I declare the Parliament of the North German Confederation open.

THE "FATHERLAND."

Isaac Disraeli's Claim of Authorship—Bible Derivation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STANDARD:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter signed "W. M'C.," with the above heading, which appeared in the *Standard* of the 1st inst. The writer commences by saying "Isaac Disraeli, in his 'Curiosities of Literature' (article 'History of New Words') writes as follows:—'Let me claim the honor of one pure neologism. I ventured to introduce the term of "Fatherland" to describe our *natale solum*. I have lived to see it adopted by Lord Byron and by Mr. Southey, and it may therefore be considered as authenticated.'" The writer then infers that the Germans have borrowed their "Vaterland" from our English word "Fatherland," and deems this theory to be established most conclusively from the fact that, on reference to a standard German dictionary (that of Hilpert, published at Carlsruhe in 1857), 'Vaterland' is there described as a 'new word used by the poets.'" Now, if "W. M'C." will refer to Martin Luther's German translation of the New Testament he will find, Heb., xi. 14, "Dasz sie ein Vaterland suchen," which passage is rendered in the authorized English version, "That they seek a country." Besides, "vater" is by no means an unusual prefix to words signifying in composition "native;" for example, "vaterstadt" means "native town." A reference to the dictionaries of Flugel and Thieme will supply many others. The same idea of "father" is found in the other languages having a Latin origin; thus, in French we have "patrie," in distinction to "pays;" in Italian we find "patria" and "paese," and in Spanish "patria" and "pais."

If even the Germans had "annexed" this word in the manner supposed, we English should be chary about throwing stones from our glass house, having been so greatly indebted to other nations for the *matériel* with which we have built up our own noble and beautiful language.

Your obedient servant, W. A.

ENGLISH MONEY LOANS.

Where the Cash Goes and How it Returns.

As a set-off to English subscriptions to foreign loans, the London *Financier* says:—

Account must be taken of the returns of capital which are periodically made to bondholders on account of redemptions, whether by drawing or by purchase in the open market. The Italian government pays back yearly £535,333 of the principal of the first State Domain Loan, and £626,920 to the Tobacco Loan, making together £1,160,313—in addition to various sums on the Maremmana, Sardinian, and other loans. Irrespective of the general debt, a total of £1,133,926 of Turkish redemptions is shown. The debt of Egypt is smaller than that of Turkey, but the drawings enumerated still represent more than £1,100,000 sterling, independent of the Viceroy's Mortgage Loans. During 1870 Peru pays off £632,200 of the Five per Cent Loan of 1865, besides a small amount upon the Pisco to Yca Railway Loan. These four countries, therefore, return about £4,700,000 annually of the principal of loans held largely in Great Britain. In addition, Russia, upon her borrowings and railway guarantees, repays yearly some £200,000 of capital, and will before long have to make much larger repayments. Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation repay about £160,000; Brazil, some £150,000; Chile, something over £100,000; the Danubian Principalities and Roumania, £100,000; Honduras, £35,000; Morocco, £25,000; Spain, £20,000; Sweden, £25,000, and various other repayments also accrue upon Danish, Guatemalan, San Domingo, New Granadian, Montevidean and Colombian loans. Altogether about another million sterling is paid upon these stocks on account of redemptions. We arrive thus at an aggregate of foreign stock repayments equal to about £5,700,000. This return of money for reinvestment has a distinct influence upon the money market. Unlike the dividends received, such sums have wholly to be reinvested, and our stores of perfectly available money are increased by this amount. Next year these repayments will reach considerably over £6,000,000, and every year they will augment, owing to the accumulative nature of the sinking funds. In the foregoing enumeration we have not taken into account the repayments on colonial government loans, which likewise represent a considerable aggregate.

MURDER OF A GERMAN SHIP CAPTAIN.

A French Rabble Assassinates Him in His Cabin.

The ship Flora, from Rochefort, France, has (November 3) reached Dantzic in safety. This is the vessel whose captain (Zielke) was shot by the rabble before leaving the French port.

The following particulars of the murder have been given by the mate of the ship, Mierau:—Captain Zielke was sitting in his cabin, about half-past eleven at night, and partially undressed, when he heard a tumult on the deck. On going up quickly he perceived an armed crowd attempting to enter the ship and the mate trying to prevent them. A lively altercation took place between the crew and the mob, which was composed of national guards and men in blouses, all with weapons. Scarcely had the captain appeared when a shot was fired at him from the crowd and he immediately fell. The mate hoisted the pilot flag and a pilot came on board, who went for a doctor and reported the event to the North American Consul. The surgeon, on arriving, found the captain still breathing, but he died very soon after. The consul drew up a formal report, and advised the mate to leave the harbor immediately with the ship. A marine officer came on board and repeated the recommendation of the consul, adding that the mate would get no pilot to go with him. He also asked to see the free pass which the vessel had received from the French government, because it had brought a cargo of wood from the North Cape for the French navy. No sooner was he gone than the mate gave orders to make all ready for sailing forthwith. The ship has safely navigated these unknown waters and reached the port of Dantzic.

THE TRADE OF MATCHMAKING.

English Speculations in Love Affairs—The Mode and Profits.

We learn from our London weekly contemporary, the *Spectator*, that a new line of journalistic adventure has been recently opened in the metropolis. The newsboys have, it seems, recently taken to selling all along the Strand a publication called the *Matrimonial News*. This paper is sold at the extravagant price of twopence. It is "perfectly respectable," but contains nothing save advertisements, and those of one kind alone—namely, the tenders of ladies and gentlemen who desire to get married. The *Spectator* conceives that the mass of the tenders in the *Matrimonial News* are "honest, thick-skinned advertisement for goods—namely, husbands and wives—inserted by persons who really want the articles they profess to want." Our contemporary discusses the matter with becoming gravity, but fails to satisfy himself as to the proper explanation of the phenomenon. He finds many excuses for the short and easy method of courtship, yet after all seems to think that "marriage is a matter of too much worth to be dealt with by attorneyship." "What, for example," he asks, "can be the meaning of this advertisement?"—

A gentleman holding the rank of major in the Indian army, having an income of £1,200 per annum, wishes to meet with a lady, aged from twenty-five to thirty, who would not object to go to India in a few months. She must be a lady by birth and education, musical, of an affectionate disposition, who could appreciate a kind husband, with private means, which would be settled upon herself. As this is a *bona fide* advertisement every inquiry will be accorded to the family solicitor.

The Major, it is true, may be bashful or languid, or is, perhaps, under orders to join: but what can by possibility be the meaning of this other the *Spectator* fails to realize:—

A gentleman, aged thirty-seven, barrister-at-law, holding a very important appointment (upwards of £1,500 a year) in her Majesty's civil service and having early prospects of yet higher distinction, would be happy to correspond with a lady (not a widow), who would appreciate a really good husband. This advertisement being genuine, the advertiser will afford the utmost facility for any inquiry through the agency of solicitors.

There is infinite variety in the articles offered to public competition. It may, perhaps, amuse our readers, possibly instruct some of them, if we give a few specimens culled ready to our hand by the *Spectator*. Thus:—

A young merchant in Manchester, aged twenty-four, and having a comfortable income, wants to settle; he would like a young lady about twenty, fair and nice looking; must be of good family and well educated.

Here is another of the most business-like kind:—

A gentleman, aged about fifty, and having an income of about £550 a year, would like to correspond with some lady of a suitable age and position.

And another, in which the advertiser positively belongs to the class most "run after" by marriageable young women. It is a man who has only to pick and choose among the embroidered slippers sent to him:—

A clergyman, aged twenty-eight, with a nice living, good residence and well connected, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady under thirty years of age, and having some private property of her own.

A clergyman, tall, dark, handsome, aged about thirty, whose present income is £130, would like to correspond with a loveable lady, from twenty to thirty-five years of age, with some means in her own right. He would like to exchange *cartes* with 747 or 491.

A gentleman, aged thirty-six, with a good business and a nice private property, would like to correspond with some nice young lady, under thirty, with a view to marriage.

A clergyman of the Established Church, aged twenty-six, tall and good looking, but with only £100 per annum, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady of good family, pleasing appearance and some good means.

A gentleman, aged thirty-five, highly connected and in business as a wine merchant, would like to correspond with some young lady under thirty. He has a good income and a private country house.

A gentleman, twenty-nine years of age, of moderate height, considered good-looking and having an income of £400 a year, would like to correspond with some young lady of good family, under thirty, with a view to marriage.

A young gentleman, twenty-seven, Christian principles, highly respected, good appearance, and healthy, would like to correspond with a sensible young lady, with a view to matrimony. Will No. 621 oblige?

These tempting offers have all been taken almost at random from a single number of the *Matrimonial News*, barely a week old. The *Spectator* considers the demonstration to be "a curious feature in the society of 1870." The proposals of the fair portion of the customers of the *Matrimonial News* are simple in their features. All that is asked is "means" and "kindness." The men require youth and good looks; ladies are usually content with a man if he be "tall;" seldom making any condition as to age or beauty:—

A young lady, aged twenty-five, well connected, accomplished and of good appearance, would correspond with a gentleman having means to maintain a wife. She has no property, but is of an affectionate disposition, and would devote herself to the interests of a kind husband.

A young lady, under twenty-five, of good family and education, amiable, cheerful, warm-hearted and loveable, would like to correspond with some gentleman with comfortable means, willing to marry a lady on the basis of love only. She has no money.

It is a maxim of political economy that demand brings supply, and, possibly, the "strong necessity of loving" may have produced the *Matrimonial News*. It is no less a true maxim that supply creates demand, and if the *Matrimonial News* lives and thrives the marriage registrars of England may soon expect to drive a roaring trade.

BABY FARMING IN ENGLAND.

Under the direction of Superintendent Gernon, of the P division, Sergeant Relf and Constable Tyers, of the London police, who carried out the details in reference to the case of the baby farmers Waters and Ellis, have since the last remand of the woman Hall, who stands charged with having attempted to foist another person's child on a Mr. Loe, been actively engaged prosecuting inquiries.

These inquiries have resulted in most startling disclosures, but at present details cannot be made public. In the house of the woman Hall, among other articles, were discovered over 200 diapers, over 100 marked with her name. Upon several others were the following marks:—"S. S.," "Emma Garrod," "Foster," "F. R.," "F. M.," "G. R. L.," "F.," "S. D. L.," "M. D. H.," "H. S.," "M. H.," "J. G.," "M. A. S.," "J. D. L.," "Emily Cope," &c. In regard to the case of Mrs. Waters, who a short time back was executed at Horsemonger lane jail, it may be stated that one of the infants no doubt farmed by her is still in want of an owner. On September 28, 1868, a female infant, about a week old, was placed out by Mrs. Waters with a Mrs. Pronger, of 13 Dennett's road, Peckham. Waters stated she had received it that night from a lady. It was then dressed in a brown linsey pelisse trimmed with braid, a merino hat and feather, white frock with blue bows, and around its neck a pocket handkerchief marked "R. M. Newal, 36, 1864," in ink, and a mark in red cotton over that. The child is said to be a handsome and fine one.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Marshal MacMahon, the French Leader, Convalescent.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* (November 8) at Wilhelmshöhe says that Marshal MacMahon, though still unable to move from Pourroix, is progressing most favorably, and he may be almost considered as fairly convalescent; so much so, that his removal will probably really take place at a very early date, when he will come to Germany, his intention having been, from the first, to constitute himself prisoner of war at the earliest moment his health would allow of him doing so.

Meanwhile he has written to the Emperor Napoleon, and proposes to take the first opportunity of paying his respects in person.

Death of the Two Baroches.

A letter from Tours, dated on the 8th inst., says:—You will probably have heard of the almost simultaneous death of the two Baroches—the father, the former Minister of Justice, in Jersey, and the son at the combat of Bourget, in front of Paris. The death of the latter is related as follows:—

His battalion had lost 225 men and ten officers out of twenty, and was on the point of being surrounded when M. Baroche ordered his officers to retreat, saying that for his part, he should remain where he was. They in vain endeavored to get him away. He was stubborn. Nine men, an ensign and a sergeant refused to abandon him. Then he advanced towards the enemy, and when he was at twenty paces from them he stopped, saluted his comrades, drew his revolver and fired on the Prussians. A terrible volley was the reply to this heroic bravado, and Ernest Baroche lay dead upon the ground.

Desolation in France—List of French Families Who Have Been Burned Out—Ruin, Bankruptcy, and Without Homes.

A return, consisting of a printed table in eight columns, giving the names, numbers and descriptions of the families who have been burned out of house and home in the communes of Bazeilles, Lamoncelle and Balan, has been published.

A supplementary return gives information of the losses of the inhabitants of the commune of Falaise by the burning of the village on the 28th of August. The first of these lists is drawn up by M. de Montagnac, the second is certified by the Mayor of Falaise and by M. Leon-Robert, the ex-representative of the department of the Ardennes.

M. de Montagnac's return gives the names of 672 families in the three communes of Bazeilles, Lamoncelle and Balan who have lost nearly everything in the burning of their villages. These families vary in size, from widows and old couples to five and six children. The descriptions sometimes tell a moving story in dry official words. "Husband killed in his bed," "father and mother wounded and unable to work," "husband disappeared," "two children drowned," "husband killed and burned;" "wife dead from the effects of the invasion." These people are nearly all weavers, workmen, gardeners, farm laborers, or little village tradesmen. In many cases they are absolutely without resources, and are entirely dependent on charity. The return by the Mayor of Falaise enumerates eighty families, and gives somewhat more minute information than that of M. de Montagnac.

The loss which these families have sustained is estimated at 122,400 francs in house property, and 137,770 francs in movable property.

The French Armies—Strength of the Six Great Commands Out of Paris.

The *Liberté* of the 2d of November reported the following as the strength of the six French armies outside of Paris:—

The Army of the Vosges, under the command of General Cambriels, 35,000.

The Army of Besançon, name of commander unknown, 90,000.

The Army of the West, under the orders of Count Keratry, 90,000.

The Army of the North, under General Bourbaki, 40,000.

The Army of the Centre, at present at Mer, in front of Blois, under the orders of General Tripart, 90,000.

The Army of the Loire, under General D'Aurelle de Paladines, 80,000.

Total, 425,000.

According to this statement General Von der Tann is exposed to the advances of two armies—one, that of the Centre, of 90,000 men, on the north bank of the Loire, which must have furnished the troops mentioned in the last engagements, and the other of 80,000, separated from him by the river; and inasmuch as his whole force can hardly have exceeded 30,000 since General Wittich took the Twenty-second Prussian division back to Paris, via Chartres, his position at Orleans should be untenable should the French commanders venture upon the policy of splendid audacity of which the Prussians have given them so many examples.

The writer of the military review in the London *Standard* thinks the French ought to have been able to surround and capture the German force a week before.

Bismarck's Diplomacy—The Chancellor's Policy Towards Thiers and Moltke.

According to the London (November 10) correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Count Bismarck is anxious to have it believed that he was personally willing to yield a good deal more to M. Thiers than he could persuade Von Moltke and the military council around the King to grant. "The astute Chancellor desires to propitiate the known inclinations towards mercy and moderation of the Crown Prince, to whom he has heretofore been an object of mistrust and aversion. He naturally feels that the present reign, like the present war, cannot be far from its close; and he leads the diplomatists who see him to imagine that he thinks there has been slaughter and glory enough, and that it is time to turn the nation's thoughts towards the work of consolidation with which he is now busied. It is confidently said that he led M. Thiers to understand that, if dismantled, he did not covet Metz; Strasbourg he thought it waste of time to debate about. Dr. Russell says the objection to the revictualling of Paris "originated with the King, who thinks and acts for himself."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Queen Victoria has approved of Mr. Marsh Giddings as Consul General at Calcutta for the United States of America.

The failure of Messrs. Morgan & Jackson, yarn agents, of Manchester, is (November 10) announced, with liabilities of £19,000.

The liabilities of Messrs. Brown, Hunter & Co., general brokers, of Liverpool, are returned at £50,379, and the assets are trifling.

The liabilities of John Reynolds, of Liverpool, provision dealer, amount to nearly £33,000, and the assets to £9,500.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America will be held in London on the 6th of December.

Lord Courtenay is in bankruptcy in England; debts, £700,000; assets, hopes at the death of his father, the Earl of Devon.

M. Laurier has sent a note to the *Constitutionnel* in answer to certain charges brought against him by that journal and the *Gazette de France* in connection with the French loan in London.

A correspondent with Garibaldi sends a graphic but lamentable account of the state of the General's army on November 8. It would be almost impossible, he says, to conceive one worse dressed, armed or organized.

Queen Victoria has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom unto Edward Kenny, Esq., late President of the Council of the Dominion of Canada.

The numbers are published in London of thirty-three bonds, amounting to £10,100, of the Chilean loan of 1870, which have been drawn by lot at the counting house of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and will be paid off at par on the 1st of January.

The Lord Mayor of London has appointed Mr. Joseph Gibbs, M. A., a member of the Inner Temple, to be his private secretary. Mr. Gibbs has acted in the same capacity to eight of his lordship's predecessors, having first received the appointment in the second Mayoralty of the late Mr. Alderman Cubitt.

In the week ending November 5, the aggregate mortality in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom was in the ratio of 23 deaths annually to every 100 of the present estimated population. The rate ranged from 14 in Wolverhampton to 35 in Liverpool. In London 2,198 births and 1,343 deaths were registered, the former having been 57 and the latter 126 below the average.

An official English return sets forth the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th November, thus:—Imported—American, 4,152 bales; Brazilian, 2,579; East Indian, 22,603; Egyptian, 4,957; miscellaneous, 4,563—total, 48,864 bales. Exported—American, 3,717 bales; Brazilian, 708; East Indian, 17,402; Egyptian, 182; miscellaneous, 346—total, 22,355 bales.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SUICIDE.

The Victim Mrs. T. M. Avery, of Chicago—The Body Found.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Nov. 23.]

The name of the unfortunate woman who committed suicide at Niagara Falls on Sunday was Mrs. T. M. Avery, of Chicago, the wife of a prominent lumber merchant of that city. The contents of the letter left by her at the Spencer House having been telegraphed to her friends, the Chicago papers are enabled to furnish some particulars explanatory of the fatal act. From them we learn that twelve years ago she had an attack of typhoid fever, which left her bodily health unimpaired, but which acted disastrously to her mind. Soon after her recovery symptoms of melancholy insanity manifested themselves, and the disorder gained strength as the years went on. She became a prey to great despondency, was convinced that she was useless in the world, refused to go into society, and kept herself as secluded as possible. Her condition gravely disquieted all who knew her, and she was attended with unremitting care, and without her knowledge was closely watched. Recently, her relatives had flattered themselves with the hope that she was improving. She was prevailed on to see some of her old friends and to go out visiting, but their hopes were sadly deceived.

On Friday, according to the *Times*, "she suddenly disappeared from her residence, No. 245 West Washington street, without informing any one as to where she was going and leaving no clue which might lead to the discovery of her whereabouts. Inquiries were made at the various police stations, but without success. Advertisements, offering large rewards for any information as to her whereabouts, were put in various papers, together with notices describing her appearance. Similar notices were also read yesterday in all the principal churches in the city. All these means of obtaining information of the fate of the lost one, however, proved ineffective.

The conclusion naturally come to, therefore, was that Mrs. Avery had committed suicide. The conclusion was only too true, but the locale of the suicide and its terrible though romantic character none could imagine. The river or lake was supposed to be her grave. Last evening, however, the terrible truth was received in this city, in the form of a telegram from the landlord of the Spencer House at Niagara Falls, stating that Mrs. T. M. Avery had committed suicide on yesterday morning by leaping into the surging waters of the Niagara river, just above the falls, over which she was carried, her body disappearing in the wild vortex of waters below. It was further stated that the deceased had registered her name at the Spencer House as Mrs. Hill, and that she had left a letter at the hotel directed to T. M. Avery. This letter was opened by the landlord, who had been somewhat alarmed by the strange conduct of his guest. The contents were immediately telegraphed to Mr. Avery in this city. Judging from these facts it is supposed that the unfortunate woman, upon leaving her home, which was at half-past four o'clock on Friday, immediately went to the railroad depot and started for Niagara, where she arrived on the next morning. As to the immediate cause which led her to commit suicide, and to adopt a place so distant for the perpetration of her rash resolve, no opinion can be formed."

We have a few facts to add to what has already appeared in our columns, the most important of which is that the body of the suicide was found among the rocks on the Canada side on Monday afternoon, by a ferryman named Glassbrook. A reward of $300 had been promptly offered by the friends of the deceased, and a vigilant watch had been kept up to the time of the discovery. It seems that the letter which she left addressed to the proprietor of the Spencer House informed him that her pocketbook would be found in the bureau drawer, in which would be found money with which to pay her bill. In the pocketbook were twenty-five dollars.

Her brother, Mr. H. E. Culver and, Mr. S. M. Moore, of Chicago, arrived at the Falls on Monday and took possession of the body.

VENGEANCE OF A PARENT.—A wealthy and influential citizen of Metropolis, Mr. C., discovered a few weeks ago that a much loved and highly cultivated daughter was about to become a mother. Anxious to conceal the shame inevitable if the girl remained at home arrangements were made to send her abroad, and in pursuance of this arrangement the mother and girl reached Cairo on their way South. On the same day Mr. C. learned that the young man who had effected his daughter's ruin was boasting of the achievement among his companions. Mr. C. immediately telegraphed for his wife and daughter to return home. In due time they returned. The young man was called in and informed that he must marry the girl or take the consequences. The young man, we are informed, impudently and insultingly declared that he would not marry the woman whom he had wronged. At this Mr. C. did what scarcely any father could have refrained from doing—drew his pistol and shot the young man on the spot. The wound inflicted was a severe one, but at last accounts the young man was still living. Mr. C. surrendered himself to the authorities and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.—*Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin, Nov. 19.*

GAME IN VIRGINIA.—Game is very abundant in Virginia this fall. Deer, partridges, wild turkeys, hares, squirrels and water fowl are affording fine sport to gunners. In our late issue we published the results of a deer hunt in the neighborhood of Callaghan's by a regularly organized party of gentlemen, who devote a portion of every season to this sport. Eighteen deer in five days was the result. Deer are also very abundant in the counties below Richmond. Last season we heard of two instances of a couple being killed at one shot. The other day we happened to hear of three being killed by one gentleman in the course of a few hours.—*Richmond Whig.*

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

In addition to the Second Division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the Directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive

Tenders for the Third or last Division of the Canada Air Line, from Simcoe to Canfield, Thirty miles.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of George Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 28th November; and sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

Thursday, December 15, 1870.

CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., November 16, 1870. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, New York Harbor.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 25th day of December, 1870, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at this Post for six months, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, commencing November 26, 1870.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. BISHOP ALDRICH, First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

SALE OF ARTILLERY.
Sealed proposals, which should be endorsed, "Proposals for Artillery," will be received by the undersigned at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, in the city of New York, until Thursday next, the 1st of December, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 50 "Delafield" six-pounder Guns, with carriages, limbers and caissons, which may be examined at the said arsenal, and which, if sold, will be delivered therefrom.
The sale will be for cash, and the right to reject any or all proposals, as may be deemed best for the interests of the State, is reserved. JAMES CHENEY, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION, AUTHORIZED BY an act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed January 30, 1867, creating Hon. H. A. WISE, P. T. MOORE, T. E. BALLARD, and others a body corporate for the benefit of the "Widows and Orphans of the Southern States," invites proposals from parties disposed to contract for the privileges conferred by the charter.
Monthly payments will be required, and satisfactory security for the punctual fulfilment of the terms of the contract.
For further information address the undersigned, until the 30th day of November at 20 Franklin street, Richmond, Va.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Managing Director.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
Land Department,
Sears Building, Boston.
Sealed proposals will be received until noon, Monday, December 5, for the sale $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.
The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston, on Tuesday, December 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed
JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

FRENCH READINGS.—BY MR. A. A. FAVARGER, AT the Union League Club next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Tickets $1—at Mr. Favarger's, No. 8 East Ninth street, and at the door.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER WILL ORGANIZE THREE classes to follow his peculiar method of teaching French.
One class for ladies at 11 o'clock....$25
One class for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock....25
One evening class at 7 o'clock....10
In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $30 each member.
For tickets and other particulars M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen at No. 8 East Ninth street before 1 and at 7 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
will deliver a lecture under the auspices of this association at STEINWAY HALL, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, WITH ITS LESSONS TO CIVILIZATION."
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book store, 713 Broadway, and at the library. EDWARD HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS WILL DELIVER A COURSE of four Illustrated Lectures on "The Triumphs of Modern Science," at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Thursday, December 1; Thursday, December 8; Thursday, December 15, and Monday, December 19.
Admission to single lecture....$1 50
Tickets for the course, with reserved seats....5 00
To be had at the Hall of the Association and at the prominent book and music stores.

PROFESSOR AUSTIN FLINT, JR., WILL DELIVER before the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, a course of four Illustrated Lectures, on Fridays, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23. Tickets, with reserved seat, $1 50 for the course; 50c. for single lecture, to be had at the hall.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE, Carpets and Oilcloths. DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, 87 and 89 Bowery, having the largest and best assorted stock in the city of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, MADE to order, for $575, for $200; one do., for $175; two walnut repa Suits, $60; Pianoforte, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Bookcase, 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, MADE to order; cost $450, for $225; one do., cost $200, for $150; also rep Suits at $60; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut from $50; Kitchen and Dining Room, Basement Furniture; the whole in use seven months; cheap for cash. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at a sacrifice; magnificent pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $200; do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BEING ABOUT TO FURNISH A HOUSE THE ADVERTISER will purchase from private parties Furniture and Carpets if good and cheap. Address C. CONNER, 123 West Forty-second street.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Prof. Boissonneau, of Paris), Makers and Inserters of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, 581 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

9 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; best city reference. Call at her present employer's, where she has lived over 10 years.

10 WEST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good reference.

89 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in rear.—A competent person as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is a good baker; best city reference.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman as cook; understands meats, soups and pastry and is a good baker; has good reference. Call for two days.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs.—A Protestant Swiss woman as first class cook (no washing) in a private family; best city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., rear.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days.

137 WEST 19TH ST., BASEMENT.—AN AMERICAN woman as first class cook in a private family; first class reference. Call or address.

159 EAST 53d ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a small family; moderate wages; best city reference.

247 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference.

329 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business, cooking, baking and desserts; best references. Can be seen for two days.

332 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTable middle aged woman as good cook and baker; will assist at washing and ironing. Good city reference from last place.

389 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country.

A PROFESSIONAL GERMAN COOK—UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; good reference. Address COOK, box 213 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS PLAIN COOK WANTS A SITUATION in a private family in the city; good references. Address, for three days, box 2.5 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, lately landed; has excellent recommendations. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

THE TELEGRAM.

ALL THE

NEWS OF THE DAY

EVERY EVENING.

SEE THE

PAPER OF THE PERIOD,

THE TELEGRAM,

ALL OVER THE CITY.

TWO CENTS.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. A MONTH,

$6 A YEAR.

PUBLICATION OFFICE,

97 NASSAU STREET.

Chambermaids, &c.

23 EAST 47TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and can dress hair, or do plain sewing. Call from 10 to 12 A. M.

100 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do some washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing in a private family or private boarding house; good reference.

124 EAST 15TH ST.—FOR A MOST EXCELLENT girl, by her employer, during four years past, who will thoroughly recommend her, a position as chambermaid and waitress in a first class family in this city. Call Monday next.

200 EAST 21ST ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference from last place.

208 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman to do chamberwork or as laundress. Call for two days.

255 WEST 26TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A girl to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful.

305 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress.

458 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or take care of children in a private family; is willing and obliging.

920 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., top floor.—A respectable young girl for chamberwork and waiting and to assist in the washing and ironing.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

62 WEST 23D ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY, first floor.—A first class dressmaker would like the work of a few more first class families. Dresses made over equal to new. Bridal trousseaus and walking suits in the latest styles.

65 MORTON ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTED BY a dressmaker; walking suits and evening dresses; also children's suits tastefully made. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

145 WEST 49TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like a few engagements by the day or week; is fully competent to cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; terms reasonable; ladies boarding accommodated. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

195 GRAND ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; will go out by the day or month. Call or address.

215 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPEtent seamstress and dressmaker; can use a machine; wishes a permanent place in a private family; or would work by the week in a first class dressmaking establishment; good city reference.

238 EAST 37TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTed by a dressmaker; evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $2 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

422 3D AV.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES TO go out by the day or week. Address.

A YOUNG WOMAN WILL DO PLAIN AND FANCY sewing for old clothes. Mrs. SCHADLER, corner of Marshall and Leonard sts., Williamsburg.

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's sewing machine who understands dressmaking, would like a few more engagements by the day or week. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS, 756 3d av., top floor.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A few engagements by the day or week; is fully competent to cut ladies' or misses' dresses; is a good trimmer; ladies boarding accommodated; terms reasonable. Address A. R., dressmaker, station F.

LADIES TAUGHT TO CUT AND FIT DRESSES BY Mrs. Githens' demonstrative scale. Lessons given until perfect at moderate terms. For particulars address Mrs HOLMES, 668 Broadway, box 67.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American widow, in a gentleman's family, to sew and make herself generally useful; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and would be valuable in a family requiring a trustworthy person. Address M. M., Herald office, for three days.

General Housework, &c.

9 STANTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a good Irish family; a first rate washer, ironer and plain cook; willing and obliging.

22 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do light housework in a small family. Call on or address E. H.

146 WEST 16TH STREET.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 4.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; four years' reference from last employer.

211 WEST 31ST ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as housemaid or nurse in a private family; city or country.

212 56TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; or as plain cook; call for two days.

225 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent young woman to do general housework for a small private family; the best city reference from her last place.

237 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good references.

325 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable widow to do general housework. Address.

413 WEST 52D ST., FRONT HOUSE.—A RESPECTAble girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family.

644 3D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place. Call on Saturday and Monday.

920 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable young girl for general housework in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

25 RIVINGTON ST.—A WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a tenant house; speaks English and German. Inquire for Mrs. STANLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

102 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A BUSINESS woman as housekeeper in a hotel or club house; is a first class cook; country preferred. Can be seen for two days.

159 WEST 53D ST.—A PROTESTANT HOUSEKEEPER would do washing for families at her own house; has twelve years' references.

241 WEST 28TH ST., BASEMENT FLOOR.—A respectable woman to take in gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; is a first class laundress; good reference can be given. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

697 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, LEFT, ROOM 58.—A foreign lady as housekeeper in a widower's family, or would instruct children in French, German, painting and music.

A YOUNG WIDOW, WELL EDUCATED AND REfined, desires the position of housekeeper; widower's family preferred. Address Mrs. CLARE, Herald office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS HOUSEKEEPER OR travelling companion; reference given. Address for one week E. J. ROSEDALE, Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, JUST FROM ENGLAND, WOULD like a position as housekeeper or chambermaid, in a private family; has excellent reference. Address F. N., box 191 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ACCUSTOMED TO HOTEL work; American preferred; must be trustworthy and competent; to one willing and able to study the interest of her employers a steady place will be given. None but those having excellent reference need address J. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN LADY, who is a thorough housekeeper, or would be a nurse and companion to an invalid lady; best references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, station C.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, A SITUATION AS WORKing housekeeper to a gentleman or lady and gentleman; no wages required, only a home for herself and little boy. Address M. N., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

215 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; good city reference.

223 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing or days' work. City reference.

308 EAST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG WOman as first class laundress, or would do up stairs work; can do all kinds of fluting.

Nurses, &c.

59 SCAMMEL ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take care of a child of three years of age or upwards, at her own home. Mrs. RIVERS.

102 WEST 21ST ST.—A PROFESSIONAL MONTHLY nurse, of much experience, would like a few more engagements; reference from ladies and the faculty. Call or address.

143 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

150 EAST 115TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS. A respectable woman as nurse to an invalid; had good experience; is kind and obliging and can do plain sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A YOUNG American girl as nurse and to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; wages $10 per month; city reference.

205 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman to go out to nurse by the day, or week, or will take growing children home.

207 51ST ST., CORNER BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A respectable young girl, 18 years old, as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk.

240 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A REspectable woman wants a child to nurse at her own home; good reference if required. Call for two days.

305 WEST 29TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO TAKE care of a baby or bring it up on the bottle at her own house; has no children of her own. Call for three days.

321 WEST 25TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR, front room.—An experienced nurse; has had full charge of children from their infancy; excellent city reference from last employer.

335 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG healthy married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; very best city references. Inquire at Mrs. Stanley's.

968 2D AV., CORNER 51ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—An American lady wishes a baby to nurse at her own house; has but one girl, 16 years old.

A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse or to make herself useful in any family travelling to Cuba, and to reside there for some time; good city reference. Address E. T., box 217 Herald office.

YOUNG CHILDREN OR INFANTS REQUIRING A mother's care and protection can obtain such by addressing MOTHER, box 132 Herald office. German, French and music taught by the governess.

Waitresses, &c.

427 EAST 50TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent girl as first class waitress and chambermaid; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent references.

Miscellaneous.

18 EAST 18TH ST.—AS GOVERNESS, OR ANY POSItion where a young lady of education can make herself useful. Apply at Madame DONOVAN'S for one week.

42½ NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTAble young lady in a book or fancy goods store; good city reference. Address Miss H. S. STEEL.

130 ORCHARD ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, who speaks English perfectly, in a small family, where she will make herself useful; best references given. Call or address.

236 EAST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN EXPErienced woman to take charge of a kitchen, hotel, club house or restaurant or boarding house, in French, English or German style; best city reference given from last place.

547 6TH AV., IN THE HAIR DRESSER'S STORE.—A ladies' hair dresser wishes a few customers to dress by the week or month. Call or address.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVerness or lady's maid; speaks French, German and English. Address M. M., box 128 Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel or club house, or as matron in an institution; first class city references as to capability. Address E. B., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, WISHES a position as governess to children; teaches all the branches and music; highest testimonials. Address TEACHER, Herald office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, BY AN ENGLISH LADY, experienced and thoroughly qualified; acquirements, English, French, drawing, music and singing; highest references. Address X., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO ATtend a store; millinery preferred; can produce satisfactory references. Address L. A. L., Herald office, for two days.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT AND take care of children, or as an attendant on an invalid lady, desires a position with a respectable home and limited salary. Address GOVERNESS, Herald office.

A COMPETENT LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS saleswoman or teacher in a sewing machine office; has filled such capacity for a number of years; no objection to going South or West; good reference given. Address S. F., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction three hours a day in the English branches and mathematics, piano and the rudiments of French and Latin, would be an equivalent for board; would take any position of trust. Address H. H., Herald office.

FRENCH LESSONS WILL BE GIVEN TO LADIES only, by a Parisian lady, for $12 per quarter, at pupil's residence; best references. Address Mlle. F., box 129 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID; IS A GOOD dressmaker; can cut, fit and make evening dresses. Address S. HARGRAVE, 291 East River st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of and instruct children; no objection to go South or to California; best references given and required. Address GLADSTONE, station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, TO TEACH music, the English branches and first lessons in French, by a young lady well recommended. Address GOVERNESS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED GENtlewoman, employment as copyist, translator or amanuensis. Appeals to clergymen, editors and authors for employment. Highest references. Address CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, for all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 3.2 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN THE country. JOHN LUX, 203 Spring st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND TO A child. Apply from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at 333 East 49th street.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS ON EMBOSSED PLATE glass; none others need apply to J. CARTISSER, 253 West 14th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND DRESS trimmer; one thoroughly competent may have a permanent situation. 159 East 51st st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, IN A small family. Apply after 10 o'clock, at 15 East 18th street.

WANTED—AT 16 WEST 28TH ST., A LAUNDRESS for several days in each week. None but those competent to get up fine shirts need apply.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND HEALTHY WET nurse, with milk three to six weeks old. Call at 309 West 50th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LADY OF PLEASING address to sell an article used by ladies daily; excellent wages can be made. Address in confidence L. E. C., Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK, TO DO COARSE washing in a small family; satisfactory references required. Apply at 40 West 23d st., Saturday and Monday, from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A COOK, TO WASH AND IRON; ALSO A chambermaid and waitress, in a small family of ladies; wages $12 and $10 a month. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. at 134 East 22d st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PERSON TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing; must come well recommended; one that can speak Spanish preferred. Call from 11 to 12 M. at 251 West 11th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTABILITY as wet nurse, to go to Springfield, Mass. Apply between 9 and 2 to-day to Mrs. M. T. FOLEY, 75 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, TO go into the country; must have good reference; wages $10. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock on Saturday and Monday morning at 252 West 29th st.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC LADY WITH UNEXCEPtionable references, having a thorough Catholic education; such, and none others, can secure a good position with salary. Room 14, No. 117 Nassau st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL CAN GET A good situation as cook and must be a good washer and ironer; none need apply if not capable of performing the above; must come well recommended. Apply at 334 East 15th st.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS TO CHILdren of 12 years and under, a young lady (Protestant), just arrived from Europe, and has first class testimonials; qualifications—English, French and music. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Bureau.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, AND THE other as chambermaid, in a private family; sisters preferred, or girls who have been in the habit of living together; unexceptionable references required. Apply in 13th st., second house from 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD PANTS AND VEST MAKER WHO has a sewing machine (a German preferred); one who has a wife who is also a good worker, to go to Virginia; constant work guaranteed; none but the best workers need apply. Call to-day at No. 123 Water st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

3 BROADWAY ALLEY, BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable colored man as waiter in a private family or boarding house; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Can be seen any hour for three days.

218 WOOSTER ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as first class waiter; understands the full charge of dining room; best city reference.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WANTS A SITUation as barkeeper; has eighty dollars which he would lend to his employer. Address M. O., Herald office.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANT SITUATIONS; THE man as waiter; the woman as lady's maid; to travel or in the city; speak French, German and English. Address H. B., box 120 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, AND ABLE TO correspond in French and English, wants remunerative employment. Address W. L. D. O'G., 150 Baltic st., Brooklyn.

A MILLINERY SALESMAN, WITH A LARGE WESTern trade will be open to an engagement January 1; references given and required. Address F. N., W., Herald office.

AN OFFICE BUSINESS (CORRESPONDENCE AND bookkeeping), six years established, partner wanted with $800; half in hand; business honest, profitable and easy. WHITE BEAVER, Crook's Hotel, evenings.

A THIRTY YEAR OLD MARRIED MAN WHO SPEAKS several languages and has been employed in Havana at the office of a first class cigar manufacturer, wants a situation as clerk or bookkeeper; the very best references given. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS AND OTHERS WHO CAN influence orders for printing and stationery will do well to communicate confidentially with A. Z. A., Herald office. A handsome commission allowed.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FULLY competent and well recommended from his last place. Apply at 393 4th av., corner 23d st.

LAW AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF COPYING NEATLY and promptly executed. Address H., box 546 Post office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE LACE DEPARTMENT. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 775 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF LONG experience at the grocery, hardware and china business, also bookkeeping, bar tending, &c.; not afraid of work; good references. Address J. M., Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO SELL DRY GOODS, LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WITH A KNOWledge of the dry goods business to take charge of our parcel desk. Apply to W. R. PEYTON, 272 Bowery.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, AS ASsistant. Apply at PYLE'S, corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, BOOKkeeper or any other capacity, in New York or any city in the United States, by a party who has a thorough business experience; best New York references. Address ENERGY, Herald office.

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AS GROOM AND COACHMAN BY A YOUNG ENGlishman; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; good city references. Address D. S., box 173 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED, by a man of long experience; is a good city driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at or address Mr. J. T. Coe, proprietor Spingler House, Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; WELL understands greenhouses and conservatories, where he can be employed from two to three days a week. Apply to J. S. BARNES, florist, 27 East 14th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY AT 55 GRAND ST., BASEment, between 9 and 12 this morning.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED MEN FOR THE UNITED States Navy. Apply to E. & J. W. RODE, 65 Market street.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT YOUTH (16 TO 21 YEARS old) as porter. Apply after 8½ A. M., with reference. CAMPION & STUART, 831 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE; ONE WITH two or three years' experience. Address, with reference, W. R. B., Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—100 BUSINESS MEN, WITH $300 TO $500; commission or salary. Call from 2 to 4 o'clock. J. L. JOHNSON, 423 Hudson street, New York.

WANTED—AT SWEENEY HOTEL, CORNER OF 50TH st. and 8th av., two smart young men to open oysters and wait on table; come recommended.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH $200 CASH, TO travel with a gift enterprise; will pay $20 per week the year round. Apply at PENDELTON'S, 49 East 26th st., corner of 4th av.

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FILE CUTTERS WANTED—THREE BASTARD; NONE but first class men. Apply at SMYTH & PENNINGTON Bee Hive File Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHOEMAKERS ON TURNED CACKS; ALSO SEVERAL fitters wanted, at Holbrook, L. I. New Cottages, four rooms, $800; Lots $25; Farms $30 per acre; thriving village; nearly one hundred houses, churches, schools, stores, &c. T. A. R. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

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WANTED—TWO GOOD TABLE KNIFE GRINDERS. Apply at 46 Cliff st.

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WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL PAINTER; ONE WHO has worked on enamelled furniture; a good off hand painter will find a steady job at the Children's Carriage Factory, 28 and 30 Attorney st.; also a boy that can stripe.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN THE wholesale Hardware, Woodenware, Grocery or Drug trade, to sell for the manufacturers a staple article of merchandise that is used largely in every city and town; good inducements offered to men of ability and good standing. Address box 157 Jersey City Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREMAN FOR A GALvanized iron cornice shop. To one who has had the charge of men and is capable of cutting all patterns and putting up work, $5 per day and steady employment will be given. This is a No. 1 opening for the right man. None but steady, active and pushing men need apply to H. HALLBAUER, 292 Pearl st.

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A WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.
2
SPLENDID DRAMAS.
LA TOUR DE NESLE; OR,
THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.
COMIC SONGS..................by.........FRANK MELVILLE.
40
THIEVES.
SONG AND DANCE..........by..........BOBBY FARRELL.
Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE AT 2 THIS DAY.

GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME,

WEE

WILLIE

WINKIE.

ORCHESTRA CHAIRS (SECURED), ONE DOLLAR.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE CITY.

SIXTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, AT 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 25, 1870.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
Dion Boucicault's Great Drama, of
THE RAPAREE;
OR, THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
with an unrivalled
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
incidental to the play.
THE RISING OF THE WATERS,
THE CASTLE IN FLAMES,
THE ESCAPE BY FIRE
and
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
On MONDAY next,
GRAND SHAKSPEREAN REVIVAL,
HAMLET,
in which those eminent artists,
MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS
and
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY
will essay, for the first time in America, the respective characters of
OPHELIA AND HAMLET.
Mr. MARK SMITH in his favorite character of POLONIUS,
MAD. PONISI AS THE QUEEN,
supported by a brilliant
COMPANY OF SHAKSPEREAN ARTISTS.
TUESDAY, Shakspearean Comedy,
AS YOU LIKE IT,
with this powerful combination.
JACQUES.........................Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
(engaged expressly for this character.)
ORLANDO.....................Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY
(his great assumption.)
ROSALIND (her greatest personation). Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS
ADAM...Mr. MARK SMITH
CHARLES (the Wrestler).....................Mr. JAMES MACE
(his first appearance in a Shakspearean character.)
THE BANISHED DUKE..............Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
TOUCHSTONE..................................Mr. V. BOWERS
In active rehearsal,
the grand Romantic Drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
which will be produced in a style of
UNEQUALLED AND UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR.

NIBLO'S. NOTICE. NIBLO'S.
In consequence of the necessary rehearsals for the Shakspearian combination of the coming week there will be NO MATINEE at this theatre to-day.

14TH STREET THEATRE,
near Sixth avenue.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
will make her last appearance this season as
GILBERTE—FROU-FROU,
in the famous French drama, specially translated for her, entitled
FROU-FROU;
or, FASHION AND FOLLY.
"It is a delightful, intellectual treat to witness her charming representation of this volatile Frou-Frou, from the height of her follies to the depth of her despair."—New York Herald, November 24.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 1½,
LAST LANDER MATINEE.
FROU-FROU.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE, FORMERLY NEW YORK.
S. K. & A. R. SPENCER.......................................Managers
MATINEE AT 2:30. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE TO-DAY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
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MATINEE at 2:30. EVENING at 8.
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MATINEE at 2:30. EVENING at 8.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE ENTIRE PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN.
MONDAY NEXT,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW,
EVERYTHING NEW.
MONDAY NEXT, EVERYTHING NEW AT THE
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. FAUST. THIS EVENING AT 8. A POWERFUL BILL. ALL THE FAVORITES APPEAR THREE SPLENDID PIECES. THE D—S AMBASSADOR. BURLESQUE OF FAUST, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS and Mr. Withers' Superb Orchestra.	MONDAY, NOV. 28. The long promised spectacular burlesque of "LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD," with New Scenery, New Music, Gorgeous Costumes New Mechanical Effects. See Monday's Herald for full particulars.

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BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS.
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"OUR OWN NEGRO MINSTRELS,
they all wake up a response in my heart that delights me."
—Henry Ward Beecher.
"LET ME BE."
ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY WEEK. "LET ME BE."
EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. GLORIOUS FUN
Seats secured six days in advance. "LET ME BE."

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HARRY BECKETT WILL SING
SILLY BILLY, at the Matinee to-day,
in PARIS, at Wood's Museum.

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GUITAR AND BANJO INSTRUCTION BY G. CLIFton Dobson; instruments furnished free for practice; pupils fitted for the stage. 294 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 151 East Thirtieth street, New York.

MISS THOMPSON'S NEW SONG
CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY, to-day, in PARIS.
Matinee at 2 P. M.

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A rare and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
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designs, on hand at the
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WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL CONVEniences, in a quiet and respectable neighborhood, not above Sixteenth street; rent not to exceed $800. Address, with particulars, box 698 Post office.

WANTED—UNTIL FIRST OF MAY NEXT, BY A FIRST class party with small family, a handsomely furnished House, located between Eighteenth and Fortieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address, with full particulars, D., box 1,383 Post office.

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89TH TO 105TH TIME.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama
of that name.
EVERY EVENING,
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

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A STARTLING PROGRAMME TO-DAY.
EVERYBODY MUST BE DELIGHTED.
THE IMMENSE COMPANY.
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE,
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE,
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE,
COMIQUE FAMILY MATINEE
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ARLINGTON IN HIS GREAT STUMP SPEECH.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME TROUPE.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
THE RENOWNED NEGRO ARTISTS.
All the immense company appear.
Afternoon, doors open at 1, curtain rises at 2½.
Evening performance at 7¾.

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Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE,
at 1:30 P. M.,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, AT 8,
Holcroft's sterling Comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. E. B. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. CURRAN, Mr. PECK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss ANNIE DELAND and Miss BLAISDELL.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28, will be presented for the first time this season, Mr. T. W. Robertson's greatest comedy,
CASTE.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30—THE SERIOUS FAMILY
THURSDAY, DEC. 1—CASTE.
FRIDAY, DEC. 2—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.,
CASTE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—CASTE.
The Manager begs to announce that, notwithstanding the splendid success of the present series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
they must shortly be withdrawn in consequence of the early production of
THE NEW PLAYS
by Mr. ALBERRY and Mr. ROBERTSON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30,
THE WALLACK COMPANY
again in
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
and for the last time.
Box book open.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SATURDAY, November 26.
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE JOSEPHINE. MISS MINNIE CONWAY.
TOODLES.
TOODLES, Mr. E. LAMB.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
896 and 898 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.
THE ONLY LEON.
SIXTH WEEK OF LA ROSE DE SAINT FLOUR.
45th time of the KNEELSON CONCERT.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
In preparation, 3 WIVES AND 4 HUSBANDS.
Monday, December 12, PRINCESS TREBIZOND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.	The daring Female Gymnasts, Miles. ZOE and LILA. Miles. ZOE and LILA. JAS. COLLINS and MARTHA WREN, in their great Protean Sketches. Tony Pastor's new Song. The glorious Comic Drama, DUTCHMAN IN CHINA. ALL THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.

APOLLO HALL,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
CONCERT
given by
PROFESSOR FRED. SALMSON,
on SATURDAY, November 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
assisted by the following artists:—
Miss LINA FULLAGER, Soprano,
Mr. NILSEN, the well known Tenor,
Pupils of Professor Salmson.
Mr. C. BERTI, the distinguished Pianist.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO, Accompanist.
And THE SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETY.
Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door.
The piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Sons, East Fourteenth street.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
EPH HORN. ANDY McKEE. J. A. McCARTON.
THE CATASTROPHE. THE LAST SENSATION. WOMAN'S RIGHTS. STAND ON YOUR HEAD. SHOEMAKER JOHNNY, &c.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.

HOOLEY'S.—BROOKLYN.
Monday evening, November 21, and during the week,
A GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
First appearance this season of
MR. JOHN MULLIGAN.
MATINEE ON THURSDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

PARIS
Matinee to-day, at 2 o'clock,
AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

PARIS
the hit of the season.
Matinee to-day at Wood's Museum.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS,
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
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THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
IN PARIS
to-day; Matinee at 2, evening at 8.

THE TELEGRAM.

ALL THE

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EVERY EVENING.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE,

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PIANOFORTES.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at extremely low prices for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, ONLY $105.—A beautiful seven octave, overstrung, carved legs Piano, with every improvement; great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A FACT.—$250 FOR A MAGNIFICENT NEW SEVEN octave agraffe Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, all improvements; best city maker; fully guaranteed; worth double the money. Address PRIVATE SALE, Herald office.

A. FACT—THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST Planofortes for the least money of any house in the city; sale or rent. DECKER & BROTHER, 56 Bleecker street, east of Broadway.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, Leucht & Newton, makers; as good as new; only $150. J. J. BURNIER, 173 Thompson street.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE, ONLY $165; ROSEwood, full 7 octave, celebrated makers, modern style and improvements, perfect order, sweet, powerful tone. Apply at the residence 28 Third street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing, will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $700, for $250; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Silver Ware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT CHANCE.—PIANOS AT COST TILL JANUary 1. Upright and square Pianos to rent. Save time and money and be well served by the old established, reliable manufacturers 99 Fourth avenue.
CHAMBERS & SON.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $600, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A BARGAIN.—CHICKERING SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, for sale low or for rent.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, made to order by celebrated city maker, in use six months; cost $575, for $250; stool, cover; also Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture at half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $165, having pearl keys, carved legs; good as new; celebrated maker, greatest bargain, fully guaranteed.
JAMES GORDON, 126 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS—SELLING OFF—REMOVAL.
A Steinway Piano, rosewood, fine tone..............$200
A rosewood 7 octave carved case, fine tone............235
Prince & Co. Organs, new styles, $100, $125...........150
Melodeons, $35 and $45. New Pianos for rent, low.
Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Concertinas with 20 keys, for.... 1
7 octave Pianos for $5, Melodeons for $2 per month.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S UPRIGHT PIANO—THE smallest made; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square piano; also a fine 7 octave, overstrung, nearly new, $275. 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

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Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE (at half-past one), will be given (FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY), the famous Parisian Comedy, in four tableaux, by Mr. Myron A. Cooney and N. Hart Jackson, Esq., entitled
FERNANDE!
I. The Sister of Charity!
II. Fernande's Friend!
III. A Corsican Romance!
IV. The Intercepted Letter!
Characters by AGNES ETHEL, FANNY DAVENPORT, FANNY MORANT, LINDA DIETZ, AMY AMES, KATE CLAXTON, NELLIE MORTIMER, LOUISE VALLMER, Mr. HARKINS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. POLK, Mr. DE VERE, Mr. BASCOMB, Mr. MATTHISON, Mr. BEEKMAN, Mr. BURNETT.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION.
_ IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be produced, an original Comedy of local and contemporaneous purposes and people, entitled
"SARATOGA!"
To be given with unique scenic and mechanical effects.

FERNANDE!

MATINEE

TO-DAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr..............................Proprietor and Manager
THE GREAT HIT.
THE GREAT HIT.
TO-DAY, AT 2. TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
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OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
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OFFENBACH'S BRIGANDS.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON FOURTEENTH STREET.
THIS (SATURDAY) NOV. 26, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will give one Grand Nilsson Matinee, prior to departure for the West,
THIS (SATURDAY), NOV. 26, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS, Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. Conductor..SIG. BOSONI
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra. Seats now at Hall, also 701 and 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Ladies are advised, in order to avoid the rush at the door, to purchase their tickets and seats in advance.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30—PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY HALL. NILSSON'S LAST NIGHT.
TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 29, AT 8.
Second and last appearance (prior to departure for the West) of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, AT 8 P. M.,
when Handel's sublime Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
will be performed, on which occasion
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will be assisted by
BEEBE, CARY, SIMPSON, WHITNEY.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
under the conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.
Organist...................................Mr. S. P. WARREN.
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4. Seats now at Hall; also at Schirmer's, 701, and at 114 Broadway.
Wednesday, November 30, Academy, Philadelphia.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING AT 8 and MATINEE at 2 O'CLOCK.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
in the great Spectacular Burlesque,
PARIS,
PARIS,
PARIS,
with its extraordinary cast of characters.
Matinee performances NEXT WEEK. The LYSTER Comic Opera Troupe in the BEGGARS' Opera.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
CHARLES FISH,
THE CHALLENGE BARE-BACK,
SOMERSAULT RIDER.
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES.
FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2½.
EVENING AT 8.
THE INFANT HURDLE RIDER.
A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF
EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC WONDERS.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.
100 little children wanted, between four and ten years of age, used to dancing, to appear in a fairy spectacle. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 A. M.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET.
23d street, between 6th and 7th avenue,
nearly opposite Booth's theatre.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.
Great reception of the favorite comedians,
NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED,
GEORGE WARREN, LITTLE MAC and
DAN BRYANT.
The great vocal quintet, Messrs. Dempster, Brandisl, Norman, Grier and Foster.
JAS. MORRISON'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
DAN BRYANT'S, 23D STREET.
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DAN BRYANT'S, 23D STREET.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
First Concert Saturday evening, Nov 26, at 8 o'clock,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony No. 8, Beethoven, Aria by Mozart, Madame Rosa Czillag, with Clarinet Obligato, E. Boehm; Concerto for the Piano, Liszt, Mr. S. B. Mills; Symphony, Schubert, Aria by Meyerbeer, Madame Rosa Czillag; Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner, Grand Orchestra of 100.
Conductor, HERR CARL BERGMANN.
GEORGE F. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.
A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,
organized by the French and American ladies of New York city, has been opened at the armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) regiment, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets,
EVERY DAY, FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M.,
IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
20 tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles. Grand concert
BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR,
under the direction of MR. ANTONIO L. MORA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will attend at the flower table presided over by Mrs. Ogden Doremus.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES.
NOVELTIES. BRIC-A-BRAC.
By direction of the ladies of the committee the correct change will be returned in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.
Tickets of admission..25c.
Season tickets (to be obtained anywhere)..........................$2

GRAND PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS AT
ASSOCIATION HALL.
For SATURDAY, Nov. 26 at 3 P. M.,
Madame CLARA PERL, celebrated Contralto.
Herr CARL FORMES, renowned Basso,
Signor BOI, Tenor.
S. P. WARREN, Organist.
ANTONIO L. MORA...............................Musical Director
Secured seats at Schirmer's, Pond's, Ditson's, Pattison's, and at Association Ticket Office (Tract Society), corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, six days in advance.
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

GRAND METROPOLITAN BAZAAR OF THE
NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM,
under charge of the Sisters of Charity,
for the erection of a permanent asylum,
is now open at the
Armory of Twenty-second regiment,
Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The fair will close on Saturday evening, 26th inst.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 Broadway, opposite Astor place, New York.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
NONE TO EQUAL IT.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
INSTRUCTIVE,
AMUSING,
SCIENTIFIC and
ARTISTIC.
FORMING A COMPLETE PALACE OF WONDERS.
Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
(Established 1818.)
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT—WALLACK'S THEATRE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH AVENUE.
surpasses in elegance and general convenience all others for Balls, Concerts,
WEDDINGS, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, &c.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.
Dr. CORRY'S GREAT DIORAMA OF IRELAND
will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
at Apollo Hall.
Irish Songs, Legends, Music and Dramatic Sketches by famous artists and comedians.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES IN ONE QUARTER at SAUSE'S Academies.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street.
Private lessons at any hour, day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence 237 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for beginners.
Classes meet on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Ladies and children at 4 and gentlemen at 8 P. M. Gentlemen can attend at their convenience. Send for circulars.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, and No. 681 Fifth avenue. Send for a circular.

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FRANCE.

Battles Near Arthenay and Amiens Yesterday.

Reported Successes of the French.

FORMAL SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE.

The Prussians Beaten Near Mezieres.

The Provision Supply in Paris Failing.

Concentration of German Forces Near the City.

BELIEF IN BERLIN THAT THE END IS NEAR.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prussians Near Vendome—A Battle Near Artenay—Result Unknown—Skirmishes—Strength of the Germans—Resignation of Bourbaki.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Prussians are reported to be near Vendome.

BATTLE NEAR ARTENAY.

Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day yesterday in the direction of Artenay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official has been received.

SKIRMISHES WITH DE PALADINES' ARMY.

The Duke of Mecklenburg is urging an immediate advance on the French Army of the Loire. Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts of the armies at Neuville and Mézières, in the Department of Loiret.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMANS IN THE VALLEY OF THE LOIRE.

The London *Times* this morning says that there are 200,000 Germans in the valley of the Loire.

RESIGNATION OF BOURBAKI.

General Bourbaki has written a note to the government officials declining the command of the Eighteenth corps.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Pitched Battle Near Amiens—German Operations Previous—Fighting in Villiers—French Success near Mezieres—Prussian Dragoons Foiled—Formal Surrender of Thionville.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The *E'toile du Nord* this evening believes a pitched battle is going on to-day near Amiens.

OPERATIONS PREVIOUS.

Several Prussian divisions passed Soissons, going towards Amiens, early in the week, and others were to follow. It is reported that General Manteuffel, leaving Amiens on the right, will march on Rouen. General Manteuffel's headquarters are still at Compiegne.

The Gardes Mobiles from Amiens have been repulsed near Le Quesnel by the Prussians. The flight of the French was very disorderly.

FIGHTING IN VILLIERS.

A despatch from Lille, dated to-day, says there has been fighting all day at Villiers Bretoneaux. Details of the battle have not yet come to hand. Neither the troops engaged nor the results are known here.

GERMAN DEFEAT NEAR MEZIERES.

The *Etoile Belge* has a letter, dated Neuville, November 24, reporting an engagement on Wednesday near Mézières, in which the Germans were defeated and suffered heavy loss.

PRUSSIAN DRAGOONS FOILED.

A party of Prussian dragoons on Wednesday entered St. Quentin for the purpose of stopping the railroad train, but their attempt was defeated by the French.

FORMAL SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE.

The formal surrender of Thionville occurred this morning. The town had been burning since Tuesday last. The cellars of Thionville were inundated, and on yesterday the commandant of that place asked permission to remove the women and children, for whom there is no place of refuge in the town. The Prussian commandant refused to grant the request.

[NOTE.—Thionville is seventeen miles north of Metz, in the department of Moselle, near the Luxembourg border. It belonged to the French system of second class fortifications. It was the last stronghold of the French in Lorraine.]

PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Desertions from the Regulars in Paris.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, 1870.

A correspondent telegraphs that hundreds of the regular troops who form a part of the garrison of Paris are daily offering to surrender, and allege that they are starving. Except the sick they are all turned back.

Later from the Capital—Supplies Failing—The Forts Silent—Arrival of Wilfred Fionville from the City—Concentration of German Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

By balloon a complete file of Paris journals to the 24th has been received. *Le Temps* gives some details concerning the quantity of provisions in the city.

HOW LONG THE SUPPLIES WILL LAST.

A few days more and beef and mutton will be exhausted. There is very little salt meat, but there is dried fish sufficient for twelve days. There is a five months' supply of chocolate, but rice is less abundant, and oil is becoming scarce. The sugar, coffee and wine will last a long time yet. There is enough material for bread on hand to carry the supply into January without any diminution in either quantity orquality, and the horseflesh will last for two months longer. The situation, on the whole, is pronounced good.

THE FORTS SILENT.

A despatch from Versailles via Berlin, received to-day, says the forts about Paris have been entirely silent for the past three days.

The weather continues bad for military operations.

ARRIVAL OF WILFRED FIONVILLE FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Brussels despatch of the 25th says the balloon Mont Paris descended yesterday at Louvaine, Belgium, at three o'clock, bringing not Ulrich Fonville, as the *Independence Belge* says, but Wilfred Fionville, late scientific chronicler of *La Liberté* of Paris, with four passengers from that city, two of whom left immediately for Lille and Tours with despatches from the Paris officials.

Wilfred Fionville had a conference yesterday with the authorities of Louvaine and informed them that during the siege Paris has been measurably benefited by the ambulance corps sent from Louvaine.

CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN FORCES.

The movements looking to the concentration of the German armies continue in the north of France. Large bodies of Prussians are marching south to take positions around Paris and near Orleans. Since the last despatches were forwarded the Germans who have been operating around Rocroy, Rumigny and Mezieres have suddenly departed, going in the same direction.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The End Near—More War Materiel for France—Demand on the German Parliament for More Money—General News.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Berlin *Anzeiger* to-day says unless signs fail the end of the war is near at hand.

MORE WAR MATERIEL FOR FRANCE.

The American steamship Ontario left Cowes this morning for Havre, convoyed by two French frigates. Her cargo consists of 18,000,000 cartridges, 90,000 breech-loading muskets, a large number of carbines and pistols and fifty-five cannon. These munitions are intended for the equipment of the Army of the Loire, whose movements, it is said, have been delayed by their non-arrival.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

A despatch from Berlin dated the 25th says that the Federal Parliament is asked to vote a supply of 100,000,000 thalers for the prosecution of the war to the end.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

A German ship, said to be the Lord Brougham, has been captured off Deal by a French frigate.

WAR NOTES.

The German steamer Deutschland is still at anchor in Great Grimsby harbor.

The Prussian intrenched camp at Laon is nearly completed.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The European mail of the 12th of November supplies the following general news items from the Old World battle fields.—

The German wagoners attached to the Prussian army addressed a petition to the King of Prussia praying for dismissal. They urge that "they have been employed ten weeks with their vehicles 600 miles from home; that both themselves and their horses are exhausted, and that their agricultural duties are very urgent." Having failed in their representations to the military authorities, they ventured to appeal to the King personally, leaving their petition in the hands of his Majesty.

General Michel, who is appointed to the command of the French forces in the East, in the room of General Cambriels, is one of the superior officers who refused to capitulate at Sedan. He broke through the Prussian lines at the head of 2,000 horsemen and succeeded in cutting his way out.

Generals Ladmirault and Dejean, taken prisoners at Metz, are held at Aix-la-Chapelle. On their arrival in the town General Dejean, in alighting from his carriage, fell and dislocated his shoulder.

A man who gave his name as Count Bismarck was lodged in the bridewell at Cork, Ireland. The charge preferred against him was for asking the loan of a million of money at the Provincial Bank. He offered the governor of the bridewell another million if he would only discharge him. He was made crazy by the war.

In summing up the Prussian military situation as it existed on the 14th of November, the *Continental Correspondent* says:—"It is but the will of the generals that postpones the attack upon Paris, which every consideration of humanity prompts to save from the horrors of a bombardment; but if the winter grows severe, and sickness increases in the German camp, it is very questionable whether the consideration due to the welfare of their own men will not overcome the compassion the German generals may feel for the population of Paris."

Several superior officials of the former administration of Versailles have been arrested for carrying on secret communications with Paris, and for violating the regulations laid down by the German authorities.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin, referring to the fact of the French man-of-war Desaix having sunk the North German bark Charlotte, without observance of the rules laid down by the international law, which ordains that proceedings should previously be taken before a prize court, says that "the French fleet has entered upon a course of proceedings in direct contradiction with what has hitherto been regarded as the usages of civilized nations."

An extract from a Jersey (island of) letter reads as follows:—Several newspapers have stated that M. Rouher, M. Piétri and Marshal Lebœuf had fixed their domicile in Jersey. M. Rouher, however, has never been to Jersey at all. He resides in Richmond, Surrey. Marshal Lebœuf, as everybody now knows, was shut up in Metz. As for M. Piétri, he accompanied the ex-Emperor to Wilhelmshöhe, and all his letters published by the newspapers are dated from that place. It would have been an easy thing to verify these facts, and all suppositions of so-called Bonapartist manœuvres in this island would thereby have fallen to the ground.

ADVANCE IN RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

A Great Western Combination on the Truck Lines.

During the past week a large number of superintendents, presidents, secretaries and other officials of trunk and connecting railroad lines have been in private council at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The leading parties in these meetings have been the superintendents of the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Toledo and Wabash, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and other roads, and the result of their deliberations is just made public, effecting a very decided movement in the stock market yesterday.

A large advance on Western bound freights has been agreed upon, to take effect Monday, November 28, 1870, as follows:—

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Columbus	$1 27	$1 03	$ 81	53c.
Cincinnati	1 45	1 13	93	60c.
Louisville	1 75	1 43	1 14	74c.
Chicago	1 60	1 30	1 03	66c.
St. Louis	2 00	1 63	1 20	84c.

The advance is from seventy to fifty per cent on the respective four classes, and the fifth, or special class, is abolished.

Passenger fares have already advanced thus:—Cincinnati, from $17 to $20; Chicago, $18 to $22; Louisville, from $21 to $24; St. Louis, from $25 to $29, and other points proportionately.

SUSPENSION OF BANKERS IN PARIS.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A cable despatch published in your issue of this morning stated on the authority of a correspondent that certain bankers in Paris having American connections have suspended payment since the siege, and among them named Munroe & Co. We beg to say that Munroe & Co. have paid every draft upon them presented in Paris, and have also paid and are paying every acceptance and obligation of every kind at maturity presented in Paris or at their London office, 34 Clement's lane, E. C. By allowing this correction to appear in your columns you will oblige

JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NOT A CHRISTIAN, BY ANY MEANS.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please do the Young Men's Christian Association of this city the favor of contradicting a statement published in your paper of November 23 in reference to O. D. Bacon, the swindler arrested in this city, as being a member of our association. He has never had any connection whatever with it; but, like all others of his class, has wholly falsified things and palmed himself off on the unsuspecting. The publication does us great injustice and places us in a position for which the association is not in the least responsible. By doing us the favor asked you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

E. T. CONE,
For Young Men's Christian Association.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON—HER DEBUT IN ORATORIO.—The great and unqualified success of Mlle. Nilsson last night at Steinway Hall in "The Messiah" satisfied any doubting Thomas (if such there could be) of the justness of her claim to be called one of the first artistes in the world. When her beautiful, pure voice was first heard in the simple announcement of the coming of the promised Redeemer, "There were shepherds," there was an angelic expression in the clear, crystal-like tones. In "Rejoice greatly," "How beautiful are the feet," and the immortal "I know that my Redeemer liveth," she sang with a fervor, religious sentiment and genuine feeling such as we have never heard before in this hall, even when Parepa-Rosa undertook the same task. We can unhesitatingly say that we have a much higher opinion of Nilsson's abilities after hearing her in oratorio than we had from her concert performances. Not a note of the inspired music was lost, and in no particular did she fail to invest it with all the fervor and expression it demanded. "The Messiah" has been always a source of discomfort to us who have been obliged for years past to listen to it at Steinway Hall, given by the Harmonic Society, under the leadership of Mr. Ritter. We cannot call to mind a single acceptable performance by this society. Therefore it was with unfeigned pleasure we listened last night to a truly admirable performance given by a finely-trained and evenly-balanced chorus from the Mendelssohn Union, and a capital orchestra, under one of the best conductors in America, George Bristow. The nicest shading of expression from *pianissimo* to *fortissimo*, a thing unheard of before in oratorio choruses here, and the most perfect accord and unanimity through the most intricate passages marked the performance. The *tempo*, which, with the Harmonic, was funereal and dreary, was given by Bristow with such attention to the spirit of the music that every line of beauty in those incomparable tone pictures stood out with distinctness and life-like fidelity. Miss Cary's exquisite contralto voice was heard to even greater advantage than in her concert selections. Her first air, "O Thou that tellest glad tidings," did not receive the warmth of feeling and fervor it demanded, but she made ample amends in "He was despised." Mr. Whitney fully sustained his reputation of being the best oratorio basso in America, and Miss Beebe and Mr. Simpson contributed not a little to the general excellence of the performance.

The last matinee concert of Nilsson will take place at Steinway Hall to day. She will be assisted by Miss Cary, Brignoli, Vieuxtemps and Verger.

THE MATINEES TO-DAY present an attractive bill of fare to those seeking amusement in the afternoon. Miss Nilsson warbles at Steinway Hall, assisted by Miss Cary and Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps. At the theatres we have "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's, "Fernande" at Daly's, "Les Brigands" at the Grand Opera House, "Fron-Fron" at the Fourteenth street theatre, "Wee Willie Winkie" at the Olympic, "The Ser ous Family" at Wallack's, "Faust" and two other pieces at Lina Edwin's and "Paris" at Wood's. At the Globe, the Circus and Tony Pastor's there will be also afternoon performances.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"LES BRIGANDS."—Last evening proved one of the most effective representations of the present season. The artists were not only in good voice, but in excellent trim, the Colonel, as a matter of course, occupying the stage box, and was the great attraction of the members of the company. The house was well filled by a fashionable audience, who evidently enjoyed the gay tone of the opera. Mlle. Lea Silly excelled herself and was frequently encored, and the chorus was good, the most attractive proving the laughing chorus. The drollery of the Duke's treasurer on finding his cash so very low, owing to certain frailties of his master, were comic in the extreme. The music is admirably suited to the light acting, and we may hope that the piece will last the season. Italian opera is too heavy and dull for a New York audience, and the light French productions exactly suit it. Moreover the language better suits their taste, although perhaps not generally understood.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Reunion at Cleveland—Election of Officers—General Rosecrans Chosen President—Honors to the Late Major General Thomas—A Monument to be Erected in His Memory.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1870.

The meeting was called to order by General Rosecrans.

The report of the Treasurer was referred yesterday to an auditing committee and was accepted.

The report of the commission on the nominations of officers was then read. It recommended that the office of president be left vacant one year, and that General Rosecrans be made first vice president for the ensuing year, with this alternative—that if it be considered necessary to elect a president he be the choice of the society.

A long discussion then ensued on the point that there was no authority in the constitution for the creation of a ranking vice president.

General Palmer thought that the chair should always be vacant, and that the duties of president be discharged by the first vice president.

General Rosecrans withdrew from the chair temporarily in favor of General Kimball, stating that he could not with propriety occupy it in consideration of the nature of the debate.

General Garfield was in favor of filling the vacancy.

General Ward's motion that the society proceed to the election of a president was renewed and carried.

The report of the Nominating Committee was adopted, making General Rosecrans, agreeably to the adopted alternative, president of the society. (Great applause.)

The General returned thanks for the honor. He was glad that the society had decided to respect the letter of their constitution. He could see no honor to a deceased president of this society in keeping his chair vacant if by so doing their written constitution was violated. He earnestly recommended, however, that General Thomas' chair be perpetually kept vacant and shrouded in mourning as a feature of future reunions. (Carried.)

The officers for the ensuing year are:—

President—Major General W. S. Rosecrans.

Vice Presidents—General J. D. Cox, of Ohio; General Nathan Kimball, of Indiana; General T. F. Wood, of Kentucky; Captain J. P. Brouillard, of Tennessee; General W. L. Stoughton, of Michigan; General Joseph Hooker, of New York; General W. H. Lowe, of Iowa; General G. W. Windell, of New Jersey; General John N. Martin, of Kansas; General W. D. Whipple, of the District of Columbia; General P. H. Sheridan, of Ohio; General Vancleve, of Pennsylvania; Colonel V. H. Ramsey, of Wisconsin; General J. S. Starkweather, of Missouri; Colonel Charles Van Sanborn.

Corresponding Secretary—Colonel H. M. Cist.

Recording Secretary—Colonel John W. Steel.

Treasurer—General J. S. Fullerton.

St. Louis and Detroit were named as places for holding the next meeting, and it was decided to hold it at Detroit, on the 16th and 17th of November next.

General Craft, from the committee appointed on Thursday to report a plan to pay some fitting tribute to the memory of General Thomas, reported the following:—

On the 29th of March, 1870, Major General George H. Thomas, the great soldier, who has presided over this society since its organization, left at his post with all his harness on; his spirit returned to God who gave it, and the memory of his greatness and goodness is all that is now left to us. His death was a national calamity, and an irreparable loss to his comrades, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is vain to attempt by words to express ourselves, or to describe the grief which pervades this society in view of this sad event.

Resolved, That the banners of this society be draped in mourning, and that an appropriate memorial be inscribed upon the society's records.

Resolved, That some fitting monument should be erected by his countrymen to mark the spot where the remains of our beloved Commander rest; and that this society shall take initiatory steps for its erection, and to that end a committee be now appointed to arrange some method to procure the necessary funds and to provide a design, specifications and estimates thereof, and to report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the president shall appoint some comrade to prepare a biography of General Thomas and collate and arrange the proceedings of the various States and associations in honor of his memory, with a view to future publication by this society.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was determined that the committee should consist of one from each State. The meeting then adjourned till two o'clock.

General Palmer delivered the regular annual oration at three o'clock. The audience was large and he was frequently applauded.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Central Rink.

THE WAR OF THE RAILROAD KINGS.

The Blockade of the Approaches to the Niagara Suspension Bridge Raised—Erie Victorious.

Commodore Vanderbilt's attempt to blockade the approaches to the Niagara Suspension Bridge against competing lines has completely failed. He caused additional tracks to be laid on his line, so as to block the Erie extension at the point of intersection nearest the bridge, and the projectors of the new line at once appealed to the courts. Commissioners were appointed to investigate the difficulty, and they reported in favor of the Erie managers, making an allowance to the Central of $6,000 in consideration of crossings. Vanderbilt subsequently demanded a much larger amount, but Fisk and Gould determined to make him adhere to the sum agreed upon by the commissioners. Law was again appealed to and the Supreme Court of Syracuse decided yesterday that the allowance of $6,000 was a sufficient remuneration and condemned the proceedings of the Central Railroad authorities as illegal in obstructing the approaches to the Suspension Bridge. The decision has given great satisfaction to the officers of the Great Western Railroad of Canada. The principal object of the managers of the Central road was to prevent the Michigan Central from getting any other outlet. The Erie and Suspension Bridge junction will now be completed in a very short time.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortchakoff's Note Debated in the British Cabinet.

Ministerial Alarm, an Audience with the Queen, and a Change of Ministry Imminent.

JOHN BRIGHT SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

The London 'Change Panicky and Commerce Excited.

Russia Firm and Decided in Her First Position.

Peace Sentiment in Berlin and Vienna.

RUSSIA FIRM AND DECIDED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Czar Resolved on a Steady Line of Progress—The Sultan Duly Notified.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

I have good authority for stating that Russia intends to pursue her purpose steadily, and that the Czar will serve a formal notice on the Sultan and the Turkish Cabinet, announcing this fact, simultaneously with the delivery of the Russian reply to Earl Granville's note.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article this morning, intimates that Russia will be firm, without closing the door to negotiation—an attitude England will imitate.

RUSSO-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Hint to the St. Petersburg Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25, 1870.

The press of this city has been officially warned warned against supporting France or unfavorably criticising Germany, the interest of Russia being now identified with the latter.

THE BRITISH CABINET IN COUNCIL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Ministerial Discussion of the Eastern Question Difficulty—Division of Opinion—The Czar Firm in His Position—Premier Gladstone May Reconstruct the Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Cabinet met in session in the afternoon to-day.

The Ministers remain in council as I forward my despatch to the HERALD.

It is reported that very grave dissensions exist amongst the ministers on the subject of the present crisis in European affairs. Earl Granville, supported by the majority of his colleagues, declares that England's position shall be firm and decided in resisting to extremes any arbitrary violation or attempted violation of the Treaty of Paris by Russia. At the same time the British Ministry leaves a door open for negotiations with a view to a readjustment and the preservation of peace.

Prince Gortchakoff's Note Read—Ministerial Discussion and an Adjournment.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.

The Cabinet assembled at half-past two o'clock. Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone were absent.

At three o'clock Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, arrived with the note of Prince Gortchakoff. This note was read, and then ensued a hot and even angry discussion, but no decision was arrived at.

The Cabinet at seven o'clock in the evening adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

EARL GRANVILLE IN AUDIENCE WITH THE QUEEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Crisis at the Point of Culmination—A Resignation Imminent.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Cabinet crisis culminated to-day.

This morning Earl Granville left London and went to Windsor Castle, where the Queen had arrived the previous day. The object of his visit was to inform her Majesty of the impossibility of carrying on the government with a Cabinet so irreconcilably divided as to the policy to be pursued toward Russia.

A tender of his resignation on this issue will upset the Ministry. A dissolution of the Cabinet can scarcely be prevented.

A reconstruction of the Gladstone Ministry is deemed inevitable.

JOHN BRIGHT SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

It is rumored that John Bright has resiged his position as President of the Board of Trade.

DELIBERATION AND DIVISION.

Earl Granville went to Windsor at eleven o'clock in the morning and conferred with the Queen. It was supposed that the object of his visit was to present the despatch. Such a step, taken immediately, was deemed very grave, but, in fact, the chief of the Cabinet had not, at that time, received the despatch, as Baron Brunnow did not deliver it until the afternoon, shortly before the Cabinet Council conference. Immediately a meeting was held between Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone, and the despatch was then laid before the Council. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Messrs. Bright and Fortescue.

EXECUTIVE CAUTION.

The contents of the Russian communication were not made public. Extreme caution is shown not to give any kind of information; but there is some authority for saying that the Cabinet has arrived at no decision.

ARISTOCRATIC ANXIETY.

The reception of the Russian despatch has produced much anxiety in the highest quarters.

The only thing certain to-night is that the government wishes a delay, and desires neither that the existing war feeling be increased nor the belief created that the difficulty is concluded.

The Cabinet session was very lengthy.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

The reported resignation of Bright is doubtful; but if true it is due to Russia. His health has decidedly improved lately, and he has resumed his business partially.

THE LONDON 'CHANGE AND BRITISH MARKETS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Financial "Panicky"—Consols Downward and Breadstuffs Unchanged—Mercantile Opinions of Russia's Attitude.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 P. M.

The feeling in financial circles at this hour may fairly be called panicky. Consols and other securities at the close of business were generally lower, and, while there is no corresponding advance in breadstuffs, much uneasiness pervades the entire business community.

There is no doubt that the Russian government is very firm in its demands relative to the provisions of the Paris Treaty.

A GOOD EXCUSE FOR WAR.

The *Gaulois* says it is impossible not to thank the London *News* for showing plainly what it was that displeased England in the Russian despatch, and thinks "that no European government could declare war on a question of form. It would be too childish. It would be pitiable."

PRUSSIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Peace Belief in Berlin—No Inclination for a Congress.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, 1870.

It is confidently believed here that the Eastern controversy will end without a rupture of peaceful relations. Russia and Prussia are equally averse to a congress, which no Power, however, has yet proposed.

AUSTRIA JUBILANT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cabinet Firm and Decided—Popular Approval of the Eastern Policy.

VIENNA, Nov. 25, 1870.

The journals of this city, official and otherwise, are unanimous in their expressions of joy at the peaceful tenor of the Red Book, which has just made its appearance.

They all applaud the firmness of the Austrian government on the Euxine policy.

A correspondent in St. Petersburg writes, under date of Thursday, that two sharp notes from Vienna were received and answered.

Parliamentary Inquiry—Premier Von Beust's Reply.

VIENNA, Nov. 25, 1870.

In the Hungarian Diet this afternoon Baron von Beust, in reply to an inquiry in regard to the Eastern question, said he "deemed it inexpedient to make any disclosures at present."

A correspondent at Pesth telegraphs on Thursday that the Austrian delegation opened its session at noon and the Hungarian delegation in the afternoon. The two presidents pointed out the urgent necessity for exercising an honorable and energetic influence upon the foreign policy of the country, and the advisability of making extraordinary exertions to uphold the power of the monarchy and to secure a lasting peace. The Emperor-King will receive the delegations on Saturday.

No opposition is expected to an increase of the budget made necessary by the demands of prospective war. A select commission will probably be appointed to inquire into the state of the national defences.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Czar Said to be Hesitating.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The London *Times* says the adjournment of the Cabinet was in consideration of Russia's reply to the note from the British government, and which reply is evidence that Russia is not prepared to abide unequivocally by her original circular or to take instant action.

Prince Gortschakoff does not wish war, but is adverse to the withdrawal of the circular.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

National Feeling in Support of the Government—The Note Should be Vindicated—Not Exactly Ready For War.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg writes on Friday:—An address of thanks to the Emperor has been received from the Smolensk Diet and nobility and the Bessarabian Diet and all classes of the population.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says Russia cannot withdraw her declaration nor leave it without practical consequences. Such a proposition from the English press only compels her to pursue more actively than before a realization of the problem set before her. No one in Russia wishes for war, but all classes would rather consent to war than to a humiliating retraction, in the presence of threats unsupported by anything else than references to the sanctity of a treaty directed against the country.

The same correspondent writes on the 22d inst.:—Russia is not ready for war, and cannot be before spring.

PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Germany Likely to be the Great Neutral of Europe.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 25, 1870.

The London *News* says it is confidently asserted that if Odo Russell is seeking the help of Prussia he will not succeed, though Prussia might remain neutral.

The Czar Wants Time and Money.

No step has been taken to place a fleet on the Black Sea or to fortify its coasts. It will need six months to arm completely and to raise the money needed for war, and to put the Nicolaieff iron-clad shipyards again in working order.

THE AUSTRIAN EXPOSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Premier Von Beust to the Delegations—Temporizing and Cautious.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, 1870.

Two letters from Count Von Beust to Count Chotek were laid before the Delegation yesterday. In the second Beust says:—"I have made no secret of my conviction that the late treaty placed Russia in an unworthy position, hence I was all the more pained that she should take such means to rid herself of the burden."

PESTH, Nov. 24, 1870.

In the Austrian Delegation Count von Beust asserted that nothing had been omitted required by the dignity of the monarchy in the Black Sea question. He said that no Russian reply had been received as yet, and cautioned the members against speaking too much of war or peace, as equally inopportune in the present state of affairs.

WESTON'S WALK.

Since the memorable foot race between Cushi and Ahimaaz, the son of Zadok, Weston's walk is the only feat of pedestrianism which has been subjected to thoroughly scientific observation. Although the son of Zadok came in first he brought no tidings that were not as worthless as an illegible telegram, and King David had to wait for the sad news of Absalom's death until the arrival of Cushi. Ahimaaz ran on a fool's errand. But Weston has walked to some purpose. Science and suffering humanity will have been benefited by him as much as if he had actually succeeded in walking 400 miles in five days. As it is he has done wonders, and his walk has proved to be one of the most interesting chemico-physiological experiments ever made.

It is from this point of view that the unwonted presence of such savants as Professors Flint, Sr., Flint, Jr., Doremus, Mott, Dalton, Hammond and Van Buren, together with more than fifty medical students, several clergymen and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, representing the most highly cultivated classes of our metropolitan society, can be understood and applauded.

Weston's powers of endurance are marvellous; and it would, therefore, be difficult to find a subject more admirably suited for scientific examination. The medical gentlemen who have taken so deep an interest in his case are, it should be remembered, merely observers. They have not interfered in any way with his diet, his hours of walking or repose. They are not responsible for his *régime*, which is just what he has found by his own experience to be best adapted to his "mechanism" while putting forth such extraordinary exertions. All that has been asked has been to permit exact weights and measurements of his food and drink and *excreta*. This examination began five days previous to the great walk, so as to obtain a full, minute and particular record of the fuel consumed and the ashes produced by this human engine during his normal state. The same was continued throughout his performance of perhaps the most remarkable exploit of the kind ever undertaken. The investigation will also be continued during five days afterwards.

The weight of Weston, his pulse, the number of his respirations, and the temperature under his tongue were taken at the commencement of his periods of rest, so as not to interfere in the slightest degree with his walking. In other words—borrowing a favorite expression of the late Dr. Rush—"the energized his functions" just as if no observation were being made.

One exceedingly interesting fact is that Mr. Weston's system will not admit the use of any alcoholic stimuli whatever. He has discovered by his personal experience that to abstain from ale, wine, brandy and whiskey is absolutely essential for prolonged exertion. His walk has thus been the grandest temperance sermon ever preached in New York. He "is a walking epistle" of the superlative advantages of sobriety, exercise and proper diet.

Numerous facts of scientific interest and importance have been revealed by the investigation of this noteworthy case. It will be requisite to make searching analyses and comparisons before all these results can be tabulated and officially published. They will command the attention of all chemists and physiologists. The urea since the first day has increased 127 grains, while the uric acid has diminished to a mere trace. This fact alone is of vast interest to all the gouty and rheumatic among our good readers. They can make wholesome deductions from it, for they are but too well aware what excruciating pains are sometimes occasioned by the deposits in the joints. The phosphoric acid has about doubled that eliminated before the trial. A very singular phenomenon is that the chloride of sodium has steadily diminished.

The dizziness by which Weston was attacked on Thursday evening was caused by his going round the same locality so many times in swift succession. But it was only temporary, and it entirely passed away after a night's sleep. In the open air he would probably not have been dizzy. As proof of his wonderful recuperative powers, it was enough to witness yesterday his intelligent face and bright eye, beaming with pluck and forceful will, his easy manners and lively humor, the perfect condition of his feet and ankles, and, above all, the extraordinarily good time which he made. During his 105th mile he made one circuit—the 2,125th—a distance of a few feet less than one seventh of a mile, in fifty-eight seconds. Another circuit—the 2,145th—he made in fifty-seven seconds. Man early he was in full vigor of both body and mind. Thus he made not mere mus ular exertion but strong exertion of the brain was evinced by his own accurate mental calculations of the distance compared with the record kept by the judges. From half-past twelve o'clock on Monday morning until quarter past five on Friday evening, he had but forty hours off the track out of 115 hours. At beginning he weighed 113 pounds, and on Thursday night he weighed 114. When he stopped to rest awhile, a few minutes after five o'clock yesterday afternoon, it looked quite safe to bet that his cheerful prediction, "I'll walk my quickest mile to-night," would be verified. It was felt by all the spectators that notwithstanding his failure to walk 500 miles in five days, he might well boast of having made during the five days the fastest time on record.

While a bloody war affords European doctors exceptional opportunities of study and research, our American doctors may profit, as in the case of Weston, by more peaceful opportunities. In this case they have carefully guarded against overtasking the man, while they have been mainly intent on satisfactorily completing a most interesting and important experiment in animal chemistry.

PROBABLE MURDER IN NEW JERSEY.

On Thanksgiving afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a quarrel took place near Jamesburg, N. J., between two Germans, named Jacob Frazer and John Stahl, which resulted in the latter receiving a murderous wound. It appears Frazer, who is employed on the estate of Colonel James Buckalew, had hired Stahl to assist him in killing hogs. A disagreement arose as to the compensation to be paid him. Both had been drinking, and in his fury Frazer as alleged, seized a loaded gun and discharged it at Stahl, inflicting a terrible wound in the neck, nearly severing the jugular vein. At last accounts Stahl was still alive, but momentarily expected to expire. Frazer has been arrested, and is now confined in the Middlesex County Jail at New Brunswick. Yesterday forenoon Dr. Charles Voorhees proceeded to Jamesburg, with a view to obtaining Stahl's deposition if he was still alive. The result has not yet been ascertained.

THE REPORTED SALE OF THE ASTOR HOUSE.

An oft-repeated rumor being again in circulation, to the effect that the Astor House had been sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company, a HERALD reporter called last evening at the principal offices of the reputed purchasers, 145 Broadway, and ascertained that the story is unfounded. Mr. Orton, president of the company, stated, however, that they had been negotiating for several weeks past with a view to securing a lease of the hotel from William B. Astor, the proprietor, but that as yet these negotiations had not resulted in anything. Their present premises being entirely inadequate for their large and increasing business they had resolved to either buy, lease or erect a suitable and commodious building. So far as buying the Astor House is concerned, no such proposals had ever been mooted.

The Messrs. Stetson of the Astor House assured the reporter that they had heard nothing of the matter in any shape or form.

INCENDIARISM IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A fire broke out yesterday in the unoccupied basement of the three story frame building northwest corner of Grand and Ninth streets, Williamsburg, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage resulted. The first floor of the building was occupied by E. Hamburger as a grocery store, and the second and third floors contained four families, consisting of fifteen persons. If the fire, which appeared to have been kindled under the basement stairs, had not been so promptly extinguished the poor families occupying the upper stories would undoubtedly have lost their furniture and effects, and may be their lives, as the building is in a condition to burn without much fanning. Mr. Hamburger was insured for $1,300 in the Amsterdam Insurance Company, on a stock estimated to be worth double that amount. He was somewhat singed in extinguishing the flames. The building is owned by E. A. Schoophuben, of New York. It is said to be fully insured. Access to the basement, where the fire originated, is easy, and it is believed that the fire was kindled by malicious boys. The Fire Marshal will investigate the case.

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INDO-EUROPEAN RAILWAY.

Rapid Revolution of the World---The Impulse from Asia to the Antipodes.

Great Britain Dozy Over the Great Enterprises—The Pacific Railroad and Suez Canal.

The Euphrates Valley Railroad Survey in the Time of William the Fourth.

Vast Projects—Across Europe to Constantinople and Thence to India.

Routes, Difficulties of Nature, Means of Work and Calculation of Profits.

Stephenson's Plan—From London to the Bosphorus, Asia Minor, the Persian Gulf and India.

TO INDIA IN NINE DAYS.

How You Travel and What May be Seen by the Way.

By the European mail at this port we have the following special communication from the far East on the subject of railroad progress, in the present and for the future, in that quarter of the world. It is one of the most animated, accurate and inspiriting contributions which has been made to the "go-ahead" and material progress of newspaper literature of the day. The writer points out how the intercommunion of the peoples of the world may be completed and the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa and the antipodes be made not only to speak to each other by electricity, but to join hands personally, almost daily, by steam travel on the ocean and the iron rail.

To India in Nine Days—How You May Travel and What Can be Seen.

BAGHDAD, Sept. 14, 1870.

"The world rolls round !" said Galileo; "The world rolls round, circumstances vary every hour," repeats the philosopher, as he sits thoughtfully in his comfortable armchair in his study; "The world rolls round !" shouts the smaller fry of people. That tiny spheroid in space called earth certainly revolves. I would fain believe that the "world" rolled round—that is, the world of ideas and enterprises, of quickening energies and industrial projects. The central continent, as an indubitable fact, is morally revolving "every hour," every minute. Indeed, it revolves so rapidly, and changes its means and methods so fast that there are many nations extant who have not learned as yet how to calculate and take note of these r volutions. But the antipodes are at a stand still, though some writers say that they do move. Burlingame not long ago told us that China had shaken off her lethargy and was revolving forward so fast—well, faster than we *ignoramii* had any idea of. I would advise people to think seriously before they utter such startling things, however. As for the other antipodes, England, did not a Boston philosopher say of the English, "They have a wonderful heat in the pursuit of a public aim?" and "in every path of practical activity they have gone even with the best." I would respectfully suggest that the above quoted sentences be revised.

What influence laps Britannia into this fatal drowsiness which betokens the death inevitable? How is it that John Bull is drifting towards the *terra incognita* of seediness and forgetfulness? "Practical activity ! Splendor of God," as the Conqueror William would cry out, did not America teach England that the Pacific Railway could "be done," and was it not "done" despite the "impossibles" of English journalists? Did not the French prove to them, contrary to all their predictions, that the Suez Canal was a possibility, and did it not become an actual fact, of which the English are not slow to avail themselves? Did not America teach England what monitors and rams and torpedoes were? Does not Russia teach her how to conquer and turn a grievous calamity into a lasting blessing? Does not Prussia teach her the arts of war, of conciliation and government, economy and polity?

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROAD PLAN.

Years before the project of the American Continental Railway had been conceived a "Euphrates Valley Railway" scheme was discussed in the money marts of London. Then, in 1855, the "Union Pacific" was a myth, as yet untalked of. Fifteen years have rolled by, and lo! without the aid of Aladdin's lamp, magic or Fortunatus properties, passengers leaving New York arrive at San Francisco within five days, as per railway bill. What has become of the Euphrates line? They are still talking of it in London and Calcutta, but they say that there is now a better chance of it being constructed than ever; that there is some great person prepared to launch the prospectus; that the Indian government is prepared to do a very handsome thing in the way of subsidy; that the English government will also present the company with money, credit and unlimited patronage; finally that the Sultan has offered of his own free will to construct the whole line from Constantinople to —, it is not yet decided where. But the above long paraphrase has prepared your readers for what is to follow.

FIRST SURVEYS—COLONEL CHESNEY'S COMMISSION.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Rawdon Chesney was despatched by King William Fourth to explore the valley of the Euphrates, and to "determine the depth, current and state of it generally," also to put this route practically to the test; more particularly, as his Majesty observed, "on account of the manifest advantage which it presented of involving little more than one half of the length of sea voyage compared with that of the route by the Red Sea." Colonel Chesney succeeded very well in his task, but the five bulky volumes which have been his products prove that not much can be accomplished by transit across the mountains from Alexandretta to Biredjik, thence down the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf and India. In this era of swift locomotion, steamboating up and down the Euphrates will not do at all. The Suez Canal route is a far better one and safer.

A few years later, or about sixteen years ago, General Chesney proposed to connect the Mediterranean seaboard with the Persian Gulf by means of an iron railway. Sir John MacNeill and Mr. W. P. Andrew were also of the opinion of General Chesney. This scheme, backed by such influential men, was agitated a long time; but capitalists, though Mr. Andrew was an able man, and could speak and write eloquently, failed to be persuaded that it would be very remunerative.

There was a second scheme broached by a Mr. Latham, but this was only an attempt to modify that of Chesney. The latter proposed to start a line from Suedia (ancient Seleucia) at the mouth of the Orontes to Aleppo, thence to the Euphrates, and following the course of that river via Bagdhad to Bussorah or some point near it hereafter to be decided. The former proposed to start from Alexandretta, through the Beilan Pass to Aleppo and Biredjik and along the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf.

ACROSS EUROPE TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND THEN TO INDIA.

The third, and most gigantic and best in the end, was that proposed by Sir Macdonald Stevenson in 1855, viz.: from Calais, on the northwest coast of France, by a line of continuous railways diagonally across Europe to Constantinople, thence in a lengthy diagonal line via Afium, Karan, Hissar, Diarbekir, Baghdad, Bussora, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, to Kurrachee in India. Your correspondent, having travelled much of this latter route, feels confident in his ability to discuss the advantages of each of the three routes, and will now set about presenting your readers with a complete knowledge of those advantages, separately and in order.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES—CHESNEY'S SCHEME OF A RAILWAY.

Stations.	Distances. Miles.		Time. Hours.
London—			
Paris	319		10
Marseilles	635		19
Suedia	1,170		117
Biredjik	50		2
Bagdhad	475		15
Bussorah	200		9½
Bushire	250		8
Bunder Abbas	850		15½
Kurrachee	750	(via Hydrabad)	25
Bombay	803		26½
Totals	5,022		244½

Thus you have 5,022 miles to be traversed in eleven days. But of that distance there is 1,170 miles to be run by steamer, in 117 hours, or five days; the remainder of the distance, except the twenty-five miles across the British Channel, will be by rail, occupying six days. Five thousand and twenty-two miles seems an immense distance; but we must not forget that 1,195 miles are by sea, that 1,350 miles (thus:—From London to Paris, 324; thence to Marseilles, 535; Kurrachee to Hydrabad, 103 miles; Ahmedabad to Bombay, 382 miles) are already completed and running, so that there are but 3,477 miles of railway to be constructed.

AMERICAN INTELLECT AND ENTERPRISE.

The English accuse Americans of loving "immensity." That love of immensity is the secret of our success. We accustom ourselves to look with unflinching eyes at any and every project, however vast, so that when we are called to perform it we begin to reckon up, mathematically, the distance and cost, and then set to work. Instances—the crushing of the rebellion with 1,500,000 soldiers; the construction of the Union Pacific, 3,500 miles in length; the Chicago tunnel under the lake; the Hoosac Tunnel, the removal of the great hotels from their foundations, &c. Now, if we had to construct these remaining 3,477 miles of the Indo-European Railway, we would naturally inquire first, what is the physical nature of the countries through which they will have to run? Secondly, the cost. We would then find that between Suedia and Biredjik there are two ranges of mountains, one of which is the Kurdish range—but then the distance in an air line, according to Chesney, is only fifty miles—that the country between Biredjik and Bussorah is an undulating expanse of sand-clay, similar in contour to our plains between Omaha and Laramie, and this in length is 760 miles; that between Bussorah and Bushire, across the Kerun river, through the Dorghestan district, running south of Hulidan and the chalky cliffs of Djebel Kalaat, is also very level, and this for a distance of 250 miles; that between Bushire and Kurrachee, which crosses Southeastern Persia and the southern coast of Beloochistan, is one immense stretch of sand, crossed by about a dozen narrow ranges of soft rocks, which might easily be pierced by tunnels of no great length, and some of them, as at Guadour and Lingah, and Bunder Abbas, might easily be circumvented by short detours (this distance is 1,190 miles); that between Hydrabad and Ahmedabad the distance is almost evenly divided among hills and Scinde flats for a length of 312 miles.

NATURAL DIFFICULTIES.

However, to be literally accurate, we will say that out of the 3,477 miles, 477 miles will consist of a mountainous country, the remaining 3,000 over low and gently undulating expanses of sand and comminuted rock.

COST OF THE WORK.

Now let us glance at the cost of such a railway. On the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, there is a portion of it called the "Ghul Ghat Incline" (which is ten miles long, the railway climbs upwards of 2,000 feet in that short distance, passes through thirteen tunnels, 2,562 yards long, and over 741 yards of viaducts, one of which is 200 feet high), which cost £60,000 or $250,000 per mile. It is almost needless for me to state that there need be no such expenditure as this on any part of the Indo-European line via the Euphrates. The average cost of railway lines through India may be said to be £12,000 per mile, equal to $60,000 of our money. But those who have been in India are well aware how the Indian officials squander the revenues, and how high priced everything has become in consequence of this example of the government. Except the government of the Abbaside Khaliphate at Bagdad, none was ever so guilty of such riotous waste of public moneys as the military government of India. Therefore, the cost per mile must not be reckoned from an Indian view. We shall be within reasonable limits if we calculate the construction of 3,000 miles of the Indo-European single line at £5,500 per mile, and 477 miles at £10,000, and the aggregate cost of the line at £21,277,000, or $106,385,000, equal to the cost of the Suez Canal.

WOULD IT PAY?

This is the next question. Would the earnings of the passenger and freight traffic on this line be equal to the interest that could be derived from such capital? Investments in British consols return three per cent interest per annum. If this sum of £21,300,000 was funded government security the annual interest on it at three per cent would be £639,000. Money is easy in London at five, five and a half and six per cent interest. At the latter rate the aggregate interest would be £1,278,000. It is an immense sum, is it not? But do you think it cannot be covered? Let us make comparisons with some English lines already constructed:—

THE PENINSULAR RAILWAY IN INDIA.

In 1867 the Great Peninsular Railway of India, on a length of 1,231 miles, reported gross receipts for one year of £2,012,680, which is equivalent to £1,635 per mile. On the Indo-European, 3,477 miles in length—that is, from London to Bombay—were the receipts per mile £1,635, the total or gross sum would amount to £5,684,895 in one year. In the same year on the Madras Railway, a length of 645 miles, the receipts were £678 per mile, or £2,357,406. This latter sum would not pay at all for the Indo-European Railway. The British government subsidizes the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the extent of £450,000 per annum. Over 15,000 passengers, outward and homeward bound, travel every year between England and India, who pay £50 each or altogether £1,250,000; also 50,000 passengers, who average £40 each, or altogether £2,000,000. Then from Alexandretta to Bombay, after deducting the fares between England and Alexandretta, so much business at the same ratio as obtains on the steamer service would stand thus:—

British government, carriage of mails	£500,000
Fifteen thousand first class passengers (through) at £50	750,000
Fifty thousand second, third and fourth class passengers (through) at £30	1,500,000
British troops, 15,000, at £10	150,000
Total	£2,700,000

These figures only include, for through passengers and government subsidy, taking for our criterion the number of passengers who travel between England and India per Peninsular and Oriental line. At what sum shall we state the proceeds derived from through passengers by the cheap lines of steamers, the Bombay and Bengal line, the Messageries Imperiales, Marc Fraisenet, père et fils, and the Rubbatino line? Suppose we say—for all passengers bound to Australia, China, Ceylon, Point de Galle, Rangoon, Akyab and Singapore, who would take tickets to Bombay per Indo-European Railway, £2,000,000 more, which will give us £4,700,000.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

What shall we rate the by-traffic to be from the great cities and towns through which the Indo-European must run, from Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Muscat, Lingah, Bushire, Shiraz, Ispahan, Bender Dileur, Hindian, Fas, Mohammerah, Bussorah, Baghdad, Anah, Deir, Rakka, Orfa, Biredjik, Aleppo and Alexandretta? What shall we value the proceeds from the cotton, the opium, the silk, the spices, the tobacco, the wool, mohair, tallow, fruits, honey, galls orpiment, wax, gums, maize, wheat and barley, the products of Mesopotamia, Southern Persia and Northern Syria? What shall say, of all the imports and exports to and from England and India, which would be sent by rail? But I desist just here to describe in brief Mr. Latham's scheme.

THE SECOND SCHEME.

This differs but little from that of General Chesney. Mr. Latham proposes to run the line from Alexandretta instead of Suedia, to Antioch, Aleppo, Biredjik, across the Euphrates to Orfa, Mardin, Jezireh, Mosul; thence down south along the Tigris (instead of the Euphrates) to Bagdad, and so on to the Persian Gulf or Kurrachee, as the company would decide. His project involves an extension of 325 miles more than Chesney's, and instead of going direct from the Mediterranean seaboard to India by the shortest and most feasible route, takes a detour eastward in order to draw the trade from the great centres of Asia Minor. As a commercial undertaking Mr. Latham's scheme is much to be commended over General Chesney's, while the delay in the direct transit would be but half a day.

THE THIRD SCHEME,

that of Sir Macdonald Stephenson, is by far the best plan for all countries concerned in it—for England, France, Prussia, Austria, Turkey and India—commercially and politically. All nations regarding the diffusion of civilization and the growth of commerce with favorable eyes must feel convinced that this scheme offers double advantages over any other. As I have travelled over the major part of this route I shall be able to describe it more intelligently. Stephenson proposes to run a line from London to the Bosphorus, thence across Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, and India if necessary:—

Stations.	Distances. Miles.	Time. Hours.
London—		
Via Strasbourg to Basle	701	21
Zurich	53	1½
Munich	180	5¼
Salsbourg	88	2½
Vienna	160	4½
Pesth	230	6¾
Temesvar	175	5
Vidin	175	5
Eilibe	175	6
Adrianople	100	3
Constantinople	150	4½
Ismidt	60	1½
Broussa	60	2
Kutahia	90	3
Afiam Kara-Hissar	60	2
Konia	150	5
Akserat	85	2¾
Kaisaria	90	3
Kermes	70	2½
Marache	60	2
Aintab	40	1
Aleppo	70	2½
Balis	55	2
Rakka	55	2
Deir	70	2½
Anah	135	4½
Bagdad	160	5½
Bussorah	290	9¾
Bushire	350	11½
Bunder Abbas	850	11½
Kurrachee	750	25
Bombay	803	26½
Total	5,995	189¾

Thus 6,000 miles, say, will be run in 190 hours (the European portion, or 2,157 miles, at thirty-five miles an hour, in sixty-one hours and twenty minutes; the Asiatic portion, or 3,835 miles, at thirty miles an hour, in 128 hours), or, in round days, eight; add twenty-four hours stoppages, and you have nine days for the total distance from London to Bombay. Out of the European portion, 1,652 miles, or from London to Vidin, in Roumelia, may be said to be completed; nay, since they are actually at work between Temesvar, Adrianople and Constantinople, why may we not say that the entire European line is ready? Then we have 2,157 miles of the line accounted for. Out of the Asiatic portion there are 803 miles completed and contracted for, 491 miles being in running order, 312 miles contracted. There thus remains 3,035 miles—that is, the distance between the Bosphorus and Kurrachee—to be constructed.

CASH ESTIMATES.

The cost of the line fairly calculated would amount thus:—

	Miles.	Cost per Mile.	Cost.
Constantinople to			
Broussa	110	£20,000	£2,200,000
Kutahia	90	30,000	2,700,000
Aleppo	625	12,000	7,500,000
Kurrachee	2,210	5,500	12,155,000
Totals	3,035		£24,555,000

TO INDIA IN NINE DAYS.

If ever the English desire to be able to run to India within nine days they must acquaint their minds with the fact that the Indo-European will be a costly affair. They must not regard the distance to be traversed by the line but the outlay, and the remunerative dividends to be derived from the capital expended. They must also become familiar with "immensity," and shirk nothing if they wish to be regarded as a progressive nation. They have a vast empire in the East, which they have conquered and rule, which may be in great danger some day, but which at present pays them £60,000,000 revenue per annum, and to which they export something like £70,000,000 of manufactured goods every year.

But what is the sum of £25,000,000 for 3,035 miles of railway, compared to the gigantic outlays made on British lines, such as the short Metropolitan line under London, or the Great Western Railway, or the London and Northwestern? What is such a sum to the British government and British capitalists? England spent £[illegible],000,000 in the Crimean war to prevent Russia from absorbing European Turkey. Can she not expend £25,000,000 to insure the safety of her Indian empire, to prevent another recurrence of Russian invasion of Turkey, to bring the invaluable products of India within nine days' of her shores? Is not the British government and every Englishman interested in the consummation of this railway project?

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE.

I have followed Sir Macdonald Stephenson in his outline of the route to India. Perhaps a few more details concerning it will not be amiss here. When this eminent man first projected the scheme the first section of this line had not been broached, but his large mind had conceived it as not only possible but necessary, and as a thing inevitable. That he was right we perceive by the fact that an Austrian baron has obtained the concession, and is busily at work to connect Vienna with Constantinople via Temesvar and Adrianople. In this issue we have nothing further to do with that part of the line, except to hope that its construction will be speedy. Let us devote a little space towards a description of the route to India.

From Constantinople we cross the Bosphorus—a narrow neck of sea water which connects the Mediterranean with the Euxine—to Guebaze, a town on the shore of the Marmora, thence over a bare country studded with no very high hills, to Ismidt, a twelve hours' journey by horse, or fifty miles from Constantinople. From Ismidt we travel over a fine plain, close to Lake Sabandja and skirting the Gueik group of mountains, arrive at Isnik, the ancient Nicea (of Nicean creed celebrity), and rounding the southeastern extremity, travel over an undulating country and then a level plain to Broussa, capital of ancient Bithynia, and now chief town of a pachalic.

Broussa boasts, and with reason, of possessing the most beautiful plain in the world. In all my travels I never saw prettier scenery, richer soil and such a wealth of rural charms as in the vicinity of Broussa. From this city—I now refer to my notes made of a journey I undertook in this country four years ago—the railroad must start east, crossing the northeastern prolongation of Mount Olympus, which rises to a height of 400 feet above Broussa plain; it then skirts the northern face of Mount Olympus or Kechiech Dagh. It passes the sweet dell of Aksu, and through a defile in the mountains caused by the Gook river. Passing Akson we come to Diuegol and surmount a plateau-like country, which is very bare and rugged, and has an altitude of 3,500 feet above the sea. Excepting a few valleys of no great depth the country is generally level until we reach Kutahia—ancient Cotyceum—a large town commanding a very large trade, situated on the slope of a hill surmounted by a strong old Turkish castle, with a magnificent plain stretching in front of it.

From Kutahia to Afium-Kara-Hissar the road in some places is very bad, but, happily, short, and this is only when crossing the forest-clad heights of the Mourad mountains. There is very strange and wild scenery about here. Then we ascend to a waving plateau, in which there are plenty of opportunities to make railway work easy. The forests of Mourad mountains will supply ties enough of pine, ash and oak for the whole length of the line from Broussa to the Persian Gulf, while the woody slopes of the Olympian heights are a consideration. Afium-Kara-Hissar, or the "Black Castle of Opium" will be a first class junction, for the railway from Smyrna to Cassaba, Koula and Auschak will meet here with the Indo-European.

The railway already runs to Kassaba, having cost upwards of £15,000 per mile, the country being very hilly. From Afium-Kara-Hissar, along a lengthy plain, we come to Bolawadun or Bulavadeen, then leaving Emir Dagh to our left we cross the marsh lands of Lake Ebergeul to Ak-chehr, a very large town of commercial importance, situated at the foot of the northern face of the Sultan Dagh. There are several ruins of antiquity in and about the town, but the Turks are sad despoilers of architectural relics of the classical age.

Leaving Akchehr we have a stiff bit of ground if we follow the highway; but by skirting Sultan Dagh northerly a little, we have smooth ground until we come to Ilghun, a town situated at the southern extremity of the Lake Ilghun. Thence it proceeds to Khatgun Khan and Yorgan Ladick, and ancient Laodicea; thence over a ridge or two of hills past Sizmeh to Konia, ancient Iconium—having a population of 40,000—mostly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and leather, and the cultivation of opium, fruit trees and corn.

From Amegol we have followed a southeast course as far as Konia, in order to draw the valuable trade of the large towns on that route. From Konia we strike a northeast course to Kaiserie over a great plain to Ak-serdi—"white castle or palace"—situated in a rich valley; thence over a rather rugged country to Nev-chehr; then following the windings of a currant and picturesque ravine past Urgont, and over an intervening hilly spine of basalt to Kaisaria—ancient Caesarea. This town, peopled by 30,000 Turks, 3,000 Greeks and 10,000 Armenians, is situate at the base of Erdijas Dagh, formerly known as Mount Argeus, which has an altitude of 13,500 feet above the sea level. It is one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, and is the capital of a pachalic.

From Kaisaria to Marach the road will take a southeasterly course, and to a little distance beyond Tomardzi there are no great obstructions for the navies; then we come to the River Zumantia, along whose course the work will be easy enough until we strike the road which leads over the Kozan mountains into Hadjeen and Kermes, both very opulent and populous villages. From Hadjeen to Kermes, Zeitoun and Marach, lies an extremely wild, picturesque and mountainous country. On this portion of the line we cross three ranges of mountains—the Kozan, Baradeen and Akhur, but on an air line fortunately this section is not over eighty miles in length. Though the engineers would be much assisted by the numerous ravines and gorges, especially by the lengthy gap made in the mountains by the river Djikan, or Jaikan (anciently Pyramus), to within a few miles of Marach, the construction of this part of the railway must necessarily be very expensive, say £25,000 per mile. The country is a succession of wonderfully formed mountains, deep gorges, pleasant dells, water courses which have cleft their way through mountain barriers of limestone, basalt, trap and shale. There is an abundance of wood, ash, juniper, fir, pine, oak, elm myrtle, chestnut, arbutus and wild fruit trees, and the whole face of this wild natural scenery seems forever clad in verdure. These mountains are but ramifications and divergent groups from the great Taurus range, which stretches diagonally across Asia Minor towards Erzeroum from Karamania. The inhabitants are Kurd mountaineers, ferocious and bigoted.

ANCIENT GERMANICA.

From Marach, which has a population of 40,000 souls—formerly known as Germanica—we strike along a rich plain thirty miles long, across a comparatively level country to Aintab, a town of some 40,000 people. This latter town is situated in a very lovely plain, woody and teeming with vegetation. It has a very fine castle, and the hills which enclose the plain are very picturesque. Aintab is one of the great centres of the American missionary enterprise. Thence to Aleppo, over a country very like a plateau intersected by some ambitious and desolate ridges and studded with isolated hills, presenting no great obstacles to rapid railway construction. Aleppo, though situated in an ungrateful spot, is yet a large city, with a population numbering between 70,000 and 100,000, 15,000 of whom are Christians. The country around Aleppo is similar to that around Jerusalem in aspect, the former possessing some few advantages over the latter.

THE COUNTRY ROUND ALEPPO.

From Aleppo commences a country which, though offering nothing to the agriculturist, yet invites a railway over it by its extreme superficial level. You emerge from the desolate and stony country that lies between Aintab and Aleppo into the desert where roams the Bedouin undisturbed by civilization or laws. Arriving at Balis you stand on the banks of the Euphrates—the great river. Hence, southward, cutting off some of the bends of the river, as far as Baghdad, one can choose a perfectly level country, meeting with nothing more formidable than sand, clay dunes, comminuted rock mounds, and here and there a low ridge of soft rock. By following the Euphrates, you pass in review a continuous succession of mud villages, sometimes dignified with the pretentious seral of a Turkish *caimacaum*, and that noblest specimen of Saracenic architecture—the mosque, with its elegant and slender minarets.

THE EUPHRATES.

At Hit the railway would cross the Euphrates, and after following its left bank as far as Kaha'at Felendja would shoot off obliquely across the narrow desert and marshy stretch to the city of Baghdad, on the Tigris.

BAGHDAD.

This is the capital of a pashalic, and boasts a population of between 60,000 and 80,000. It is also the capital of the country known to Scripture readers as Mesopotamia. It is the great emporium of the Orient, draining an area of 200,000 square miles of trade and commerce without a competitive rival. It receives the commerce of the Tigris from the sub-entrepots of Diarbekir, in Kurdistan, and Mosul (Nineveh), in Assyria, and of the Euphrates, which runs through Mesopotamia and Eastern Syria. It extends its commercial influences as far east as Hamadan, Ispahan and Shiraz and west and south to Damascus and Central Arabia.

TO THE TIGRIS.

From Baghdad southward the railway must run through a very productive country along the banks of the Tigris to Bussora, a large and important town situate on the banks of the Shat-el-Arab, midway between the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, founded by the Caliph Omar, the population of which is between 30,000 and 40,000, consisting of Arabs, Turks, Persians and Armenians, besides several merchants from India. Following the course of the Shat-el-Arab as low down as Mohammerah, it would then turn east through the Dorghestan (an inundated district often) for Dorak, the chief town of the Chaab Arabs; then continuing its route over the same swampy district southeast would reach Hindean; thence skirting the chalky bluffs of Northern Lehroni would run over perfectly level land, teeming with grass and vegetation and studded with the ruins of former cities, passing Bender Deelem, Bohat, Hoosar Gunaweh, Bender Reeg, Shah-gaduck to Bushire. The railway the whole way from Mohammerah to Bushire need not cost more than £4,000 per mile; for labor is cheap, the region is close to the sea shore, and is mostly flat and under cultivation.

BUNDER ABBAS AND KURRACHEE.

From Bushir to Bunder Abbas and Kurrachee the railway would skirt the eastern coast of the Persian Gulf, which is mainly a series of sandy waves, intersected by jutting bluffs of gypsum and limestone, mixed with basalt. Thus we have travelled over 3,035 miles—that is, from Constantinople to Kurrachee, and are well acquainted now with the nature of the countries which must be traversed by the Great Indo-European Railway. That the work is feasible we may accept as proved; the next question is,

WILL IT PAY?—THE ECONOMIES OF THE PROJECT.

To answer which I must refer you to the following brief statistics, which I have taken pains to ascertain:—

Constantinople has a population of 1,200,000, and imports British merchandise to the value of £3,270,000 per annum.

Broussa has a population of 100,000. It is the centre of a district yielding on an average 900,000 pounds of silk, of the value of £922,500; but in some years the yield is valued at £1,200,000. It also exports wool, £7,000; cotton, £1,500; opium, £12,000; chlorinate of iron, £50,000; wine, £20,000; hides, £20,000; salted olives, £120,000; sundries, £45,000. Total, £1,195,000.

Kutahia possesses a population of 35,000; it is the centre of a rich agricultural district, which is also most populous.

Afium-kara-hissar, population 30,000, in a very wealthy district, exports considerable opium, corn, hides, horsehair, cotton, madder, bones and wool. Good roads converge here, leading from the populous northeastern section of Anatolia, from Angora, Sivri-hissar, Eski-cheur, Isbarta, Bourdour, Kassaba, Sandukin, all great towns, averaging a population of 25,000 each. Then it is to be, in a couple of years or so, the terminus—of which it ought to have been some time ago—of the Smyrna, Cassaba, Koulah, Ouchak and Bunnz Railway. These cities and towns have an aggregate population of 300,000.

Konia, population 40,000, chief town of the Eyalet of Karaman. Its plain produces fruits, grain and flax. The town manufactures carpets, and prepares cotton, leather, wool and hides. Communications are facilitated by pretty good roads with the populous towns of Bei-cheir and Karaman.

Kaisaria, chief town of the Kaisar district, population 45,000. Caravans bring the produce here from the richest portion of Asia Minor—viz., the region around Sivas, which town is but 100 miles off; also from Tokat, one of the most important places; also from Yozgad and Khanzir.

Marach, population 40,000, has roads leading to the neighboring great towns of El-Bistan, Behesni, Malatie, Kharpout, Diarbekir, Adana and Tarsus. This town itself imports British goods, to the value of £22,000 per annum, even with the very bad road which leads to it from Iskanderoon (Alexandretta). The towns which I have named possess in the aggregate a population of 250,000, and import foreign goods such as cotton twist, calico, prints, muslins, linen, woollen and cotton goods, and copper to the value of £250,000 every year.

Aintab, surrounded by 320 villages, which, with its own, possesses a population of 114,000. The country produces corn, millet, rice, lentils, sesame, olives, gall nuts, scammony, tobacco and wax. It imports 2,500 bales of English goods, valued at £51,000, every year. Seventy miles east of Aintab is Orfa (ancient Edessa), a town of 50,000 inhabitants, which imports £200,000 value of foreign goods. One hundred miles east of Orfa, and thirty miles southeast of Diarbekir, is Mardin, having a population of 15,000. One hundred and fifty miles southeast of Mardin is ancient Nineveh, called Mosul at present, a large city, whose population is variously estimated at between 70,000 and 100,000. But all the great cities of this part of Kurdistan, Armenia and Azerbijan, in Western Persia, such as Bitlis, Van Urumiah, Tabreez, Moneh, Nisibin and Jezireh, must be fed by this line with British goods.

Aleppo, the chief town of a pachalic and the metropolis of Northern Syria, has a population of 100,000, having nearly 6,000 shops. It manufactures goods to the extent of £692,000 annually. Bussorah, Baghdad, Mosul, Mardin, Diarbekir, Marash, Orfa, Aintab, Killis, Idlib, Kiha, Van, Tiflis, Kars, Erzgroom, Sivas, Gazun, Tokat, Trebizond, Malatie, Latakia, Constantinople, Broussa, Smyrna, Tarabolus, Damascus, Mecca, India, England, France and Austria supply its capacious marts. Aleppo imports from England £500,000 in manufactured goods, and exports abroad £200,000 in wheat, barley, millet, sesame, galls, cotton, wool, flour, madder, scammony and gums. When the line is completed it must be the entrepôt of the whole of Syria, of the populous cities of Haman, Homs, Damascus, Beyrout and Jerusalem, and the cities of the seacoast via Iskanderoon, a business which must involve the transportation of £4,000,000 worth of goods, besides numerous pilgrims from the heart of Asia Minor.

Baghdad, chief city of a pachalic, and metropolis of Mesopotamia, or El Jezireh, has a population of 70,000. This city imports goods to the value of £3,000,000 for itself and the up-river places, together with Bussorah, the latter place taking as much as £325,000 from India. Notwithstanding it has a smaller population than several cities in Asia Minor, such as Smyrna, Damascus and Aleppo, as a centre of trade it is second only to Smyrna, which has a population of 200,000. The whole of Persia and Kurdistan, Turkey, Arabia, Europe, Egypt and India supply its bazaars. Another great source of revenue besides the transportation of the most valuable goods will be from the thousands of Hadjees flocking towards Mecca by way of Bagdad, which is only a distance of 700 miles, "measured," as Gibbon says, from the interior of Asia Minor and Kurdistan. We shall then see Bagdad resume its ancient opulence and grandeur, like a regenerated phoenix. The days of Mahadi and Haroun al Raschid will be repeated. Gorgeous barges and boats will float again on the bosom of the golden Tigris, kiosks and palatial serais will gleam as in the days of old on its banks clad with verdure and palm, and travellers will be merry as they make excursions to Babylon, Acad, Palmyra and Nineveh over the time when evil days were over the land and no European dared to cross the desert expanse.

PROOFS AND LOGIC.

But do you not think that I have proved sufficiently that this railway will be amply supported even by the bye traffic which must transpire between the Bosphorus and the shores of Oman's Sea? Do you not think that the 15,000,000 people whose country will be crossed by the great railway are able to support it? I do, and I know it. Asia Minor is the Switzerland of the Asiatic Continent, I am aware, but its valleys and plains are rich beyond imagination. Every product that conduces to the support, comfort and luxury of mankind is supplied tenfold in this wonderful land. As for scenery, there is no country in Europe fit to compare with it; it possesses the physical characteristics of each and all; it can boast the grand ruggedness of Scotland, with her lakes and clear streams, in Southern Anatolia; Cappadocia, now Eastern Anatolia, will present you with the beauties of English vales and her rounded hills; the champagnes of France are seen over again in the plains around Sivas; the forests of fir, pine and juniper of Scandinavia are also visible on the grandly lofty mountain ranges of Taurus; the Swiss Alps—except the Glaciers—have their similitude in the mountains of Armenia; the dun expanse of the Iberian Peninsula may be viewed also between Tokat and Erzeroom; the happiest phases of Italy are excelled by the lovely scenery along the shores of the Marmora; the wildness of nature witnessed in Montenegro has nothing to compare with that of Karamania; the genial fertility of Prussia is exceeded by that of Central Anatolia, where vegetation is spontaneously productive without waste of human energies; the orchards of Sicily must yield in plenitude and sweetness to the famous fruit tree groves of Smyrna and Broussa; Sicily has her Etna and Naples its Vesuvius; Anatolia has her volcanoes of Koula and Konia; Lisbon has its fearful records of earthquakes, Smyrna and Aleppo have theirs; Southern France is visited by inundations sometimes, so is the Bagdad pachalic; Germany and Austria have their Rhine and Danube, Asia Minor has its Euphrates and Tigris; Greece and Rome have their classical antiquities; has not Asiatic Turkey its Ephesus, its Troy, its Sardis and Mound of Alyattes, its Iconium, its Antioch, its Palmyra, its Edessa, its Damascus and Palestine? But it is needless to enter further into comparisons, for I could prolong them indefinitely, and for everything in Europe I could show an equivalent in Minor Asia.

WHEN IS IT GOING TO TAKE PLACE?

But when is this rail coition of the Indian empire with the British kingdom to transpire? When is Asia to be married to Europe by bonds of civilization? "Soon," they say. "Sometimes," we also hear. When shall the 300,000,000 of Europe be able to barter their manufactured essentials in an expeditious manner for the raw materials and spices of the 500,000,000 of Asia? By and by, is our answer. There are able men agitating the question every day in London, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The world is anxiously waiting to hear of the birth of this latest prodigy which the nineteenth century civilization has conceived.

But I wonder if the once mighty energies of the great mother of Saxon nations are prostrate? Is the present political insignificance of England to be the harbinger of her commercial decrepitude, as in the case of Greece, Carthage, Rome, Venice, Spain and Holland? If not, why this delay? Was it not Ruskin who said that "the purest impulses and the noblest purposes had been oftener stayed by the devil, under the name of Quixotism, than under any other base name or false allegation?" Is this railway to India a Quixotic project? "Humility of mind depauperates the spirit," said an old English ecclesiastic. Have English journalists, critics and aristocrats, who, for the last century have—like the empty headed *œil de bœuf* clique before the French revolution destroyed it by the blade of the guillotine—been so persistent in their sneers and witless gibes against human energies, noble efforts, good purposes and civilizing ideas, been so successful in their evil arts that they have stamped out of Englishmen all originality and spirit? It seems so. And, like the hero who sighed for other worlds to conquer, this trinity have directed vigorous attacks against ourselves. "Americans are, as we all know, lovers of humanity," is the latest malicious cackle of a Saturday journal which generally writes in a hap-hazard way, always virulent and mean; and soon the whole swinish tribe of the lesser lights of Bohemian, "slap-dash" and erratic literature will hurl their animadversions against us with the above latest gibe uttered by the pernicious Saturday journal.

But we Americans, fond of looking at ancient England with favorable eyes, if we are let alone, will be large minded enough not to heed these blasphemous sneers at righteous purposes and noblest aims of humanity, and would commend in friendly spirit every British capitalist to continue the race in commercial enterprise so featly begun between America and England, and, above all means, to push on the Indo-European Railway, that it may redound to the glory of their name and the success of their country.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Delaware to Go Out of Commission—Examination of Midshipmen for Promotion—Movements of Officers and Ships.

The frigate Delaware, Commander Earl English, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Rowan, yesterday discharged her powder and shell and will to-day proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her stores will be removed at once, and when the work is completed the ship will be put out of commission, after a cruise of more than three years in a trying climate.

The Board of Examiners sitting at the Naval School, Annapolis, to examine midshipmen for promotion to the rank of ensign have completed their labors. The standard of proficiency was placed high, and the examination was conducted with strictness, though with the greatest fairness. Nearly two-thirds of the class failed to come up to the standard fixed by the Board, and consequently failed to pass. Promotion in these cases is postponed until another yearly examination comes around, when, if found qualified, the midshipmen will be promoted. As there seems to be an inclination on the part of Congress to cut down the number of officers in the higher grades it is perhaps as well that the standard of proficiency should be elevated, in order that only the best officers may be advanced in the lower grades, which will in time save Congress the trouble of interfering. In the olden times midshipmen regarded themselves extremely fortunate if they were promoted to the grade of passed midshipmen after six or eight years' service. Promotion is more rapid now, and, perhaps, not too rapid; but it is just as well that the young officers prove themselves competent in the lower grades before they are elevated to those higher. It is, however, understood that the Board of Examiners, which has just adjourned, will be ordered to assemble again to give the young gentlemen another chance, and if they fail to satisfy the Board of their proficiency they will be put back one year.

The following officers have been detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to other stations:—

Captain H. B. Lowry, to Philadelphia.

First Lieutenants Lyman P. French, to Boston; Frank D. Webster, to Portsmouth.

First Lieutenants Benjamin R. Russell, to Washington; Stephen W. Quackenbush; to Norfolk; Edward Mccauley, to Washington.

Chief Engineer Clark Fisher has reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for duty connected with experiments in steam.

The gunboat Pawnee, whose machinery and boilers have been removed, sails about the middle of December, from the Norfolk Navy Yard, for Key West, where she is to be used as a hospital ship. Lieutenant Commander DeWitt C. Kells has been detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to assume command of her. The corvette Severn will tow her to Key West.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Politics in New Hampshire.

The Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* says the question of who shall be the next republican candidate for Governor is exciting some attention in political circles, though not so much as is usual at a time so near the date of assembling the nominating convention. Several gentlemen of high character and great ability are named for the position, and any of them would doubtless do honor to the position and great service to the State. But, with all respect for these aspirants, we doubt whether the State can afford to lose the service of so able a financier as the present Governor, Mr. Stearns.

Political Contest in Utah.

It is stated that General George B. Maxwell, the Gentile candidate for Congress from Utah Territory, who was defeated by the Mormon (William H. Hooper), does not propose to let the matter rest where it is. Maxwell is a profound hater of the Mormon ideas of polygamy and union of Church and State, and, being a lawyer by profession, proposes a contest for the seat claimed by Hooper. Congress will have a nice question to decide when Maxwell vs. Hooper is reached. The decision will involve the question of how far a citizen of the United States becomes disqualified from holding office by the practice of polygamy, in violation of law.

Political Notes and Comments.

Senator Trumbull approves General Grant's administration. The Senator was nursed as the leader of the proposed revenue reform party.

The Amador (California) *Ledger* (republican) prefers John Carrey as a gubernatorial candidate. Senator Maclay, of Santa Clara, has aspirations for Lieutenant Governor on the democratic ticket; and Manuel Torres, a native of California, has strong hopes of being the nominee for State Treasurer on the same side.

The San Francisco *Pioneer* (woman's suffrage organ) endorses Philip A. Roach as the "most popular" candidate among the democrats. The contest is likely to be decided on election day, if we may adopt a familiar quotation, *Sans peur, sans Roach!*

Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, is added to the list of aspirants on the radical side of the house for United States Senator from Ohio, in place of John Sherman.

The Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate has ordered an election to be held in the First Senatorial district, embracing a part of the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of December to elect a Senator to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Watt. As the majority in the Senate will depend on the result of this election, it will be warmly contested.

The *Border Times*, of Weston, Platte county, Mo., hoists the name of B. Gratz Brown for the Presidency in 1872.

Election in North Carolina to-day, to fill a vacancy in the Fourth Congressional district for the Forty-first Congress. Joseph Holden is the republican and John W. Manning, Jr., the democratic candidate.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks held their regular weekly meeting yesterday.

The petition of H. Hasturf to erect platform foot of Sixty-second street, East river, was granted, provided he pays $100 yearly rent.

The petition of the Harlem and New York Navigation Company to erect a building south side of 130th street, Harlem river, was granted during pleasure of Board.

Pier No. 33 East river was ordered to be widened on easterly side at an expense not to exceed $2,500, provided the Lorillard Steamship Company pay $1,000 additional rent per annum.

The slips between piers Nos. 4 and 5 and between piers Nos. 5 and 6 East river were ordered to be dredged seven feet at low water at bulkhead, fifteen feet at end of pier.

The owners of pier No. 3 were ordered to dredge the slip adjoining the pier to same depth as above. The owners of the eastern half of pier 23 were ordered to dredge, Department of Docks to pay one-third of expense.

In relation to the application of Courtland Palmer for permission to build a bulkhead on his property, between 125th and 127th streets, Harlem river, the department cannot at present consent to grant the permission, owing to their surveys and plans not being completed. Numerous applications for permits, for different structures on piers and bulkheads were received and referred to Executive Committee.

A VERY HARDENED SINNER.—Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, has written a letter to Jailor Fenn, of Hartford, in which he tells why he gave up his attempt to starve himself to death. He says:—"If you would make an estimate of your probable income for the next year you must not include a fee for the hanging of James Wilson, for that is something you will never get. Not that it would be any pleasure to cheat you out of anticipated profits, but there are those who would consider it a feast to see my neck broken; but that is a sight no mortal man will ever see. They dare not put me to death without a trial, and if I was fairly tried and condemned, I would never allowed any one the satisfaction of seeing me hanged. The constitution of Connecticut says I must be tried by an impartial jury. My jury stated under oath that they were not impartial; hence the verdict and the sentence based upon it is null and void. But the ruling of the judge—refusing to allow me to show the provocation that caused the alleged murder—rendered both the verdict and the sentence clearly illegal. My long fast was not broken because I was hungry—I had passed that place—but because I got a new idea, and such a one as would never have been born of a full stomach. When a man has fasted nine days the grossness of his natural condition is worked off, his brain then either gets fuddled or he sees things with a spiritual clearness beyond the ken of sensual mortals."

THE MAIDEN MISER'S GOLD.

The Bone of Contention that Lochy Ostrom Left Behind Her—A Whopping Slice Wanted by a Lawyer—Twelve Thousand Dollars for Consultation Fees—Other Lawyers Sustaining Him by Evidence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1870.

There are prominent lawyers here to-day from almost every county on the Hudson river to give testimony relative to John P. H. Tallman's claim against the estate of Lochy Ostrom, Poughkeepsie's deceased maiden miser. Mr. Tallman is a prominent lawyer of this city, and during Lochy Ostrom's life time managed all her business. Now, that Lochy is dead, he makes the extraordinary claim of $12,000 against the estate for legal services rendered the defunct miser. Precisely the grounds on which that claim is based have already been given in testimony before Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, the referee.

Several witnesses testified that Lochy visited Mr. Tallman's office daily for a number of years, remaining in consultation with him from fifteen minutes to two hours five or six times a day, to the exclusion of other clients. Three of Mr. Tallman's clerks testified to Lochy's visits occurring daily through a period of eight or ten years, and at each time she demanded exclusive attention.

John Gaffney testified to her visits to Tallman's office, and also testified to a conversation he one day had with her. He asked her

WHY SHE DIDN'T GET MARRIED,

when she made a good many excuses and told about her "sparking" days. She said she hadn't much money, and no friends but Mr. Tallman and Mr. Wheeler, and what she had they would get after she was dead. Mr. Tallman's team took her out riding once in a while, perhaps once or twice a week. Witness used to take her potatoes and cabbage from Mr. Tallman's.

Walter Farrington, who has an office adjoining Mr. Tallman's, testified that Lochy visited the latter once or twice a day; sometimes three times a day; never content to have any one to do her business but Mr. Tallman; has known persons to wait half an hour for her to get through.

All the above evidence was brought to establish the fact that Lochy did encroach upon Mr. Tallman's time daily for a number of years, and the evidence to-day was brought to show what that time was worth.

WHAT ULSTER COUNTY THINKS.

Charles A. Fowler, Surrogate of Ulster county, testified—Have practised law over seventeen years; have read the minutes of the testimony given in Mr. Tallman's case before the referee; if the intestate consulted the plaintiff five or six times a day in his office and occupied from fifteen minutes to two hours' time at each interview for six years, those services would be worth from five to ten dollars for each consultation, and if they were of more than usual importance two hours' time would be worth more than that—probably twenty-five dollars each; some weight would be given to the importance of the case; a fair charge for unimportant consultation would depend upon the time consumed; if two hours, then not less than ten dollars; perhaps

TEN DOLLARS AN HOUR,

however, on an important consultation; if the deceased's consultation was upon the subject of investing her money, $25,000, I would charge five or ten dollars each; two hours' consultation on any matter would be worth ten dollars; any consultation, even if it does not consume over five minutes, is worth five dollars if it is worth anything; there are some consultations for which lawyers do not habitually charge; litigated cases are among those; I have had the management of estates worth $25,000 or upwards for over six years; I have never had such a client as Lochy Ostrom is said to have been.

Mr. John Thompson (loquitur)—Nobody else, I guess, except Mr. Tallman.

Witness continuing—I never knew a lawyer to charge by the hour—at least a respectable practitioner; I never knew a lawyer who did all the business for a client who charged for every consultation; I observed in the testimony that Lochy Ostrom never had any litigated business; speaking as a lawyer, and knowing what I do of the services rendered Lochy Ostrom, I may say that such services are not charged by the hour as a general thing, not customary; I have not estimated such services by the hour; lawyers do not ordinarily charge in that way.

WHAT COLUMBIA COUNTY THINKS.

Cornelius Esselstyn, of Hudson, Columbia county, testified—Have been an attorney at law since 1855; I cannot differ materially from the last witness; consultations are worth from five to ten dollars each; there are charges a lawyer can make under five dollars; when prices get down to three dollars for consultation we don't charge anything; if consultations are in reference to investments it would necessarily require other services outside of the office, examining records, &c.; therefore the party loaning the money imposes a good deal of responsibility upon the attorney; if she goes to an attorney's office and takes up his time she ought to pay for it; if a person occupies an attorney's time upon any subject that person takes the responsibility of paying for it; if I thought the person was a good client and would furnish me considerable business I could

TOLERATE THE BORE

and charge for the time; if Lochy Ostrom visited Mr. Tallman and consumed his time, to the exclusion of other clients, she should pay for it; it is worth from $300 to $500 per year to take care of an estate worth $25,000; I wish it to be understood in this that I do not include the time occupied in daily consultation at the office; if an ignorant, miserly woman came to me over and over and over again to consult on one piece of business all the time, and I had the general management of her affairs, I would regard it as my right to charge her from five to ten dollars for each consultation; I think time is money; our firm, for this kind of service, generally send in a bill once a year, not waiting six years; some lawyers might let such a bill run fifteen or twenty years, but we would not; I don't think it is customary for lawyers to notify a client every time they make a charge against him.

WHAT ORANGE COUNTY THINKS.

Thomas George, of Newburg, Orange county, County Judge, testified—I think the consultations mentioned were worth from three to five dollars per hour; if a party had $25,000 in my hands, which I was managing, I would allow a reasonable amount of consultation free of charge; I never did business that way; it is not customary in our county to charge the lender of money if there is nothing more than law business connected with the loan; the drawing of the papers and seaching the records comes out of the borrower; if I had to pay the taxes and examine the sufficiency of the security, I should charge the person loaning one per cent upon every loan made during the year; if a person calls on me upon business connected with a loan five or six times a week, after I had already had reasonable consultation upon the subject, I would charge from three to five dollars for each consultation; a day's work for a lawyer ought to amount to a certain sum of money; I don't give any opinions on the street; sometimes my bills are less than three dollars.

WHAT A NEWBURG LAWYER SAYS.

J. Halleck Drakes, of Newburg, was the next witness. He testified to being a lawyer since 1859; he also believed in charging from three to five dollars an hour, in proportion to the time occupied for consultation; if they were visits of friendship then no charge; for a reasonable number of visits I make no specific charge, but charges *en masse*; haven't hardly kept an account within the past year; I try to charge all as nearly alike as possible, but am generally governed by the time consumed in consultation; for taking care of an estate I charge one per cent upon the principal and disbursements; we do business too cheap in Newburg; I wouldn't give over five or six interviews in relation to the matter without additional charge.

WHAT AN EX-CONGRESSMAN THINKS.

Charles L. Beale testified to being a lawyer since 1850; he had seen Lochy Ostrom in Mr. Tallman's office on two or three occasions, I remaining in another office till she left; on one of those occasions she stayed half an hour; she was a singularly appearing woman, and I asked who she was; I should say that each consultation she had with Mr. Tallman was worth from five to ten dollars; it would make some difference as to the amount of business he done for her, although I should either

CHARGE HER FIVE DOLLARS OR NOTHING,

except for litigated business; I have had considerable experience in loaning money prior to 1860; if my client should inquire about the loan, responsibility of parties, character of securities, &c., I should charge him five dollars if the consultation occupied twenty minutes; if the consultations were repeated four or five times a week I would charge the same and so inform him; a fair charge for taking care of a $25,000 estate would be $500 per annum; within my knowledge or my clientage there are a class of persons who visit my office frequently and ask questions whom I do not charge.

WHAT MR. TALLMAN DIDN'T ANSWER.

John P. H. Tallman, sworn—Have you ever been paid by any one for services for which this suit has been brought? Objected to, and objection sustained.

On what agreement or understanding with the deceased were these services rendered? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Here the case was adjourned till Monday, December 26. During the examination Allard Anthony and John Thompson appeared for Mr. Tallman, while Judge Charles Wheaton and William J. Thorn represented Walter D. Wheeler, the administrator of Lochy Ostrom's estate. E. Crummey appeared for unknown heirs. During the proceedings the counsel for Mr. Tallman offered to prove that Lochy promised to pay Mr. Tallman liberally for services rendered her by him, but the opposition objected.

A WEDLOCK RAILROAD TRAIN DOWN SOUTH.—A youthful runaway couple from Troy, Ala., were joined in wedlock in this city yesterday. They arrived on the morning train. The completion of the road from Troy is of immense benefit to those who contemplate matrimony without parental sanction. We happened to be in Justice Charles Coleman's office yesterday morning when he performed the ceremony over two Russell county Alabamians.—*Columbia (Ga.) Sun, Nov. 22.*

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